



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

A 840,817



44
A2



**From
American Colonization Society
May 28, 1913.**

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXVIII—1862.

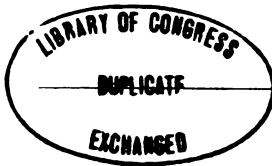


PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.



WASHINGTON:
WILLIAM H. MOORE, PRINTER.
1862.

From
American Colonization Society
May 28, 1913.

- D.
- Directors, Officers appointed..... 81
- Vote of thanks to the President and Sec'y.. 82
- Destruction of a church and mission premises in West Africa..... 22
- Discovery of Dr. Baikie..... 22
- Death of Bishop. Meade..... 125
- Hon. Thos. S. Williams, 126
- Dr. Bethune..... 188
- Dr. Livingston on the Death of his Wife..... 369
- E.
- Executive committee, proceedings of..... 221, 222
- Emigrants, list of, in the Bark Justina..... 219
- Expedition for May..... 127
- F.
- From Liberia..... 374
- G.
- Good news from Madagascar..... 117
- Goree.. 116
- I.
- Inaugural address of President Benson..... 97, 102
- Intelligence, a want of the hour—Conviction of a slaver—Liberian success—recognit'n not representation—the Niger—Bark Greyhound for Liberia—Liberia and Hayti—Mr. Pierceon Port Royal..... 61, 64
- Missionary intelligence from the Church at Sinon—Scholars at Settro Kroo—Death of Rev. Mr. Loomis of Corisco—Deaths—A plot against the people of Cape Palmas—Emancipation in the West Indies—Five thousand contrabands at Fortress Monroe..... 91, 96
- The affair between Liberia and Spain settled—Death of Rev. Dr. Bethune—Arrival of President Benson in London—Lion fight—Free negroes—West African discovery—Legacy of 1200 dollars left
- I.
- Intelligence—
- by a colored woman..... 188, 191
- Death of General Mitchell 378
- Gospel in Abyssinia..... 379
- Contrabands..... 381
- African Missionary 379
- Departure of Missionaries... 380
- L.
- Liberia, visit to Harrisburg and Mount Coffee 24, 27
- Recognition of..... 26
- Latest from..... 59
- Independence of..... 111
- From..... 117, 119
- On the Republic of, by Ralston..... 193, 205
- Its products and resources 247—253
- Recognized independence of..... 219
- Power and influence of.... 119
- Letter from Rev. John Seys..... 60
- Hon D. B. Warner..... 16, 118, 245
- Rev. E. W. Blyden... 119
- President Benson, Ex-President Roberts, Rev. John Seys..... 285, 287
- President Benson.... 316
- Benson, Stephen A, President..... 16, 318
- Livingstone expedition..... 22
- M.
- Missions, Presbyterian Board of, at Gaboon..... 17
- Zulee..... 17
- Presbyterian, to Africa... 262
- African, journey inland..... 18, 21
- Episcopal, at Cape Palmas..... 217
- Methodist, Liberia..... 218
- Message of President Benson of Liberia..... 84, 91
- Memorial of the American Colonization Society to Congress..... 29, 31
- Mr. Ralston in regard to President Benson..... 382
- N.
- Notice of works of Rev. Alexander Crummell and Rev. Edward W. Blyden..... 362

- N.
- New Court for the Abolition of the Slave Trade..... 380
- O.
- Outrage, the Spanish attack, Liberian letters concerning..... 15, 16
- Our free people of Color..... 359
- P.
- Palaver at Cape Palmas..... 121, 123
- Plumer..... 284
- Proclamation of President Lincoln, March 6, 1862..... 108, 109
- President Lincoln, 19th May..... 179, 181
- Phillips, death of Micajah, the slave of..... 127
- R.
- Royal Geographical Society, address to it by Mr. Rodrick Impry Murchison.. 161, 168
- Region, delightful..... 26, 27
- Report on natural productions of the Shire and Lower Zambesi valleys, by John Kirk..... 225—232
- Annual of the Mass. Colonization Society.. 232—244
- Of Maine Colonization Society 244
- Review of the Hand of God with the Black Race—the 6th article of the October No. of the Princeton Repository..... 352, 359
- Receipts—31, 32, 54, 96, 128, 192, 223, 24, 256, 287, 88, 320, 351, 352, 382
- S.
- Sudden loss of life in Liberia..... 17
- Slave trade treaty..... 173, 179
- Papers A and B President's proclamation 208, 216
- Society, New York State Colonization, 13th anniversary..... 181, 183
- New Hampshire, meeting of..... 222, 223
- Memorial of..... 29, 31
- Annual report of..... 33
- Meeting of..... 46
- State Societies of Maine and New Hampshire 222
- Report of Massachusetts..... 232
- Annual meeting of Maine..... 244
- Meeting of, New Hampshire... 273
- Meeting of Connecticut Colonization Society..... 286
- Seward on fugitive slaves in Washington..... 25, 26
- Sierra Leone..... 121
- Simon, Uncle, the Missionary.... 28
- Slave trade—
- Slaver, reported capture of..... 222
- Sailing of the M. C. Stevens, with list of emigrants..... 371
- Slave Trade from New York.... 373
- V.
- Vermont Colonization Society—Annual Meeting..... 368
- W.
- Williams, Hon. Thos. S., tribute to the memory of, by Mrs. Segourney..... 126
- Z.
- Zulus, South Africa..... 218

- D.
 Directors. Officers appointed..... 81
 Vote of thanks to the President and Sec'y.. 82
 Destruction of a church and mission premises in West Africa..... 22
 Discovery of Dr. Baikie..... 22
 Death of Bishop. Meade..... 125
 Hon. Thos. S. Williams, 126
 Dr. Bethune..... 188
 Dr. Livingston on the Death of his Wife..... 369
 E.
 Executive committee, proceedings of..... 221, 222
 Emigrants, list of, in the Bark Justina..... 219
 Expedition for May..... 127
 F.
 From Liberia..... 374
 G.
 Good news from Madagascar..... 117
 Goree..... 116
 I.
 Inaugural address of President Benson..... 97, 162
 Intelligence, a want of the hour
 --Conviction of a slaver—Liberian success—recognit'n not representation—the Niger—Bark Greyhound for Liberia—Liberia and Hayti—Mr. Pierceon Port Royal..... 61, 64
 Missionary intelligence from the Church at Simon—Scholars at Settro Kroo—Death of Rev. Mr. Loomis of Corisco—Deaths—A plot against the people of Cape Palmas—Emancipation in the West Indies—Five thousand contrabands at Fortress Monroe..... 91, 96
 The affair between Liberia and Spain settled—Death of Rev. Dr. Bethune—Arrival of President Benson in London—Lion fight—Free negroes—West African discovery—Legacy of 1200 dollars left
- I.
 Intelligence—
 by a colored woman..... 188, 191
 Death of General Mitchell..... 378
 Gospel in Abyssinia..... 379
 Contrabands..... 381
 African Missionary Departure of Missionaries..... 379, 380
 L.
 Liberia, visit to Harrisburg and Mount Coffee..... 24, 27
 Recognition of..... 26
 Latest from..... 59
 Independence of..... 111
 From..... 117, 119
 On the Republic of, by Ralston..... 193, 205
 Its products and resources..... 247—253
 Recognized independence of..... 219
 Power and influence of..... 119
 Letter from Rev. John Seys..... 60
 Hon D. B. Warner..... 16, 118, 245
 Rev. E. W. Blyden... 119
 President Benson, Ex-President Roberts, Rev. John Seys..... 285, 287
 President Benson.... 316
 Benson, Stephen A, President..... 16, 318
 Livingstone expedition..... 22
 M.
 Missions, Presbyterian Board of, at Gaboon..... 17
 Zulee..... 17
 Presbyterian, to Africa... 262
 African, journey inland..... 18, 21
 Episcopal, at Cape Palmas..... 217
 Methodist, Liberia..... 218
 Message of President Benson of Liberia..... 84, 91
 Memorial of the American Colonization Society to Congress..... 29, 31
 Mr. Ralston in regard to President Benson..... 382
 N.
 Notice of works of Rev. Alexander Crummell and Rev. Edward W. Blyden..... 362

- N.
- New Court for the Abolition of the Slave Trade..... 380
- O.
- Outrage, the Spanish attack, Liberian letters concerning..... 15, 16
- Our free people of Color..... 359
- P.
- Palaverat Cape Palmas..... 121, 123
- Plumer..... 284
- Proclamation of President Lincoln, March 6, 1862..... 108, 109
- President Lincoln, 19th May..... 179, 181
- Phillips, death of Micajah, the slave of..... 127
- R.
- Royal Geographical Society, address to it by Mr. Rodrick Impry Murchison.. 161, 168
- Region, delightful..... 26, 27
- Report on natural productions of the Shire and Lower Zambesi valleys, by John Kirk..... 225—232
- Annual of the Mass. Colonization Society.. 232—244
- Of Maine Colonization Society 244
- Review of the Hand of God with the Black Race—the 6th article of the October No. of the Princeton Repository..... 352, 359
- Receipts—31, 32, 54, 96, 128, 192, 223, 24, 256, 287, 88, 320, 351, 352, 382
- S.
- Sudden loss of life in Liberia..... 17
- Slave trade treaty..... 173, 179
- Papers A and B President's proclamation 208, 216
- Society, New York State Colonization, 13th anniversary..... 181, 183
- New Hampshire, meeting of..... 222, 223
- Memorial of..... 29, 31
- Annual report of..... 33
- Meeting of..... 46
- State Societies of Maine and New Hampshire 222
- Report of Massachusetts..... 232
- Annual meeting of Maine..... 244
- Meeting of, New Hampshire... 273
- Meeting of Connecticut Colonization Society..... 286
- Seward on fugitive slaves in Washington..... 25, 26
- Sierra Leone..... 121
- Simon, Uncle, the Missionary.... 28
- Slave trade—
- Slaver, reported capture of..... 222
- Sailing of the M. C. Stevens, with list of emigrants..... 371
- Slave Trade from New York.... 373
- V.
- Vermont Colonization Society—Annual Meeting..... 368
- W.
- Williams, Hon. Thos. S., tribute to the memory of, by Mrs. Segourney..... 126
- Z.
- Zulus, South Africa..... 218

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxvii.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1862.

[No. 1.]

From the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

A GENERAL HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

State of Human Society in Northern Central Africa.

BY H. BARTH, Phil. D.

Read May 10, 1858.

I.—I shall first make a few introductory remarks on the physical features of Northern Central Africa in general.

I here take that part of the continent which rather deserves the name of North Africa, together with the more central portions, and consider the general features of that immense tract of country, which from a line drawn across the continent along the parallel of the Slave and Gold coast, and cutting off the widely-projecting headland of the Somal's coast, extends in an east-westerly direction through from 50 to 60, and from south to north through a breadth of about 25 degrees. In my further remarks, however, I shall confine myself more to the interior regions inclosed in this northern broadest half of the African continent, although occasionally I shall be obliged to include the seaboard in the range of my observations. There is a great number of gentlemen in this Society who would be able to give to the meeting a by far more accurate account of the country near the seaboard than I am able to give. I shall also exclude from my general view the highly interesting group of Abyssinia and the neighboring countries, which in every respect forms quite a region of its own, and has scarcely any intercourse with the rest of the African interior.

If we now look at that broad extent of country about which I am speaking, the most characteristic feature is its uniform nature, as well with regard to its outline as with respect to its interior. In the outline of this continental territory, as hemmed in by the ocean, the only considerable indentations which we observe are on the east side, the deeply indented Arabian gulf, nearly insulating the whole African continent, on the southwest side the bight of Benin, and on the northern coast the two Syrtis.

If we now regard the interior of this immense tract, we first have to observe that broad belt of sterile land intervening between the

northern fertile zone along the Mediterranean, which in the west reclines on the slope of the Atlas chain and its minor branches, and the fertile lands of the tropical region to the south; while towards the east this vast desert tract is bordered by the large basin of the Nile, running from south to north through a breadth of nearly 30 degrees, and towards the south-west by the Niger, or however we may call that great river which in an immense curve sweeps into the interior as far as the 18th degree of N. latitude, and which has been an object of the highest attraction and interest in this country from the very beginning of the glorious proceedings of the African Association.

In the midst, between these two immense rivers, connected with the lower course of the Nile by another line of oases, a long line of more favourable localities and of inhabitable oases stretches out through Fezzan and the country of Tebu, forming a natural link between the Mediterranean and the central regions with their central basin, the Tsad or Chad. Towards the west, opposite the great bend of the Niger, where it enters the very heart of the African desert, Nature has provided an outlying inhabitable spot, the oasis of Tawat, the southernmost places of which, namely Insalah and A'kabli, are situated nearly on a parallel with Murzuk, the capital of Fezzan, and thus affords an easier access to the Niger, while at the same time it forms a point of junction with the middle routes to Negroland.

Mountains.—However, the desert is not a deep sink as was generally supposed before the period of our exploration, but rather an elevated tract of a mean elevation of from 1,000 to 1,400 feet, mostly consisting of rock, namely sandstone or granite, the latter being overlaid in the heart of the desert by vast tracts of gravel, while the sandstone region forms many elevated plains of larger or smaller extent, strewn with small pebbles. Several mountainous groups are found in different quarters of this region, the most prominent being 'Tibesti, the country of the north-western Tebu; A'sben or A'ir, the territory of the Kel-owi; the two mountainous regions called by the name A'derer, or A'derar, the one near the great north-easterly bend of the Niger, the other in the western part of the desert, near the town of 'Tishit; and the A'takor, or the mountain group of the Hogar, near Tawat. These mountainous tracts, while they slightly increase the difficulty of the passage for caravans, nevertheless are of the highest importance, not only for the temporary intercourse of travellers and merchants, but even as affording a dwelling-place to a tolerably numerous nomadic population, which, but for these more favored localities, could scarcely exist in the desert. But of course the cultivable or even inhabitable localities which these mountain clusters afford are very limited, and while the open desert is the most healthy residence, the ravines formed by these mountains are rather the contrary, and become a hotbed of fever in the same degree as they are better provided with moisture, and thus are

more favorable for cultivation. However, some of these ravines are rich in springs, and capable of producing a variety of fruit, especially grapes and figs. I will here only mention the deep gutter of the valley Mas, or Janet, to the south-west of Ghat, and the celebrated valley of Temasanin, the point of junction of the roads from Tawat to Ghadamis and from Ghit to Wargela, and which contains small alpine lakes, which are even capable of breeding alligators. But it is a characteristic feature that all these mountains are destitute of timber, while only the valleys produce middle-sized trees.

Sandhills.—A very remarkable feature in the desert, and of the highest importance for the direction of the great commercial high-roads, are the *Regions of Sandhills*. But these regions are of a twofold and totally different character, the one consisting of ridges of sand of more or less elevation and of different breadth, but running almost constantly in a direction from E. N. E. to W. S. W. We ourselves on our outward journey crossed one of these most difficult tracts in latitude 27 degrees, between Wadi Schati and Wadi Gharbi, having a breadth in a direct line of 60 geographical miles. From the point mentioned, this zone of sandhills, with an occasional interruption, stretches to the north of Ghat and to the south of Tawat, with very little elevation; but to the south-west of Tawat vast regions of sandhills are formed, stretching through the districts of Ergshesh, Gidi or Igidi, and Waran, to the almost impassable zone of Maghter, between Ijil and the Atlantic. However difficult this belt of sandhills may be for the passage of caravans where they are obliged to cut straight across the various ridges, which in many instances reach the elevation of from 800 to 1000 feet, nevertheless this formation is not so unfavorable for human existence, as a great deal of moisture is collected in the sinks or depressions between the various ridges; so that in most of the regions which I have just mentioned a large supply of dates is produced, which are sufficient for sustaining a moderate population, although man is not enabled to fix his residence for any length of time in these shifting sandhills. Totally different from these zones of *sand-ridges* is the formation of *isolated sand-hills*, called A'kela, or Aukar, or Eriggi, which are incapable of collecting any amount of moisture, and are generally totally destitute of water, the temporary nomadic inhabitants relying for their supply of the watery element upon watermelons, in which these tracts are generally rich.

With regard to the principal features of the desert I will only add, that one of its most characteristic features is the immense change of temperature. Here we find the greatest heat in summer, and a degree of cold in winter which approaches that of by far more northerly latitudes, the difference between the maximum and minimum being as much as 80 degrees, and probably more. With regard to the supposed dryness of these sterile tracts, it has been greatly exaggerated, occasional showers refreshing these hot

regions, at least along the more favored line, which is followed by the caravans, and even along the sterile tract by way of the Tebu country. I had an occasional light shower of rain in the month of June, 1855, as far north as nearly the 19th degree of N. latitude; and the same was experienced by us on our outward journey, in 1850, about the same season.

The Fertile Regions.—About the general character of the fertile regions of Negroland I will not here speak: my volumes contain material enough for any body who wants more particulars about them. I will only say, that although the immense chain of the Mountains of the Moon does not exist, as it had been supposed, the interior of these regions is not at all of that uniform and monotonous character which seems to be now presumed by most people. Of course alluvial tracts of countries, such as the greater part of Bornu, cannot be but of a uniform and most monotonous character, and in this respect they must resemble the immense plains of the Ganges and Indus; but on the other hand, if we do not take into regard the vast chains of the Himalayas, which rather borders India than forms part of it, the whole of Inner Africa, as far as it fell under my observation, seems quite as varied as any part of India. Mountains between 5000 and 6000 feet are not at all rare, and most beautiful and picturesque glens and valleys are formed by them. Unfortunately we have not yet any positive knowledge of that vast mountainous region which feeds the sources of the Niger, Senegal, and Gambia, and which seems to be a most interesting country. The general middle altitude of mountainous tracts is 2500 feet.

II. I now proceed to make a few observations on the manner in which the population, as far as we are able to discern from the traces such are distinguishable in the dim light which has as yet been thrown upon this difficult subject, settled down in the regions thus pointed out.

We acknowledge distinctly one stream of population extending from Syria along the seacoast to the far west, and thence thrown back by the Atlantic; and in consequence of the pressure applied to it by a supervening stream of a different character, but coming likewise from the east, returning southward. This is the great North African race—the *Berbers* or *Mazigh*, who still at the present day, in various shades and degrees of intermixture with Arabs and Negroes, form the principal stock of the whole population of North Africa, from Cape Spartel and Ras Adar, or Cape Bon, as far as the Senegal and Niger.

We observe another stream of emigration proceeding from South Arabia through Sennar and Abyssinia, and pushing on till meeting the other stream from the north. But while the principal race of North Africa, like that of South Africa, has preserved most distinctly its unity and connexion, the mixture and shading of tribes in the fertile lands of Negroland, between the 5th and 15th, and in some places the 16th degree of N. latitude, has been going on in such a remarkable manner that only the most accurate study of the idioms of all these tribes can furnish us with a thread which may lead us with some degree of security through this ethnographic labyrinth.

I will point out the principal seats of the most conspicuous among these tribes of Central Negroland, and will attempt, from an historical point of view, to give a few characteristic features of them. But I first beg to call attention to a very remarkable fact which ethnologists, who make any attempt at deciding the most intricate question with regard to the origin of the human race, must not leave out of their view. For although we see already plainly from the Egyptian sculptures that even as early as thirty centuries before our era the black race of negroes was distinctly developed, yet it is a very remarkable fact that nearly all the tribes which I have to mention include two distinct classes, one of a lighter and the other of a darker shade. Thus we find that the tribe of the Masina, a section of the great Mandingo, or Wakore stock, who originally were settled in Tishit, consisted of two distinct classes, one white (that is to say of a lighter complexion), the other black. The Jolof and Fulbe are only different branches of the same original race, Jolof meaning "black," and Pullo, the singular tense of Fulbe, meaning "red." Thus also among the Berbers we find a good many tribes which are divided into two distinct classes; the Blacks, or "Esattafnen;" and the Whites, or "Emellulen;" and the same distinction with regard to color in the same tribe I myself found among the tribes to the south of Bornu, and a similar phenomenon has been observed by other travellers in other regions.

In speaking of the principal tribes of Northern Central Africa I have first again to mention the Berbers, who, although properly belonging to North Africa, yet, as the propagators of Islam and Mohammedan civilization in general, and as the founders of well-organized kingdoms and dynasties in the fertile regions of Negroland, deserve here to be mentioned in the first rank. Even for Europeans attempting to open intercourse with those regions from the mouth of the Niger this tribe must be considered as of the very highest importance, as being in possession at the present time, and dominating the whole middle course of the Niger from near Say up to Timbuktu.

The *Berbers* are of immense importance in the whole question of African and Asiatic ethnography, as a link between various and most distant races. They were known already to the ancient Egyptians in their seats near Aujaila, and are represented by them in their sculptures with the characteristic feature of the long curl on the right of the head, their earrings, and their light colour, and with their name Maha (Mazigh).

The Berbers are capable of great development, of the finest bodily frame, very tall and muscular, full of intelligence, application, industry, and warlike disposition. In former times they were organizing and founded mighty kingdoms, not only in the northern region, called by us Barbary, but also in the south, on the very border of Negroland. At present, in the regions towards the north, they are intermixed with the Arabs, having lost a great portion of their nationality; and in the regions towards the south they are broken up in smaller fractions, which only, in consequence of some momentary pressure, acknowledge the supremacy of some paramount chief.

The Berbers, more or less influenced by Arabic civilization, and speaking dialects greatly intermixed with Arabic, constitute the principal part of the population of the whole of Barbary under the various names of Breber, Zenata, Shilluh, and Shawia, to the numbers of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000. As free Imoshagh, retaining the greater part of their original nationality in their seats between Fezzan, the southernmost frontier of Algeria, and Tawat, on the one, and Hausa on the Niger on the other side, they may number from 150,000 to 200,000. Moreover, the Moorish tribes settled in the western half of the desert, between the route leading from Tawat to Timbuktu and the Atlantic, have been greatly intermixed with Berber elements, and absorbed whole tribes which once constituted the chief and most distinguished sections of the Berber family.

The Berbers in their political and intellectual inroad of Negroland principally came in contact with three nations: the Kanuri, on the north and south side of the Tsad; the Songhay, on the north-eastern bend of the Niger; and the great race of the Wangarawa, or Mandingo, to the west of the great northerly bend, and on the various branches of the upper course of the Niger.

I now proceed to make a few remarks about this important tribe of the Wangarawas, or, as they are generally called, the *Mundings*. The name Mandingo does not seem to belong to the nation in general, but only to its south-westernmost fractions. I once thought it was entirely of European origin, and proceeded from a corruption of the term Mellinke, inhabitant of Melle; but Mandi is the name of a section of the whole tribe. The common name of the race in Timbuktu and thereabout is Wangara, pl. Wangarawa; and this term, which has puzzled geographers so much and caused so much dispute about a country Wangara, is nothing but the name of the Mandingoes. The meaning, therefore, is neither "gold country" nor "swampy region," although the Wangarawa are the chief traders in gold, and most of their regions are richly provided by nature with this metal, besides that they are watered with numbers of rivers and smaller watercourses. What I have here said explains fully the fact that the name Mandingo is not mentioned by earlier writers.

The Wangarawa, although in general they exhibit the principal features of the Negro type, and although a considerable diversity prevails among the various sections of this nation, are, generally speaking, a fine race, and are capable of a high degree of civilization and intelligence, well disposed to trading, and great travellers—even the principal traders in Katsena being Wangarawa—and capable of political organization. Thus they have founded the powerful and flourishing kingdom of Melle, of which I shall say more farther on, and in more modern times in a certain degree that of Bambara. They were also the first who adopted Islam, and hence the steady propagators of Islamism, sending their missionaries down to the very shores of the Atlantic as far as Ashanti and Benin. I do not estimate this nation at less than from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000: for the Mandingoes form a very large and numerous race, comprising, first, the Azer, formerly occupying the whole tract of country from Wadan,

inclusive, as far as Walata; the Aswanck or Swaninki (called Sebe by the Fulbe and Serracolets by the French) principally settled in Baghena and along the upper Senegal; the Bambara, "Bamanaos," at present the most powerful section of the whole race, but of ignoble origin, probably originating in an intermixture with the Tombo, and of less capacity and development than many of the other sections of this tribe; those of Bondu, a petty kingdom to the south of the Senegal; the inhabitants of Kaarta; Bambuk, another kingdom; the Juli or Dhiuli on the upper Niger, and its eastern branches in Miniana Wassulo, trading principally in the white Kolanut; the Wangara, properly so called, that is to say, the inhabitants of that zone of Mandingo states which stretches from the seats of the Juli eastwards to Bargu, through Kong and Sansanne Mangho, districts very important for industry and the trade in gold; the Susu, formerly settled more to the north, and very powerful, at present greatly weakened and settled along the Scarries about the town of Kambia, where they have recently received a severe chastisement at the hands of the English; the Kru or Kroo, so important for the navigation along those shores. The Timmani do not belong fully to this group, but have lately been shown to have some affinity with the Kafirs.

Fulbe.—Next to the Mandingoes or Wangara I mention the very remarkable tribe of the *Fulbe*, called Fula on the coast near Sierra Leone, Fellani by the Hausa people, Tellati by the Kanuri, and Fullan by the Arabs. The question as to the origin of this tribe is very difficult. Fulbe families are even settled in Tawat, whether from origin or in consequence of the pilgrimage of one of the mighty kings of the fourteenth or sixteenth century, I do not know. They were settled from ancient times on the middle course of the Senegal, and are mentioned here in the beginning of the sixteenth century, not by Leo, but by De Barrors and by the author of the history of Songhay.* They began to assume great historical importance and to extend their conquests over the neighboring countries eastward with the ruin of the kingdom of Songhay; but as peaceable settlers they appear as far east as Bagirim as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century. Their great political rising in the beginning of this century dates from the year 1803. They thus conquered all the Hausa states and pushed on far southward beyond the Benuwi, carrying Islamism and Mohammedan civilization towards the Equator.

The Fulbe evince great intelligence, but do not exhibit much industry or disposition for trading, and in all their proceedings a want of strong political organization is remarkable. From origin they were inclined to nomadic habits as cattle-breeders, and have absorbed several other tribes, such as the Sissilbe or Syllebawa, and the Zoghoran or Zoramawa—the latter being more industrial and inclined to trading.† On account of this intermixture, the greatest diversity of type and colour is observable among the Fulbe. I estimate the whole of this tribe at about the same number as the Mandingoes; but, although the territories over which they extended are by far

* See my 'Travels and Discoveries,' vol. iv. p. 602. † *Ib.*, vol. iv. pp. 146-175.

more vast, yet they are not so thickly scattered. Thus along the whole line, from the upper Niger to Say, only a long thin thread of isolated settlements stretches out. On the contrary, in Kebbi, Futa Toro, Bondu, Futa Jalo, Masina, Hausa, and in Adamawa, a denser Pullo population is found. For Englishmen, in their endeavours to open communication along the Niger, this race is of the very highest importance; but it is very difficult to deal with, not only on account of the puritanic character of their creed, but also on account of their want of strong government and a durable political organization.

The *Jolof*, although distinguished from the greater part of the Fulbe by their dark black colour, as settled in the delta of the Senegal and Gambia, are only a different section of the same stock. The languages of those two tribes show affinity, and the same *castes* of degraded classes are observable. The Jolof are of beautiful physical development, but are fixed to the soil, show no enterprise, and have never become of any great historical importance, although at the beginning of the fifteenth century they were not quite powerless.

The Songhay (Leo's Sungai).—The Songhay are an interesting race on account of their great historical importance in the latter part of the fifteenth and the whole of the sixteenth century, and on account of their seats occupying the whole course of the Niger from below Say to far beyond Timbuktu. The Songhay appear to have entertained connexion with Egypt from ancient times, and have thence received Islam and a certain degree of civilization; but they have since decayed and become much degraded, so that at the present moment they are of no significance whatever. However, a few independent communities preserve still a considerable amount of energy. The Songhay language, miscalled Kissouf by Caillie, is very poor and not developed, and shows scarcely any affinity to surrounding languages. Nevertheless the territory of that idiom still extends as far as Agades. However in general the dominion of this race is not vast, being limited mostly to the valley of the river, although originally Arawan and the whole of the district of Azawad were inhabited by Songhay. The population in the upper course of the Niger above Timbuktu is still tolerably dense, but in its lower course it is decimated by war, and the whole number of the Songhay may not exceed 2,000,000.

East on the Songhay border the *Hausa* people. This nation is of very great importance for the whole of North Central Africa; but, according to their language and complexion, they are an intermediate race between the Berbers and Negroes. The Hausa are full of intelligence, liveliness, and of cheerful social disposition, very industrious, and of the greatest importance for Europeans in their endeavour to open Central Africa for legitimate commerce; but they show no strong political organization, and have never been able to form a strong kingdom of their own. In former times they fell an easy prey to the kings of Songhay, Bornu, or Kororrofa, and more recently were almost entirely subdued by the Fulbe. Only small remains of national independence are to be met with at the present day in Gober, Maradi, and Zanzara; but the struggle between the original inhab-

tants of those districts and the conquering tribe of the Fulbe is constantly going on. The Hausa language is the most beautiful, sonorous, rich and lively, of all the languages of Negroland; but it is defective in the verbal tenses.

The *Kanuri*, or Bornu, are a remarkable race of vast historical importance, of a dominating disposition, not very enterprising nor commercial, but of a steady character, and thus well fitted for their central position. They are not so capable of adopting foreign elements as the Hausa race. Their language is allied in grammar to the Mongolian languages, and is very rich in grammatical forms. The Kanuri race is greatly deteriorated by intermixture with Slaves and other tribes. The original Kanuri race are much finer people, of taller and more slender growth, lips less thick, nose less flattened. Real Kanuri, including the Manga, there may be from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000; but the Bornu kingdom comprises a great many different races, such as the Kutoko and the industrious inhabitants of the southern borders of the Chad, the Bedde, Marghi, and many others.

I here next will mention the race of the *Tebu*, or rather *Teda*, on account of their intimate relationship with the Kanuri, but who, owing to the character of their seats, scattered as they are over an immense expanse of desert, have preserved their original condition. The Teda—Te-da—I have no doubt are identical with the Ber-doa of Leo, the Lubim of Scripture, and the Rubi of the Egyptian monuments. The seats of the Tebu correspond to those of the Berbers or Tawareck in the western half of the desert; but the Tebu are of far less importance than the Berbers. Only the Zaghawa, that section of this tribe nearest to Nubia and Dongola, made an attempt in the thirteenth century to found a kingdom of their own; but they soon became dependent on Kanem, and afterwards on the kingdom of Fittri, or, as Leo calls it, Gaoga. The Tebu are divided into a great many factions and tribes without any connection with each other (see vol. iii., Appendix, p. 494). They are scattered over the whole eastern half of the desert, inclosed between the Nile on the east side, Dar Fur, Wadai, and Kanem towards the south, the road by Buna towards the west, and Kebabo or Kuffara, towards the north, and are greatly addicted to desultory warfare and to forays. Only that section of the Tebu which is settled in the Wadi Kawar, between Fezzan and Bornu, is of some importance for the commerce of the Bilna road; but they are not even able to dominate this commercial high road and to secure it against the predatory incursions of the Tawareck.

The whole number of the Tebu probably does not exceed 1,000,000.

I now retrace my steps westwards and first say a word about the *Yoruba-Nufe* nations, settled in a most important position on both sides of the lower course of the Niger, and of great importance as well on account of their geographical position as with regard to their industrial character and their aptitude for commercial pursuits, although their political as well as their social well-being has suffered a great deal from the conquests and the encroachments of the Fulbe.

The Nufe have excelled in industry from very remote times, and

rival the inhabitants of Kano in the arts of weaving and dyeing, while the Yoruba people, especially on account of their situation between the swampy and unhealthy delta of the Niger and the shore of the bight of Biafra, are of the greatest importance to Europeans in their endeavour to open intercourse along the river. The work begun by the missionaries has been successfully pursued by Dr. Backie's party. Rev. — Crowther himself is a noble specimen of the degree of intellectual development of which the Yoruba race is capable. With regard to the amount of population, the Nufe perhaps may number 1,500,000, the Yoruba 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 inclusive of those that have become subjected to the Fulbe.

West of Yoruba are the kingdoms of Dahome and Asanti, or Ashanti, with their homogeneous races, both of considerable temporary importance, but, as it appears, of very little value for the future well-being of the whole interior. Moreover, the power of Dahome is fast crumbling to ruin, and Forbes and Duncan estimate the population of Dahome proper at not more than 200,000. The king of Dahome is perhaps the most despotic king in the world, and the Dahomians real barbarians. The Ashanti, who belong to a larger group of people constituting the O'chi race, seem to unite the greatest contrasts—the utmost barbarity with a certain degree of intelligence and human superiority. The population of Asanti and the tributary provinces may amount to about 3,000,000. Between the Asanti, the country of the Wangarawa, and the Songhay, there is a group of races comprising, besides some smaller factions, the larger tribes of the *Tombo Mosi*, and *Gurma*. Of these tribes the *Mosi* are of paramount importance, having been from very ancient times the champions of Paganism against Islamism, and besides their warlike disposition, being remarkable for a considerable commercial activity with regard to the trade of the interior, the people of Yadega providing the markets of Sofari and Jinni, and those of Bussumo those in Libtako. In the latter half of the fifteenth and in the sixteenth century the Tombo were not less powerful than the inhabitants of Mosi*.

The Mosi market, Kulfela, is of high renown and of great importance: it is constantly visited by Hausa traders. The Portuguese opened communication with the king of Mosi, and although at the present time the power of the nominal liege lord of the whole country, who resides in Woghodogho, is very small, yet some of the residences of the most powerful chiefs seem to be well adapted for missionary stations, if the Christian nations wish to put a stop to the progress of Islamism in those regions.

I now again turn eastward, and passing over the little industrious and clever community of Logon or Loggone, who originally formed merely a portion of the large tribe of Masa, I come to the *Bagirma*, or inhabitants of Bagirmi, a race distinguished by their fine type

* In the chronological table, affixed to the fourth volume of my "Travels," p. 595, to the date of the year 1488, after the first mention of the name Mosi that of Tombo is to be added; and farther on, the name Tombo has to be substituted for that of Mosi.

and their warlike disposition, and not at all devoid of industrial habits, but blood-thirsty and cruel. This was the origin of much civil war, which prostrated the country and laid it at the mercy of the more powerful kingdoms—Wadai on the one side and Bornu on the other.

Wadai, a powerful kingdom, but the different elements of which are as yet not well digested: the ruling tribe the Maba. But the kingdom comprises a great diversity of tribes, besides which a very numerous Arab population has immigrated from the east. However, the situation of Wadai is not at all favorable for commercial purposes, although in Leo's time there was considerable trade from Fettri to Nubia, and the soil of the northern provinces is dry, stony, and not very fertile. To the south there are several shallow watercourses. The population of the whole kingdom may amount to about 5,000,000; but it does not contain any large towns.

Fur, or *Dar-Fur*.—People clever, capable of political organization; but the state of society is effeminate. The character of the country is something like an oasis, comprising isolated plantations. There is considerable trade; but the neighborhood of the Turkish dominions is a great drawback, and the commercial high-road to Egypt and Siut is often shut. The allegiance of the southern provinces is very precarious, while Fur Proper probably does not contain more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, and perhaps much less.

I will not speak about the Turkish dominions, including Kordofan, nor about the various states of Abyssinia. There is scarcely any connexion of Abyssinia with the rest of Negroland.

I will only say a word about the *Pagan nations* to the south, the whole region of which the Wadai people call *Jeankhera*, the Furawi *Fertit*. In general these pagan tribes do not constitute any very powerful communities; but there are a few exceptions of large pagan kingdoms to the north of the Equator, such as Banda or Dar Banda to the south of Wadai, Andoma to the south-east of Bagirmi: for these seem to be the strongest. The Fulbe have broken up the kingdom of the *Batta* in A'damawa, which in former times was of some importance. The Batta are even now greatly distinguished for their intelligence and their industrious pursuits, as well as their fine bodily development, and they are of great importance on account of their position near the confluence of the Benuwe and Faro.

I shall now make a few general remarks about the density of population and population in general.

III. *Population*.—It is easily understood that an exact statistical account of the population of these regions is as yet impossible and quite out of the question. In general the population is far more dense than it is at present found in Morocco or Algeria, and we may establish the following rule, namely, that the Pagan countries and the strong Mahommedan kingdoms are very populous; but that, on the contrary, the border regions between different dominions, especially between Mahommedan and Pagan^o states, are more or less depopulated, and in consequence covered with dense forest.

The most populous districts which I visited in the Mahomedan countries are:—

The territory of Kano, the country of Kebbi between Sokoto and the Niger; and among the Pagan countries, the territory of Musgu, although depopulated by continual forays. Besides, according to the information which I collected in Timbuktu, there is a very densely inhabited tract along the banks of the Niger, between Timbuktu and Jinni.

In the whole of this region polygamy prevails as well among the Mahomedans as among the pagans.

Among the Musgu, whose numbers are constantly descimated by war, scarcely a single head of a family is found with less than five wives.

In Hausa and Bornu, the common men have often two wives, but rarely more.

The Fulbe of Hamdaallahi, besides their other reforming tendencies, wanted to restrict the number of wives, and to substitute for the permitted tessarogamy of Islamism bigamy.

The Tawarek in general have only one wife, and the same principle prevails in most of the Moorish tribes.

Numerous families are only seen with very rich and wealthy people, one and the same woman very rarely bearing more than four children; but, with princes, families of one hundred children and above, are nothing uncommon.

The advantage of this state of society is that there are no spinsters, every woman being useful in a household on one account or other. The drain upon the population by war and slavery is very great. Epidemic diseases on the contrary are very rare.

Commercial importance.—Such an importance is either based on the great fertility of the soil, or on the favorable position on a great navigable river, or on a commercial high-road, or again on the industrial capacity of the inhabitants, or at length, where all these three causes are united. These conditions, however, may exist, but there may be wanting a strong government, such as is necessary for commercial intercourse. Within the limits of Negroland itself we find, for the first time, all these requisites united in the upper course of the Niger; for here we find not only the two principal conditions of African commerce, which in the beginning of trade formed the two chief staple commodities of exchange, viz., gold and salt; but besides, we meet also with that most essential article for civilized life, clothing; and already in the eleventh century we see that the inhabitants of Sama were celebrated for their calico, or rather their strips of cotton, and it is very remarkable that this article bore at that time the same name which at the present day is given to European calico, viz., shigge. In the course of time, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, we find this same industry transplanted farther eastward to Zanfara, while the inhabitants of Gober, at the same time, were famous on account of their leather work and their shoes, and, together with the art of weaving, that of dyeing, which especially imparts a tint of a certain civilization to many African communities, was soon

developed, the indigo plant being indigenous to the tropical regions of Africa.

At the present time we find most of these requisites united in the most favorable manner in Hausa, especially in the province of Kano, and I need not repeat here the terms of admiration which the high degree of development, in the commercial entrepot of the chief place of that province, has wrested from me in another place.

Nyffi has been from ancient times celebrated for industry, but since the rising of the Fulbe has been greatly reduced by civil war.

The whole course of the Niger, with its eastern affluent the Benuwe, is of the greatest importance, especially about the confluence of the two principal branches, and in the upper course between Timbuktu and Sansandi.

In this latter district certainly the native commerce is greatly developed; but the middle course of the river, between Timbuktu and Sinder, about 80 miles northwest of Say, has very little commerce and intercourse at the present time.

Thus likewise the whole country between Hausa and Timbuktu is in a very disturbed state. The consequence is, that the merchandise which is exported from Kano to Timbuktu takes the roundabout way by Ghat, Ghadamis, and Tawat.

The country near the mouth of the Niger is especially important for the palm-oil trade, the value of which at present amounts to more than two millions; but this palm is not to be found at a greater distance from the coast.

It is remarkable that this part of Africa, which has been endowed by nature with almost the same natural wealth as India, should have remained so poor, while the former country has developed such an immense amount of wealth.

The most ancient commercial entrepot in these regions was Audaghost, which, in the tenth century, carried on an extensive commerce with Sigilmasa or Sijilmesa, at a time when the western part of Barbary was most flourishing. At a later period, when Tunis and the commerce with Egypt were more flourishing, the trade settled rather in the northeastern corner of the Niger in Gogo or Gagho, the capital of Songhay, and in Tademekkas, the former being mentioned as a commercial place as early as the latter half of the tenth century. And the route to this part of the Niger, from Egypt by way of Aujila, probably was pursued from very ancient times—this being the route which, according to the indications of direction given by Herodotus,* was followed by the ancient Nasamones.

Gogo, on the Niger, between Timbuktu and Say, was the most flourishing place of Negroland for at least six centuries.

Tademekka was supplanted by Agades in the sixteenth century; but Agades only remained flourishing as long as Gogo was a large commercial place, and began to decline from the moment that the capital of Songhay lost its independence. Afterwards Kebbi, Zan-

* See my 'Travels,' vol. v. p. 193.

fara, and Kano flourished for some time, and it was not till about forty years ago that Kano became a great commercial entrepot.

Farther westward Walata or Biru was a considerable commercial place, till it was conquered by the Songhay King Sonni Ali, when the greater part of the merchants resident there transmigrated to Timbuktu, but notwithstanding Walata was still important in Leo's time.

All these commercial places were supplied from the north, but a great change was brought about in the commerce of these regions when the Portuguese, in their enterprising career, appeared on the western coast of Africa about the middle of the fifteenth century, and applied themselves with the greatest energy in opening a peaceable intercourse with the interior. That was the reason why one of the great commercial routes at that time took the roundabout way by Wadan.

The Portuguese even established in the latter place, at such a distance from the coast, a factory, although they preserved it only for a short time. They then entered the Senegal, and pushing continually on along the coast, founded their principal colony El Mina, on the Gold Coast. From this very spot they sent one of their famous embassies, of which we have received information, into the interior, to Musa, King of Songhay.† But it does not seem as if the Portuguese succeeded in opening a steady commercial intercourse with the interior. And certainly the circumstance, that the interior regions in this part of Western Africa are hemmed in by a considerable chain of mountains, is not favorable for commerce on a large scale, although in other respects the road from the Gold Coast appears to be one of the most accessible. But in general the roads are very difficult, and can only be pursued by people on foot.

This is the reason why the European settlements on the coast never became of any great importance, except those on the Senegal and Gambia. And in this respect settlements made in favorable and healthy localities, on the Niger, and on its great eastern branch the Benuwe, would necessarily become of paramount importance. For there is no doubt that, for an extensive European commerce, the various caravan roads through the desert are far too expensive and dangerous in the present unsettled state of these countries, and the value exported and imported along these highroads has of late greatly decreased. But from whatever quarter Europeans may endeavour to open intercourse and regular and legitimate trade with these nations, the first requisite seems to be the strictest justice and the most straightforward conduct; for almost all the natives of the interior of Africa are traders by disposition; and the naked pagans themselves at the least want to barter for beads, in order to adorn their own persons and those of their women.

There is no doubt that if the Europeans go on in such a way a great amount of commerce will here develop itself, and that one or other

† 'Travels,' vol. iv. p. 595.

of the native kingdoms will rise again to great power and strength, such as we see exhibited in former times. For the existence of powerful kingdoms is eminently necessary for the development of legitimate trade in regions torn by almost continual warfare.

Religion.—The original worship of nearly all the African tribes was a worship of elements, especially the sun, moon, and fire, besides the worship of the souls of their ancestors, which seems to be common to almost all the African tribes. And it seems as if originally the forms of worship had been less savage and absurd than they are at the present time. Thus the religious rites of the tribes in the interior in general are by far purer than those near the coast.

Most of the pagan tribes in the interior with whom I came in contact, and about whom I gathered information, have not such a developed priesthood, nor such an influential class of sorcerers, as is the case with the tribes near the coast.

We have seen already that it was the Berbers that first brought Islam to Negroland. These were especially the Zenagha or Idawel-Haj, led on by Abu-Bakr-ben-Omar, who died in the year 480 of the Hejra. Thence, from the upper course of the Niger, about Zagha and Silla, the town visited by Mungo Park, Islamism spread over the neighboring countries. But also on the northeastern bend of the Niger, where the great river of western Negroland approaches nearest to Egypt, we find, as early as the beginning of the eleventh century, the Mohammedan religion an essential requisite of royalty with the ruler of the kingdom of Songhay; and about the same period, in the latter half of the eleventh century, we find the Mahommedan religion also adopted by the royal family of Bornu. For everywhere civilization and Islam migrate together, hand in hand with commerce, and the sixteenth century, which was the period of the prime of the kingdom of Songhay as well as of that of Bornu, was also the time when Mohammedan learning flourished most on the Niger as well as on the Komadugu near Birni.

From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.

THE SPANISH OUTRAGE.

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED LIBERIANS.

MONROVIA, September 12, 1861.

Rev. J. B. PINNEY :

Dear Sir : Some time in the month of June last, the Government had occasion to despatch the Quail to Gallinas to order away or to bring to trial, just as circumstances might require, a Spanish schooner, which had gone there for the purpose of purchasing slaves. She was found in the river, having discharged her cargo of goods, and bargained for her load of human beings. The officers of the Quail boarded her, with a view of bringing her to Monrovia, to be tried, either for violating our revenue law or for buying slaves within our territory. But during the time of making preparations to carry into effect the order of government an English cruiser, the Torch, went into Gallinas for the purpose also of arresting the slaver, and did seize, and thus set fire to and destroyed her; for which act the Spanish Government became displeased, and ordered one of its armed vessels up here from Fernando Po to chastise us;

and yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the vessel came in, and, without asking any questions, or even visiting the shore, steamed alongside the Quail and fired into her twice with grape and round shot. For endeavoring to suppress the slave trade, within our territory, we are first opposed by the natives and then unceremoniously murdered by the Spaniards.

Great Britain, by an armed force, ought not to have been the first to throw into our face an indignity, by taking out of our harbor last April, before trial, two English trading vessels, schooners, which had openly and willfully violated our revenue law, and thus opened the door for the ingress of every species of insult and contumely that others choose to throw in upon us. Will stronger America and England remain dormant, and look on with indifference, while these outrages are being committed upon a weaker nation, by a barbarous people, against humanity and international justice? I think not. Liberia is the last place to which we can remove and be free, it being our *legitimate home*, and here we will stay, unless otherwise determined by Infinite Wisdom, until we die.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

D. B. WARNER.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

September 26, 1861.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—I received your brief note of 7th of August, by Rev. Mr. Blyden, and thank you. The operations are going on at Finley. There are some forty civilized persons out there, about twenty-five of whom are volunteers; the others are workmen, timber getters, carpenters, and masons. The superintendent of that county thinks he can report the receptacle completed there in all of November. The work is being prosecuted as vigorously as can be under the circumstances. The labor on the road from the St. John's to Finley will be resumed the first dry season month—say November. I am pleased that New York and New Jersey are as determined as ever to efficiently prosecute that enterprise. Unless I am greatly mistaken in my views, before the expiration of five years, the influx of immigration from the United States will have attained an annual average of not less than several thousands. A more prudent and humane course cannot be adopted than a timely preparation by the multiplication of interior settlements in our several counties, for the reception, health, and prosperity of the tide that will soon flow in upon us so copiously.

I send inclosed the first number of a bill of exchange for \$414 50, received from Messrs. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, on account Seth Grosvenor. I remitted \$750 by the bark Cordelia, hence in July. I wrote to you last week by the U. S. steamer San Jacinto.

Messrs. Johnson & Turpin will give you all the particulars respecting the conduct of the Spanish man-of-war and certain Spaniards on the coast, said to be acting under the authority of the Governor-General of Fernando Po. Suffice it to say that the Quail so disabled the aggressor, the Spanish war steamer, that she had to put into Sierra Laone for repairs. If we have wronged Spanish subjects in any way we are willing to give satisfaction, to make prompt redress, when civilly applied to. But we will never be bullied into measures. And having travelled five thousand miles to secure the liberty we have in Liberia, we will die to a man rather than permit the slave trade to be forced upon us in our territory by any nation under the sun, because of their superior power.

Yours, respectfully,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Cor. Sec. N. Y. S. C. S.

P. S.—I think it very proper to have one of the high schools at Bassa. Finley seems to be an excellent place for the Alexander High School, since the College and the Methodist Academy here supersede its necessity in this city.

B.

SUDDEN LOSSES OF LIFE IN LIBERIA.—We find record in the *Liberia Herald* of the death of six persons by accident. One was Captain Mungo, of the public schooner *Quail*, whose life was lost in the attempt to take out the Spanish slave-trader from Gallinas river; another was shot by his own fowling-piece, when going out gunning; and four carpenters were upset when crossing the St. John's river—near the same place where the Rev. Mr. Cheersman was drowned last year. One more, the saddest of all, was the death of the son of Vice-President Warner, caused by the unexpected discharge of a cannon at Fort Norris, while preparing to repulse the attack of the Spanish war vessel on the *Quail*. We deeply sympathize with this bereaved father, who has often been called to bow under heavy sorrows.

We are deeply pained to record such losses, because Liberia has no lives to throw away, and because it indicates a carelessness of life quite discouraging to those who seek to enlarge her population.—*Colonization Journal*.

From the *Missionary Herald*.

MISSIONS.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

GABOON.

BARAKA.—William Walker, Missionary; Mrs. Catharine H. Walker; Miss Jane A. Van Allen, Teacher; one native helper.

NGENGENGE.—Ira M. Preston, Missionary; Mrs. Jane E. Preston; one native helper.

IN THIS COUNTRY.—Albert Bushnell, Jacob Best, Epaminondas J. Pierce, Andrew D. Jack, Missionaries; Mrs. Lucinda J. Bushnell, Mrs. Gertrude Best; Mrs. Mary E. Jack.

Mr. and Mrs. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell, and Dr. and Mrs. St. John, have returned to the United States, on account of health and other considerations; and the two last have been released from their connection with the Board. Mr. Clark was married, January 1, to Miss Maria M. Jackson, and has resigned his connection with the Board, to labor in the field of the Presbyterian Mission on Corisco island, with which Miss Jackson was connected. The older brethren of the Gaboon Mission, though deeply sensible of the obstacles that have long stood in their way, still cling to their chosen field and work. Mr. Walker thinks the discouragement and trials encountered at the Gaboon are not peculiar to that place; and that no change of locality would give a more hopeful field. There has been more religious interest during the year than for some time before.

ZULUS.

MAMPUMULO.—Andrew Abraham, Missionary; Mrs. Sara L. Abraham.

UMVOTI.—Aldin Grout, Missionary; Mrs. Charlotte B. Grout.

ESIDUMBINI.—Josiah Tyler, Missionary; Mrs. Susan W. Tyler.

UMSUNDZI.—Lewis Grout, Missionary; Mrs. Lydia Grout.

INANDA.—William Mellen, Missionary; Mrs. Laurana W. Mellen.

ITAFAMASI.—Vacant.

AMANZIMTOTE.—Silas McKinney, Missionary; Mrs. Fanny M. McKinney; two native helpers.

IFUMI.—William Ireland, Missionary; Mrs. Jane W. Ireland.

AHMAHLONGWA.—Stephen C. Pixley, Missionary; Mrs. Louisa Pixley.

IFAPA.—Seth B. Stone, Missionary; Mrs. Catharine M. Stone.

UMTVALUMI.—Hyman A. Wilder, Missionary; Mrs. Abby T. Wilder.

UMZUMBI RIVER.—Elijah Robbins, Missionary; Mrs. Addie B. Robbins.

STATION NOT KNOWN.—Henry M. Bridgman, Missionary; Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman.

IN THIS COUNTRY.—Daniel Lindley, David Rood, Missionaries; Mrs. Lucy A. Lindley, Mrs. Alvira V. Rood.

Mr. Dohne has resigned his connection with the Board, and the Tablemountain station has been discontinued. The climate, people, and government in this field are such as to give promise of a harvest in proportion to the degree and skill of cultivation. The twelve stations are not very far from the sea, occupying somewhat more than a hundred miles of the maritime district. The ten small churches are gradually gaining numbers and strength, twenty-six new members having been added the past year. Several stations were blessed with a revived state of Religion, and at one, hope was entertained as to the conversion of nearly forty persons. A movement of much interest has been commenced among the converts, in the way of effort to do something for their own people, through their own separate agency, though under the direction of the Missionaries—a kind of home Missionary work; and a native has been set apart for the gospel ministry, who is to receive his support from the native community. The local Government, and the best people of the colony, are in very friendly co-operation with the mission.

From the Home and Foreign Record.
CORISCO MISSION, AFRICA.

A MISSIONARY JOURNEY INLAND.—The Rev. W. Clemens sends us the following narrative, written after his return from an exploring journey into the interior, and dated at Alongo, September 16, 1861.

On the 10th of June, after making the necessary preparations, I set out from Corisco with the design of exploring the interior to the east. Having the advantage of the wind, we passed rapidly over the water, and brought up, at dusk, at a Boha town, forty-five miles from Corisco. The town was well known, being the same at which brother Mackey and I had passed the night, on a similar visit in 1857.

My first anxiety was, to lay in a supply of fish for the boatmen, for fear there should be a scarcity as we ascended the river. The supply of fish in the town was better than usual, as the people had taken several large fish that day. Supper over, which was served in the real African style, and the news of the town and the river exhausted, we dropped some of the precious seed, praying that it might bring forth fruit to everlasting life.

At midnight we left our kind hosts at Iduma, for such was the name of the town where we had rested, and ascended the Utembani branch of the Muni. Our arrival at Mbenis town, or Dibani, was announced by the boatmen firing their guns. The inhabitants came out and welcomed us by reciprocating our firing. On my last visit I left a teacher at this town, to learn the language, and to make known the truth as he was able. He reported that he had spoken to the people through an interpreter. He had read and explained the Scriptures at worship and on the Sabbath. The inhabitants had attended regularly on his explanations in the reception house of the town. I was detained two days before the man whom I depended on for my guide returned from a neighbouring town. While waiting, I was able to tell them more fully of the plan of Salvation. This is the farthest distance inland that we have located a teacher. The town is situated at the foot of the Sierra del Crystal chain, eighty-five miles from Corisco.

Crossing the Mountains.

Having completed our arrangements we left Dibani for the east, designing to visit a tribe beyond the mountains. Our company consisted of three natives, two women, exclusive of three carriers who came with me from the coast. One man remained at Dibani with the teacher to take care of the boat in my absence. The women, according to custom in Africa, were the carriers. Each carried a large basket, piled up with plantains, with an addition of cooking utensils, while the men carried their arms simply.

Two hours travel brought us to the ascent of the Somba, the first range of the Sierra del Crystal chain. The path, which was hardly perceptible in some places, lay along the east side of the Somba, when we had ascended to two hundred feet of the summit. At twelve o'clock our party rested on the banks of a small stream, which took its rise farther up the mountain. Here dinner was served, consisting of boiled plantains. The boiling point of the thermo-

meter gave one thousand three hundred and thirty-one feet above the level of the sea.

At four o'clock we passed between the notch of the Somba and Sanga, following along the east side of the Sanga, which runs more to the eastward. One hour before sunset we reached our first encampment. This was a large rock, sixty feet long by fifty wide, supported on each end by two other rocks, thus raising it in the form of a half-roof, with one eave on the ground. "Buda ya Sanga," the name of the rock, is capable of sheltering one hundred persons. The range divided at the notch of the Somba and Sanga. The Somba diverged to the west, but our path continued towards the east, along the west side of the Sanga. The thermometer gave, at "Buda ya Sanga," one thousand four hundred and forty-one feet above the sea. The estimated distance travelled to-day was twenty-five miles.

At dawn of day the party set forward. The path descended until we struck a small stream thirty feet wide, but very shallow; the marks on the banks, however, showed that in the rainy season the water rose to the height of three or four feet. At eleven o'clock our party stopped to take some refreshment before ascending the highest mountain, which lay immediately before us. The mountain is called "Mevea," which signifies fire. No doubt it derived its name from its rugged ascent. At the base of the Mevea the thermometer gave one thousand feet above the sea.

Before reaching our present resting-place we crossed a stream seventy feet wide. My guide said that canoes could descend it in the rainy season. The marks on the banks showed that the freshets rose to six or eight feet.

The summit gained—"the streams turned to the eastward." An African "best house in town."

After much toil we reached the summit of the Mevea where, by common consent, we made a halt to rest. The thermometer gave one thousand seven hundred feet on the summit of Mevea. Our guide urged the party forward, telling us that we had a long distance to travel. Onward we went, for, having passed over the ground twice before, I knew that the native towns were far ahead. Not far beyond the streams turned to the eastward. We followed one of these until a short distance off the native towns. This was the most fatiguing part of the journey, for, with all the care possible, I was thrown into the stream several times by the abrupt banks and slippery stones. With much difficulty, we reached the place of our destination at sunset. Estimated distance traveled to-day, thirty-three miles. Wet and weary, we sought retirement. Our first favour was a brass kettle of cool water, which, without being fastidious to have it served in a more fashionable vessel, was drunk by all the party.

The best house in town was at our command, which certainly contained all the comforts of the place. The dimensions of the house were twenty feet by twelve. The eaves of the roof were four feet from the ground. The door was so narrow that it was necessary to turn the body to press through the doorway. The luxury of a fire in the middle of the house, with no egress for the smoke, was not to be lightly esteemed, though very hard on civilized eyes. The house would have been a place of rest, had the beds been either rough boards, or had they been made with even surfaces. But to lie on bamboo, five inches in diameter, with the only smooth side resting on logs, to keep the sleeper off the ground, while the round side reminded one of an improved manner of doing penance, was too much even for weary limbs to relish.

These inconveniences were made more comfortable by practice. But the almost insatiable desire to see a white man was extremely provoking. The house was crammed to get a sight of the stranger. The crowd equally gathered around him in the street. The same whoop and halloo saluted his ears wherever he went. Old and young must have a look at him. Any dirty hand was liable, at any moment, to lay hold of his hair, or give a nip at his beard. He was constantly a subject of remark; even his feet could not be passed by without raising the question, whether the white man had any toes, because, for-

sooth, his feet were hid in shoes. To bar the door, which had neither hinges nor latch, was too much like being in a cage. Besides, the smoke was your inveterate enemy, and the idea that some rude hand would push the door aside to look at you, was not very flattering to those within. In justice to their inquisitiveness, it must be said, that it was not rude; the kindest feelings were mingled with their anxiety to see the white man, who, they often said, had come a long journey.

How the Sabbath was passed.

Saturday night, of the 15th of June, was the first we passed in our new quarters. The Sabbath abated the excitement of yesterday, except some strangers came from other towns. To become all things to all men, constrained us to submit to many things which would otherwise have been insufferable.

Not knowing whether I could communicate with the inhabitants, I went into the reception house, and had some of them called in. After a little conversation, I was able to speak to them through two interpreters. One heard Benga, and spoke Mbiko or Bondemo, and the other spoke to the audience partly in Bondemo and partly in Pangwe.

The gospel plan of salvation was unfolded to this untutored tribe, who had never felt the genial beams of the Sun of Righteousness in their darkened understandings. Great is the mystery of godliness to them—God manifest in the flesh. Their hearts are indeed hard, but who can tell whether some of them may not be found on the right hand at the great day. To the missionary, it is one of the pleasantest thoughts of his life, that he held up Christ before them for the first, and perhaps the last time. The promise is sufficient to reach even unto them in their native wilds. "My word shall not return to me void." They asked several questions about what was said to them, and showed that they would willingly receive a minister to dwell among them. The Sabbath passed pleasantly.

On the 17th, we visited five more towns of the same tribe. The last town gave two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine feet above the level of the sea. We arrived at the last Pangwe town at twelve o'clock. Estimated distance travelled to-day fifteen miles. According to my computation, we were one hundred and fifty-five miles from Corisco. Having discovered that my guide did not fulfil his promise in taking me in the direction I had desired to explore, I signified to him that I would return to the second town we had visited. He was unwilling to return, and I set out with my carriers, and reached the town at six o'clock. My guide and his followers returned the next day. We made preparations for returning to the coast the day following.

Returning to Corisco—Fears of the People.

We were two days on the road going back. There was the same tedium of travelling. Three natives joined our company, to carry some produce the Bondemoes had purchased. My guide, having neglected to take me in the direction he had promised, knew that he had laid himself open to censure. I told him frankly that he had not fulfilled his promise. When we arrived at Mbenis town, he felt that he had partially lost my favour, and was fearful he would not receive pay for his services as my guide. Since our departure, a woman belonging to his family had died. She lived in Ilobi, and had married a man of the Benga tribe. The law of witchcraft would justify the Bondemoes in retaining a man belonging to the same tribe till the matter was settled. Things being so complicated, the men who came with me from the coast began to fear that one of them would be retained in custody. One of them said there appeared no hope of their release; but as the Lord brought the children of Israel out of Egypt against all human probability, if we trusted in him he could deliver us also. I did not share in their fears, and as the result proved, there was no particular cause of apprehending trouble. This may be taken, however, as an evidence of our influence among even these heathen bushmen.

On the 20th of June, we left our friends at Dibani, and began to descend the river. The teacher remained to explain the Word of God to the Bondemoes. We had not gone far before we heard that the Corisco people were expected to enter the river to make war on an offending tribe. None of the boatmen

wished to incur the possibility of being shut in the river, and chased by war canoes. Our descent consequently was rapid. I called on my old friend Mateva, where we had another teacher. He gave us shelter, and we rested our weary limbs. I had determined to spend the Sabbath with him, but the fears of the boatmen prevailed. Mateva expressed many regrets as we departed, but yielded to our importunity. A eleven o'clock, Saturday night, we reached Large Ilobi, and spent the Sabbath with our licentiate. On Monday, the 24th of June, we landed at Corisco, making the fifteenth day of our journey.

When and how to reach the interior.

The prospects of entering the interior, if that is desirable, must be a work of time. The people of Corisco and the inhabitants living on the river manifest no desire to interfere with our operations. But the more uncivilized tribes, on the head waters of the Muni, are not willing that we should pass by them to form stations. There is a natural division of the tribes made by the great chain of mountains which separate the coast tribes from those east of the mountains. Could our laborers succeed in passing this dividing line, no barrier need be apprehended to the free ingress of the country. At present there is a misapprehension of our design in going through the land, and living in certain localities. They have but one opinion of white men. Indeed, the word, white man, signifies, with them, a foreigner, who comes to trade. Their trade is their only means of subsistence, and every man expects to become a tradesman, if possible. This false estimate of the missionary, tends to shut up the way to more distant fields of labor.

The native helpers will do much to remove these wrong impressions. As they will be able to live among those unacquainted with the missionary they will give them a better knowledge of the gospel of Christ. I have good reason to suppose that the matter of trade influenced my guide in the exploration just completed. I am confident he could have no sinister motive, other than an unbounded covetousness. The guides of all our explorations manifest the same uneasiness when a desire is made known to go beyond them. There is no combination formed to resist the advance of the truth; but each individual wishes to "make his fortune" before his neighbor makes his. Kindness and patience will conquer all the wicked devices of Satan to hinder the spread of the gospel.

The exigencies of the mountain region would require a station on this side of the mountains which could communicate with stations on the east and south-east. The Pangwes, who occupy the country east of the mountains, will certainly be down on the Muni in a few years. They would welcome a teacher among them, but they are completely in the power of their neighbors, who hold the highways. A brother would need much of the spirit of Jesus, to be separated from his brethren on the coast and to live among them. But all things are possible with God. He who could raise up the persecutor Saul, and make him a missionary, can baptize his young servants here with the same Spirit. We need not be unnecessarily anxious. The work is the Lord's. There is no doubt but that the influence of the gospel will cross those mountains. The way seems to be prepared already. When the Spirit of God opens the way, "a highway will be there," "that the redeemed of the Lord will return, and come with singing unto Zion." Yours, &c. W. CLEMENS.

CORISCO.—*Ten years ago* the first missionaries were sent to Corisco. Now there is a presbytery, a church of sixty-three members, including fifty-two converts from heathenism, and forty more are seeking a spiritual knowledge of Christianity. There is an eldership, including three native converts, all candidates for the ministry. There are sabbath schools, numbering one hundred and sixty pupils.

DARKNESS THAT CAN BE FELT.—One of the Wesleyan missionaries in Caffaria writes: It is astonishing how ignorant many of the natives are as to the nature of God and divine things; even those who do occasionally listen to the word preached. One day the missionary asked a man who he thought God was. "O," said he, "you are God." "How come you to think so?" "Why don't you stand up there (in the pulpit) on a Sunday, and read and speak to us out of the book? Therefore you must be God."

Not long since Mrs. Longden asked a female if she ever prayed. "O yes," she said, "I always pray." But when do you pray?" "I pray when I go to cut firewood." "And what do you say when you pray?" "I say, 'O Lord, give me strength to cut this wood down.'" The morning star of religious knowledge, like the ancient promise, lingers long in their mental horizon ere we see the dawn of day. And till then, much patience, perseverance, and prayer, are required to teach the *young idea* how to shoot. Their odd remarks are sometimes very amusing. An Englishman and his interpreter were passing through the country, and in the road met with a raw native, to whom they began to tell the story of the Saviour's death. The man listened very attentively; but after a while, he turned to the interpreter and said: "Don't you believe a word of it. It is those English people who have murdered Jesus Christ, and they are afraid, and now they have come to this country, that they may fasten the guilt on us. That is no guilt of ours." But thank God, though the land is dark "the morning cometh."

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—Intelligence had been received from Drs. Livingstone and Mackenzie to May 15th. All were in good spirits. They had failed in ascending the Ruvuma, on account of its being too late in the season. The *South African Advertiser*, of September 21st, gives the following interesting details of the expedition. "The expedition had failed in their ascent of the Ruvuma, but only because they had attempted it too late in the season; and Dr. Livingstone writes very confidently of its importance for the future commerce of that coast with Lake Nyassa and the interior. From the Ruvuma mouth the party returned in the Pioneer to the Comora Isles, to take the missionaries left there on board; and thence they proceeded to the Zambesi, entered it successfully, and had got up to the Shire when the last letters left. In a few days they were to continue their voyage up that tributary to the Zimba mountain, and Dr. Livingstone was to accompany them, to direct the selection of an appropriate site for the future mission. All were in excellent health and spirits."

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH AND MISSION PREMISES IN WEST AFRICA.—The Rev. Henry Caswall, Vicar of Figheldean says: "As Secretary and Treasurer (in England) for the West India Mission to Western Africa, I have this day reported from the Acting Chief of Fallangia, and from the Rev. J. H. A. Dupont, the black missionary, a sad account of the destruction by fire of the church, school, and mission premises erected a few years since under the direction of the late Chief Wilkinson. The whole of the mission property is destroyed, including the cotton-gin sent out this year to assist the natives in developing the rich resources of their country." From the letter of the Chief it appears that "some grass having been lighted to burn out some ants, on the 24th of September, unfortunately the flame went up, and caught the thatch, and burnt down the mission-house and the church." The church was being rethatched, but help was required for the rebuilding of the mission-house, and for this Mr. Caswall makes an appeal.

DISCOVERY OF DR. BAIKIE.—By the arrival of the Ethiopie with the West African mails, we are placed in possession of news of the long-lost African explorer, Dr. Baikie, regarding whose fate there has been so much speculation. It will be remembered that Dr. Baikie was attached for some time to the Niger expedition, and the last heard from him, until the present time, was upwards of two years ago. Since then the fate of himself and his assistant was a mystery, but it was generally believed that he had either perished from the sickness and fatigue incident on his explorations, or that he had fallen a victim to some of the savage tribes of the country. We are, however, glad to say that the adventurous explorer and his assistant have, at last, been discovered alive and well, after a residence of two years amongst the natives, during which time they were without communication with Europeans. During his two years' sojourn among the natives, the Doctor enjoyed tolerable good health, and had likewise made some interesting researches in connection with the exploration of the Niger. The last advices left Dr. Baikie at the confluence of the river.

THE DUTCH CHURCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We copy from the South African *Advertiser* of July 13th, the following memorandum, from which it will be seen that the Dutch Reformed Church in the colony, far from being apathetic and indifferent as to its proper duties, is greatly increasing in activity and efficiency :

MEMORANDUM OF WHAT THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH HAS DONE, AND IS DOING IN THE COLONY.

At Ceres, the Dutch Reformed Church has built a church and parsonage, and a chapel for the colored people; and furnished an endowment of £300 a year.

At Sutherland, built a church, and furnished an endowment of £250 a year.

At Victoria, built a church, and furnished an endowment of £250 a year.

At Middleburg, built a church and parsonage, and furnished an endowment of £800 a year.

At Colesberg, raises £100 a year.

At Hanover, built a church and parsonage, and pays the minister £300 a year.

At Aliwal North, built a church and parsonage, and furnished an endowment of £300 a year.

At Burgersdorp, built a church and parsonage, and contributes £100 a year toward their minister's support.

At Adelaide, furnished an endowment of £200 a year.

At Stellenbosch, built a church, and gives £100 a year for house-rent.

At Oudtshoorn, built a church and parsonage, and furnished an endowment of £300 a year.

At Bredasdorp, built a church and parsonage, and adds contributions to the Government salary.

At Dordrecht, built a church and parsonage, and pays the minister £300 a year.

At Queen's Town, built a church and parsonage, and pays the minister £300 a year.

At Montagu, built a church and parsonage, and furnished an endowment of £300 a year.

At Robertson, built a church and parsonage, and furnished an endowment of £300 a year.

At Ladysmith, built a church and parsonage, and furnished an endowment of £150 a year, added to the Government salary.

At Wynberg, built a church and parsonage, and furnished an endowment of £100 a year, added to the Government allowance.

At Simon's Town, built a church.

At Franche Hoek, built a church and parsonage, and adds contributions to the Government allowance.

At the Paarl, built a church and schools.

At Wellington, built a church and parsonage.

At Darling, built a church and parsonage, and furnished an endowment of £250 a year.

At Hopefield, built a church and parsonage, and added £100 a year to the Government allowance.

In Cape Town, built two churches, at a cost of £30,000, and contributes at least £700 per annum for church and beneficent objects; has moreover lately spent £1200 for school-room and house for schoolmaster in Bree-street, and pays schoolmaster £100 a year; pays another schoolmaster at Rogge Bay £100 a year.

It has instituted a Theological Seminary, endowed with extensive buildings for residence of professors and accommodation of students, and a fund amounting already to at least £17,500, which continues to be swelled with additional liberal contributions.

It has continued to spend at least £2500 per annum for the education of its theological students in Europe.

It has contributed for missions last year £900.

It has raised a fund, already amounting to about £13,000, to provide for the widows of its clergy.

It has lately contributed £1740 for the deputing of one of its clergy (Dr. Robertson) to Europe to procure clergymen, missionaries, and schoolmasters; and already by that means, there have been engaged nine clergymen, two missionaries, and four schoolmasters.

It has lately, in one country town, raised £600 for the dissemination of religious books about the country.

Numerous munificent donations (in one case £1500) have been made to individual clergymen.

INTELLIGENCE.

VISIT TO HARRISBURG AND MOUNT COFFEE, LIBERIA.—While the ship spent a few days at Monrovia, the Rev. J. L. Mackey, on his way to Corisco, embraced the opportunity of paying a short visit to two of the inland stations in Liberia. He was accompanied by Mr. B. V. R. James, long an excellent teacher employed by the Board in Monrovia. Mr. Harrison was formerly a slave in one of our southwestern States, but was redeemed by the liberality of Christian Friends who knew him. Mr. Miller was formerly of the Ashmun Institute. Mr. Mackey's letter is dated at Monrovia, August 24, 1861 :

On last Monday morning Mr. James and I started on a visit up the St. Paul's. I was anxious to visit Simon Harrison's place, which I had visited, in company with Rev. D. A. Wilson, six years ago ; and if time would permit, to go on as far as Mt. Coffee, the new station commenced by Rev. A. Miller * * * * We found Uncle Simon and his people all pretty well, and his place much improved since I was there six years ago. He has his grounds in very good order. His wife shows some taste in gardening and cultivating flowers about the yard. He has an orchard of coffee trees, which look very vigorous and thrifty, and are now in full bearing. At table we were treated with coffee of his own growing, sweetened with sugar made on an adjoining plantation. The agricultural operations on the river have advanced since my visit in 1855. In the evening, about eight o'clock, all the people of the station, amounting to twenty or twenty-five, were collected for worship. I was requested to conduct the worship and address them. There was very good attention. The old man seems very devoted ; but told me he felt a little "disheartened" in his work. There has been some discontent stirred up among the members of the Church where he preaches, and he feels very sad about it. The circumstances will probably all be communicated to you, if they have not been already. He is a very kind-hearted old man, but not at all a strict disciplinarian over his household. * * *

Early in the morning we prepared to go on to Mr. Miller's place. Mt. Coffee lies off from the river, and the only way to get there is to go on foot from Harrisburg, or in hammock. Mr. James was not very well, so he took a hammock, and Mr. Miller [who had joined us at Harrisburg] and I went on foot. We walked the distance out in two hours and twenty-minutes, and did not walk very rapidly. On our return we walked very fast, and made the distance in two hours. So that it does not exceed eight miles ; and as Harrisburg is twenty-three from Monrovia, Mt. Coffee does not exceed thirty-one miles from Monrovia, and in a direct line from the sea may be a little over twenty.

Mr. Miller has commenced work on quite a large scale. His dwelling house is a two-story frame, thirty-feet long by sixteen wide, and cost six hundred dollars. It is roofed with shingles ; the boards and shingles all made in the place. He put up a boys' house which cost, he says, two hundred dollars ; a fowl house made of sawed stuff, and roofed with shingles. His dwelling is fitted with glass windows. One large room on the lower floor is used as a school-room and Chapel. He has living with him ten Liberian orphans, and he took fifteen of the recaptured Congoes. Two of these last have died, leaving thirteen. Two of these are very much emaciated, and will probably not survive long. There are several native towns within a few miles, but I had time to visit but one of them. Some natives came in while I was there. His people were called in, and I had an opportunity of addressing them. Some of the boys read verses in the Bible, and all joined in singing. There are two hundred acres in the tract of ground on which Mr. Miller lives. It has been surveyed and appropriated by the Government to the Mission. * * *

Mr. Miller and Uncle Simon both came with us on our return to Monrovia, where we arrived about eight o'clock on Tuesday night.—*Foreign Missionary.*

AFRICA AND AFRICANS.—We go to Africa, and where, at the beginning of this century, the Hottentot, and Fingoe, and Kaffir were shot down without mercy, there we find a people, 100,000 in number, saved from destruction, brought to Christ, and adorning the doctrine of the Savior whom their fathers never knew. We go to the negro settlements in the West Indies, and how many thousands there have become Christians; redeemed not only from the slavery of earth, but from the slavery of sin! They who only thirty years ago were sold in the open market have proved the most liberal supporters of Gospel schemes that the modern Church has known, and were the first converts to maintain ministers of their own.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—Now England is straining every nerve on India, and by promptly acknowledging the Liberian Government, and placing suitable Consuls, who will sympathise in the development of the Colony, and giving the "contrabands" leave and assistance to settle there, an intercourse may be opened that shall really make Monrovia a second Carthage in opulence, and ourselves the recipients of a considerable tide of wealth.

The Colonization organization has carefully avoided all broils and quarrels; but it has laid the foundation for greater usefulness to Africa than any exertion yet made for it, and now is the time that will be a crisis in its fate. The Pennsylvania Society is located among us in this city. It is thoroughly loyal, and ought to be taken up, and its great objects in every way promoted by the Government, and by private assistance of a more extended character. If it has so far been thought by some to be too much under the control of Southern men, now is the time that that stigma can and will be forever wiped away from it. * * * * Thus far the Colonization Society has been taking charge of these captured Africans in immense numbers. They need more emigrants from America to keep the Colonies from degenerating, and to enable them to extend an influence over the interior. Our knowledge of that interior is daily augmenting. Nearly the whole continent, from the Cape of Good Hope up to the mouths of the Nile has been explored by travellers and Missionaries. Our own citizen, Du Chaillu, has been foremost in this work. The Colonies are pushing into the interior with their most profitable traffic, and we have only to hold out the least inducements to draw the tide of this wealth; or most of it, to our own shores. Thus far the jealousy of all that favored the rise of the negro race, has kept down much of the sympathy that would otherwise have been expressed for the Colonization movement, and for African improvement. But now another state of things is dawning, and henceforth the policy of the United States will be the elevation of the negro race as much as possible. The example of Liberia will be the best means of showing what can be done in this direction. There they are now founding a college, with a pretty full corps of professors, much after the American pattern. Nor can there be any doubt that with a little fostering care just now, much may be done to benefit the millions of Africa for all future generations, and to build up a commerce that is to be more important than any as yet undeveloped.—*Ledger*.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN WASHINGTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Dec. 4, 1861.

To Major General George B. McClellan, Washington :

GENERAL : I am directed by the President to call your attention to the following subject :

Persons claimed to be held to service or labor under the laws of the State of Virginia, and actually employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's forces, are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac.

This department understands that such persons afterwards coming into the city of Washington are liable to be arrested by the city police, upon the presumption arising from color that they are fugitives from service or labor.

By the 4th section of the act of Congress, approved August 16, 1861, entitled an "Act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," such hostile employment is made a full and sufficient answer to any further claim to service or labor.

Persons thus employed and escaping are received into the military protection of the United States, and their arrest as fugitives from labor or service should be immediately followed by the arrest of parties making the seizure. Copies of this communication will be sent to the Mayor of the city of Washington, and to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, so that any collision between the military and civil authorities may be avoided.

I am, General, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.—Among the measures recommended by the President, is the recognition of the Republic of Liberia. The subject has already been brought up in Congress. Liberia is not a large nation; but is doing a good work in the cause of civilization. It is estimated that 800,000 natives are under its meliorating influence, though there are in the colony itself but 14,000 persons; and that 4,800 slaves were landed there last year, many of whom were sent to the missionary establishments, and others to industrial and farming schools, where they learn English and Christian truth, and are brought up in a manner to ensure the greatest development of their physical and moral faculties. It has done much to suppress the slave trade, and to promote lawful commerce, to introduce enlightened government in the midst of anarchy, and to advance the evangelization of Africa.

In all respects the young Republic must be acknowledged to honor the land of its birth, by a successful exemplification of our principles in a distant country, and through many obstacles. Having been already recognized by the principal nations of Europe, there does not seem to be any good reason for withholding that act of justice on our part.

A DELIGHTFUL REGION.—The following, from the Philadelphia *North American*, will be read with interest.

The district of country immediately east of Liberia is doubtless one of the most inviting and salubrious yet known on the continent of Africa. As far as penetrated, it is proved to be high and healthy, and peopled with industrious, intelligent and populous tribes. Aggressive movements are making by the Liberians against African barbarism and degradation, and it is proposed to establish settlements in this direction. The Rev. Jacob Rambo, of this city, and for several years a zealous laborer in episcopal missions in western Africa, lately ascended the Cavalla river, which empties at Cape Palmas, to the new interior mission station at Bohlen. He describes the banks of the river as "more elevated and more beautiful and picturesque as one advances toward the mountains. We saw much to interest us in nature, and as missionaries, much to interest us in the number and character of the natives."

"The scenery at the rapids and falls is fine; numerous islets covered with shrubbery, combined with the dashing, foaming waters at the falls and below, and the grand mountain scenery, made up an interesting picture. . . . This

is a most beautiful rolling country. At least twenty-five mountain peaks rise around the station (Bohlen) in all directions within twenty miles; the highest is perhaps twelve hundred feet. . . . I have passed three days and a half most agreeably in this mountain region. My health is excellent. I have especially enjoyed the natural beauty and grandeur of the country. When naturally and spiritually considered, this wilderness and solitary place shall be glad for them, and this desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose, this will become one of the fairest corners of God's beautiful earth."

THE last census shows a colored population of 10,831 in the city of New York, which is a decrease in ten years of 2,948. The total number of foreign birth is 340; born in slave States (principally Virginia and Maryland), 1,508; born in free States, 8,983. The number of children attending school within the year was 1,387; number of persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write, 1,160. Out of the 10,831 colored persons in the city, 3,561 are under 20, and 7,270 over 20 years of age. The number of families in the same population is 1,209. About one-half live in three wards—the Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth. The Eighth ward contains no less than 2,685. Out of the 10,000 and over, 85 are returned as owners of real estate. The value of all real estate owned by negroes is put down at \$456,475. The highest value of real estate owned by a single individual is \$60,000. He is half white, gave his occupation as that of waiter, and said he was born in Massachusetts. Another mulatto, a cook, says he is worth \$50,000. The total value of personal estate is stated at \$113,785.—*Col. Journal.*

LIBERIA.—Of this field we have said there are tokens of advancement, of decided advancement, which we are glad to tell to the Church. The first we notice is their increasing desire for religious knowledge. This is apparent in the increasing number of religious periodicals which they are ordering from this country; and then they are in *haste* for such knowledge, and can no longer submit to the delay of the swift ships—they remit the price of papers and postage in advance, and so obviate all delay. The next item we notice is their apparent purpose to help themselves to a more universal knowledge of what with us is considered fundamental in the education of our children, and to this end they are multiplying their common schools and Sunday-schools, and furnishing them with the best text-books, and this too at their own expense. Thirdly, as evidence confirmatory of the above, there is more character in the ministry, more in the membership, more stability; so that whatever progress is now made is more real, and gives promise of a more rapid and successful enlargement of our work in this interesting field at a very early day.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—From the Report of the Secretary of the Interior it appears that:

By an order of last May the execution of the law for the suppression of the slave trade was confided to this department. The Secretary convened the marshals of all the loyal Atlantic States at New York, and explained to them all the devices of the traffic. The result of their energy has been the capture and condemnation of five vessels. One person has been convicted as the captain of a slaver, and sentenced to death, the first instance of a capital conviction on record; and another has been found guilty for fitting out a slaver at Boston. Within a little more than a year, 4500 Africans, recaptured by our cruisers, have been taken into the Republic of Liberia, through the agency of the American Colonization Society.

AKOTHEE DAHOMEY MASSACRE.—Another of those diabolical massacres, which are a stigma on civilization, was about to be carried into effect at Dahomey. The canni-

bal King was going to have another "grand custom." This sacrifice is to celebrate the new yam season, and the preparations were to have been of the most complete character. All the principal natives and traders at Lagos had received invitations to be present to witness the ceremony of cutting off the heads of about 2000 human beings. From this it would appear that the protest lately made against such acts of barbarism by the British Government, through the late Mr. Consul Foote, has had no effect.

WHERE TO PUT THEM.—So many fugitive negroes are collecting in Kansas, that the inhabitants there are becoming much perplexed in seeking to dispose of them. A letter to the Chicago Tribune, dated Camp Hunter, Kansas, Dec. 21st, contains the following paragraph:—

"The vast number of contrabands arriving daily at the various border towns within this State, is exciting considerable interest in the Haytien Colonization Society. It is proposed to establish a contraband line of transportation from here to some railroad point in Iowa, and thence by railroad to your city; where they will be taken charge of by the general agent of the Haytien Emigration Society, who has authority from the Government of Hayti to furnish transportation for one hundred thousand emigrants from any point East of your city to Hayti. How efficient this movement may be we are not able to say; but that something should be done for the comfort and welfare of the refugee slaves arriving here from time to time, is a matter beyond dispute."

It is plain that a thoroughly organized system of African colonization must be adopted, should the number of fugitives from the Slave States greatly increase. They would impoverish any community where they might fix themselves, unless sent out of the country or maintained by the Government under some plan of apprenticeship like that adopted by the Emperor of Brazil.

"UNCLE SIMON."—Many of our readers will remember this man, formerly a slave in one of our South-western States, but who was redeemed by the liberality of friends. He then removed to Liberia, and became a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The Rev. J. L. Mackey lately visited him at his station, (Harrisburg, twenty-three miles from Monrovia,) on the Saint Paul's river, and under date of August 24th last, remarks:—"We found Uncle Simon Harrison and his people all pretty well, and his place much improved since I was there, six years ago. He has his grounds in very good order. His wife shows some taste in gardening, and cultivating flowers about the yard. He has an orchard of coffee trees, which look very vigorous and thrifty, and are now in full bearing. At table we were treated with coffee of his own growing, sweetened with sugar made on an adjoining plantation. The agricultural operations on the river have greatly advanced since my visit in 1855."

FUNERAL OF A DRUMMER BOY.

There was a military funeral at Camp Kalorama, Washington, on Saturday. On Friday, Joseph Winters, one of the drummers of the N. Y. Nineteenth, was drowned while bathing. An army correspondent thus refers to the sad event:

He was a pleasant, good boy, and his sudden death made a deep impression in the encampment. His body was brought up from the creek and laid beneath a new tent pitched to receive it, under the trees on the north side of the parade ground. The men stood in silent rows in front of the tent until sundown, while a guard detailed for that purpose paced slowly back and forth. A letter was found in Joseph's pocket from "Cousin Susie," and as his comrades thought that he had no parents or brothers or sisters living, his captain wrote to her.

A little barefooted fellow, about eight years old, stood on the land where Joseph's body was recovered by the divers, and when the surgeon, promptly on the spot, was vainly endeavoring to start the water-clogged wheels of life, the little barefooted fel-

low walked in silence up the hill side with the men who carried the body, following close behind; and there he stood before the tent curtain in serious stillness. At last he spoke, with respectful manner, and clear manly enunciation, to one of the field officers:

"Will you be so kind as to tell me, sir, whether he was a good boy?"

"I believe that he was, my little fellow, but I did not know him very well."

"Has he a father or mother, sir?"

"Why do you ask, my boy?"

"Because I hope that he did not have a mother, sir, or a father; they would feel so badly to hear that he was drowned." The officer cleared his throat and the little fellow went on. "And if, sir, he has no mother or father, and if he was a good boy, I am glad."

"Why glad, my boy?"

"Because, sir, I think it was the best time for him to be taken away."

"Why the best time?"

"Because, sir, what the Lord does is always best." The funeral sermon was preached, the regiment attended the funeral, and the usual volley was fired over the grave.

Memorial of the American Colonization Society to the Congress of the United States.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1862.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives

of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY observe with deep interest that the President of the United States has, in his late Message, recommended that the Republic of Liberia should be acknowledged as Independent. They also notice his recommendation of some plan of Colonization for free people of color in some climate congenial to them. It seems proper to represent that the American Colonization Society was organized in this city in December, 1816, by eminent statesmen and philanthropists from both of the two great sections of the Union, in a spirit of good will towards free people of color and the African race; that they declared it to be their purpose to act in co-operation with our General Government; that from that Government they then received, and have since continued to receive, some countenance; that as the great field for their enterprise they selected Africa as the best home for the independent free national existence of black men; that Providence has remarkably prospered their endeavors, so that a Christian Republic has risen upon the western shores of that land, extending its possessions and jurisdiction nearly six hundred miles along the coast and over numerous and populous tribes of native Africans; a Republic animated and regulated by the elements of order, education, growth, and social improvement. Civilized and Religious Institutions have arisen and multiplied, the slave trade has been suppressed, and a Christian State of progressive power and unspeakable beneficence attracts the eye and thoughts of uncounted barbarians.

While many weighty considerations, social, political, and economical, point to Africa as the home for her exiled descendants, moral considerations show clearly, that no other region of the world opens before free men of color such broad avenues to usefulness, happiness, and national renown.

These views of the statesmen and philanthropists who founded this Society, were expressed in a memorial* to Congress during the first year of its existence, and have been prosecuted by it since, with inadequate means, but earnest zeal and energy. The experience of the Society has demonstrated the ennobling power of liberty—that high inducements prompt to high achievements; and thus far has Liberia risen in character and hopes, because so grand a prospect has spread out before her, and she has stood unchecked and unembarrassed by the competition of powerful civilized nations. She occupies a country exhaustless in resources, and there is nothing to impede her growth. To say nothing of her gold and other mineral productions, the soil of Africa is well adapted to the culture of coffee, cotton, the palm-tree, and the sugar-cane, and all the rich and varied productions of tropical climates.

* NOTE.—The late General WALTER JONES was the author of this first memorial, from which we present a few sentences :

“Your memorialists beg leave to suggest, that the fairest opportunities are now presented to the General Government for repairing a great evil in our social and political institutions, and at the same time for elevating, from a low and hopeless condition, a new and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race.

“These great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting, in some salubrious and fertile region, a colony to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate; and for extending to it the authority and protection of the United States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence.

“It may be reserved for our Government—(continued these memorialists, in a spirit of prophetic sagacity)—the first to denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic, in the guilt and disgrace of which most of the civilized nations of the world were partakers—to become the honorable instrument, under Divine Providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon the large and interesting portion of mankind benefitted by that deed of justice, by demonstrating that a race of men composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and riches, known to the enlightened nations of antiquity, and who had yet made no progress in the refinements of civilization; for whom history has preserved no monuments of art or arms; that even this hitherto ill-fated race may cherish the hope of beholding at last the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials to rear the glorious edifice of well ordered and polished society, upon the foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; whilst it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all-prevailing power of liberty, enlightened by knowledge, and corrected by religion. If the experiment, in its more remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness, reclaim the rude wanderer from a life of wretchedness to civilization and humanity, and convert the blind idolater from gross and abject superstitions to the holy charities, the sublime morality and humanizing discipline of the Gospel, the nation or the individual that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benignant enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race, unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of Divine beneficence—a glory with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison.”

But the most precious fruits of the enterprize of this Society are to be seen in the moral and intellectual power of the men of Liberia.

There is little prospect of securing a permanent home for a large number of our people of color on this continent, or the adjacent islands; nor in any other country than Africa does their future for happiness, security and political independence appear inviting. Liberia will naturally secure the sympathy of the more powerful civilized nations—from her remoteness she will have little cause to fear oppression—and deriving high advantages from their friendly intercourse, she will be disposed to reciprocate them.

The Executive Committee are, then, confirmed in the views of the Fathers of the American Colonization Society, and see with pleasure the attention of Congress invited by the President of the United States to the interests they involve. These interests are to freedom, humanity, commerce, civilization and religion, immense. The commerce of Africa already attracts the attention of many nations, and when her people shall be taught her resources, and be trained to habits of civilization, she will become one of the richest marts of the world. Thus all our benevolence towards her children will be rewarded—their afflictions converted into blessings, and Africa and America rejoice in mutual benefits under the benign Ruler of Nations.

The Committee are well persuaded that the multiplication of Christian settlements of free colored people on the coast of Africa, and especially that an annual appropriation to aid the removal and support of such persons in Liberia, will result in great benefits to those people and to the United States. And for these great ends the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society will ever pray.

R. R. GURLEY, Cor. Sec. A. C. S.,
WM. McLAIN, Financial Sec. A. C. S.,
S. H. HUNTINGTON, of the Ex. Com.

RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of November, to the 20th of December, 1861.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. F. Butler, \$91.84.—

Acworth—Cong. Church and Society,
in aid of the first New Hampshire
emigrant, 9 00

Bedford—A lady, 25

Campton—John Pulsifer, Mrs. Martha
L. Pulsifer, \$10 each, in aid of
the first N. H. emigrant, . . . 20 00

Francetown—Hon. Wm. Bixby, \$10,
Israel Batchelder, \$2, T. B. Brad-
ford, \$1.50, Rev. Charles Cutter,
\$1.20, P. H. Butterfield, Miss
Ona Hopkins, \$1 each, Others
\$1.30—in aid of the first N. H.
emigrant, 18 00

Hancock—Cong. Church and Society,
in aid of the first N. H. emigrant, 10 09

Keene—Hon. Josiah Colony, \$5, Dr.

Daniel Adams, \$4, Rev. W. O.

White, A friend, \$3 each, Hon.

John Prentiss, Rev. Z. S. Barstow,

D. D., Rev. J. A. Hamilton, \$1

each, in aid of the first N. H.

emigrant, 18 00

Manchester—Hon. G. W. Morrison,

\$5, Hon. Wm. C. Clarke, D. C.

Gould, \$3 each, J. Hersey, \$1.50,

P. H. Chandler, John P. Newell,

Hon. S. Upton, Mrs. Mace Moul-

ton, \$1 each, in aid of the first

N. H. emigrant, 16 50

91 84

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, \$61.21—

Brookfield—By Luther Wheatly, Esq.,

Simon Colton, \$4, J. S. Allen,

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--|--|
| Reuben Peck, Luther Wheatly, \$1 each, | 7 00 | | |
| Newbury—Cong. Church and Society, \$13.21, Freeman Keyes, Esq., \$20, for life membership of Ed- ward P. Keyes, | 33 21 | | |
| Springfield—Cong. Church and So- ciety, in part to constitute Rev. John W. Chickering, Jr., a life member, | 20 00 | | |
| Windsor—Charles H. Tarby, | 1 00 | | |
| | 61 21 | | |

MASSACHUSETTS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Granby—Legacy of Samuel Ayres, dec'd, to Am. Col. Society, re- ceived through Osmyn Baker, his Ex'r, | 2,000 00 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

RHODE ISLAND.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Rev. Rev. John Orcutt, \$242— Providence—Robert H. Ives, \$25, Mrs. Arnold and daughter, \$15, Mrs. S. A. Paine, Miss Julia Bullock, Miss Elizabeth Waterman, A. D. & J. Y. Smith, T. P. Ives, each \$10, H. N. Slater, \$8, H. A. Rogers, Joseph Rogers, Rufus Waterman, E. P. Mason, E. W. Howard, Jonah Steene, G. Cong- don, Seth Adams, Prof. Dunn, Miss Avis J. Harris, Cash, Mrs. Moses B. Ives, Mrs. Dr. Miller, each \$5, George Hale, \$3, J. C. Knight, Rev. A. H. Clapp, each \$2 Benjamin White, W. C. Snow, Rev. J. F. Spaulding, each \$1, . . | 173 00 |
| Legacy of Rev. Allen Brown, dec'd, "In the hope of healing some broken heart, I give and bequeath to the American Colonization So- ciety five hundred dollars, to ran- som a captive from American slavery," | 500 00 |
| Bristol—Mrs. Ruth DeWolf, \$15, in full to constitute the Rev. John F. Spaulding a life member, Mrs. Rogers and sister, Robert Rogers, each \$10, Mrs. L. J. French, W. Fales, Charles Sherry, jr., E. W. Brunson, each \$5, Mrs. Samuel Peck, \$3, Rev. Dr. Shepard, J. DeWolf Perry, each \$1, | 60 00 |
| Pawtucket—Rev. Dr. Blodgett, J. S. Budlong, W. F. Sayles, B. L. Pitcher, each \$2, James Budlong, \$1, | 9 00 |
| | 742 00 |

CONNECTICUT.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| By Rev. John Orcutt, \$51.50— Litchfield—Mrs. Lucy Beach, \$20, W. H. Thompson, \$10, Mrs. Truman Marsh, \$3, Miss Ogden, \$2, Mrs. G. C. Woodruff, Miss A. P. Thomp- son, Miss S. E. Thompson, F. D. McNeil, each \$1, Miss Caroline Parmlee, 50 cents, | 39 50 |
| Rockville—A. Bailey, \$5, C. Winchell, \$3, Cyrus Winchell, J. N. Stick- ney, William Butler, each \$1, . . | 11 00 |
| Waterbury—Cash, | 1 00 |
| Durham—Rev. David Smith, D. D., of Durham, Connecticut, on the 13th Dec. 1861, being the 94th anniversary of his birth day, . . | 5 00 |
| | 56 50 |

NEW YORK.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, \$10— Perryburg—Rev. Joseph Allen, and John Taylor, \$5 each, | 10 00 |
| Kingston—Collection in Reformed D. Church, | 37 00 |
| New York—Passage and support of emigrants, defrayed by the N. Y. State Col. Society— In Bark Edward, . . . 710 50 Justice Story, . . . 75 89— | 786 39 |
| | 833 39 |

PENNSYLVANIA.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, \$48.50— Westleyville—Steward Chambers, . . | 5 00 |
| Fairview—Joel Chadwick, | 5 00 |
| Girard—Riley Penibone, | 5 00 |
| Swan Station—Jane Nicholson, Isa- bella Nicholson, & John Mackie, \$5 each, Wm. H. Jones, \$1, | 16 00 |
| Waterford—Wm. Judson, \$5, A. D. Johnson, \$3, Henry Glover, \$2, Miles Barnett, \$2.50, | 12 50 |
| Union Mills—Sarah Wood, | 5 00 |
| Philadelphia—State Col. Society of Pennsylvania, for passage and support of their 12 emigrants in the Brig John H. Jones, 1st Nov. 1861, 665 00 Expenses of their outfit, . . . 62 04 | 727 04 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Donation by said Society, to make the receipts from the State of Pennsylvania in 1861 amount to \$1,000, | 94 35 |
| | 799 89 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| EMIGRANTS— Received for freight on merchandize consigned to Liberia in Brig John H. Jones, | 3,351 04 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------|
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Miscellaneous, | 3,084 57 |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------|

OHIO.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, \$24.50— Madison—Horace Blair, | 5 00 |
| Cleveland—John Lowman, Rev. Ho- race Benton, \$5 each, Public col- lection at East Cleveland, \$4.50, . . | 14 50 |
| Willowby—Rev. G. W. Chesbrough, . . | 5 00 |
| Oxford—Donation from 1st and 3d Presb. Churches, through Dr. A. Guy, | 25 00 |
| | 49 50 |

FOR REPOSITORY.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| INDIANA—Richmond—Elijah Co- fin, for 1862, | 1 00 |
| Total Repository, | 1 00 |
| Donations, | 620 90 |
| Legacies, | 2,500 00 |
| Passage and support of Emigrants, | 1,513 43 |
| Freight on consignment to Liberia, | 3,351 04 |
| Miscellaneous, | 3,084 57 |
| Aggregate Amount, \$11,070 94 | |

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxviii.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1862.

[No. 2.]

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:

January 21, 1862.

It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this Society, during the last year, several of its Vice-Presidents and other friends to whom it has been long and largely indebted. While we record their names with grief, we feel the inspiration of their example, which survives to animate the labors of the future, as well as present, officers and members of this Society. In General WALTER JONES, over whose remains the grave has but just closed, we mourn the decease of one of the wisest founders, and earliest Vice-Presidents of this Society; the author of its first memorial to Congress, in which the nation was invited, by words of profound thought and eloquence, and prophetic sagacity, to co-operate in a scheme, appealing alike to its sense of interest and duty, and unfolding in the future the most comprehensive and beneficial results. Among other distinguished friends who have since the last general meeting finished their earthly labors, should be named the Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, of the Supreme Court, from the State of Ohio; the Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Chief Justice of Connecticut, a Vice-President; Dr. DAVID M. REESE, an able and earnest laborer for many years in the cause; the Rev. JOSHUA NOBLE DANFORTH, D. D., of Newcastle, Delaware, and the Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY,

of Massachusetts. For several years the efforts of Dr. DANFORTH were directed especially to the benefit of Africa and her children, and both he and Dr. Humphrey, by their writings and addresses, awoke the sympathy and elicited the contributions of many churches and of widely extended communities. They rest from their labors, but their works shall follow them. We have also to announce the death of Ex-President TYLER, Vice-President of the Virginia State Colonization Society. The report of the Colonization Society of Massachusetts mentions, with high and just commendation, the character and labors of Dr. Humphrey, as well as the loss to the cause in the death of DANIEL COLLINS, Esq., of Williamsburg, and Miss MARY T. TOWNSEND, of Boston, who made liberal bequests to the Society; while the New York Society laments the decease of several citizens of Liberia distinguished for their virtues and piety, the Hon. JOHN HANSON, ANTHONY D. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Governor of that community before its independence, and the Rev. GEORGE L. SEYMOUR, whose explorations and extraordinary missionary labors deserve perpetual remembrance and an extended memorial.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Foreign Relations of Liberia have been extended and multiplied during the year, and, with one or two exceptions, have remained undisturbed. The purpose of demolishing the barricades among the chiefs near Cape Mount has been accomplished without any hostile demonstration, and the effect to commerce and order proved beneficial. Some of the interior chiefs appear dissatisfied, and difficulties among tribes of Fishmen near Cape Palmas, which were thought to be settled, became disturbed, and several cruel acts of the superstitious trial by poison having been perpetrated, President Benson proceeded against them with one hundred men, in the Seth Grosvenor, joined by others, and compelled them to keep the peace and pay the cost of the war. It is justly remarked by President Benson touching the murderous practices to some extent prevailing among tribes under the protection of the Republic:

"The time has come when such homicidal practices by natives living at least within the vicinity of our settlements should be promptly checked. If the government has the right and power to stop them, (which I presume no one will deny,) then it becomes a moral duty, and the neglect of such a duty involves moral delinquency and national guilt."

The honorable vindication of the character of Liberia by her government in the affair of the French vessel, the *Regina Cœli*, induces

the expectation that she will be able to show the world how unjustifiable was the recent attack of a Spanish man-of-war steamer upon the single man-of-war schooner in the harbor of Monrovia. This assault was not more against Liberia than an affront to the majesty of England, (since the men of an English man-of-war destroyed the Spanish slaver in the Gallinas,) and we may look to the power of Great Britain to maintain her own policy against the slave trade and her sense of the solemn treaty obligations of Spain. We cannot think that the magnanimity of Spain will permit her to attempt to coerce the young and feeble Republic of Liberia, (acknowledged as a free State by at least ten of the civilized powers of the world,) to cast aside her responsibility to God, to herself, and humanity.

In his last message President Benson observes, that it is impossible for Liberian merchants to succeed in honest competition in ports of the United States under the great pressure of existing discriminating duties; and it has been deemed right and proper to impose on the vessels and cargoes of the United States in her ports, similar discriminating duties. This is mutually disadvantageous, but of far greater injury to our citizens than to hers. The acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia, recommended by the President to Congress, would naturally be followed by other measures that would place the commerce, mutually, of that Republic and the United States upon a just basis.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

On the first of October of 1860, President Benson wrote:

“We have landed in the Republic within about two months nearly four thousand recaptives, for whom this government will have to render an account in the future.”

The proceedings of the Board of Directors on the 24th of October of last year are before the public, and the gratification of the friends of the Society well known at the unanimity with which this Board had appointed Dr. James Hall their commissioner, to convey them to the government of Liberia, and to enter into such a contract with the latter, as shall carry them into full effect, to be binding from its date, but subject to modification if, on being hereafter submitted to the Board, there should seem to be occasion therefor.

The departure of Dr. Hall in the Stevens on the 1st of November, 1860, was announced in the last report. On his arrival he proceeded at once to negotiate a treaty with the Liberian Government satisfactory to its President and people, and having completed his homeward voyage, April 4th, was prepared to submit his work to the examination of this Board. Since this negotiation involves interests of great conse-

quence in many directions, its careful review would appear to be highly expedient.

The contract or treaty is submitted herewith to the Board of Directors. The Society was subsequently informed that the Government of Liberia had appointed G. W. S. and James Hall their agents to make their purchases and shipments in the United States.

In conformity with this arrangement the Financial Secretary opened an account directly with the Liberian Government, and has kept the funds belonging to the Government of Liberia separate from the funds of the Society, and held them subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the said government, and, as far as possible, in the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States upon the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York.

The ship *Nightingale*, with 801 slaves, captured by the United States man-of-war sloop *Saratoga*, near Cabenda, was brought in charge of Lieutenant Guthrie on the 7th of May into the harbor of Monrovia. The sufferings of these people on their way from the point of capture, and the sickly and inevitably confined condition, within the narrow limits of the receptacle, on landing, produced unusual mortality.

On the 4th of July, President Benson wrote: "The recaptives landed in Liberia last and this year, now numbering over 4,000, are getting on astonishingly well. You would really be astonished could you witness the rapid improvement they have made in so short a time, and the people with whom nearly all have been placed and apprenticed treat them very kindly, as a general thing." In September last, one of the best ministers of the Gospel writes from the St. Paul's river: "I cannot but regard the whole matter in relation to these natives being brought among us as a wise and gracious act of Providence, designing them to be a blessing to us and we a blessing to them. Our churches and Sabbath schools are every Sabbath crowded with these people, and in a few years many of them will doubtless come to know and worship the true and living God. Many of those that were brought here a few years ago by the ship *Pons* are now respectable citizens, and members of the church."

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

President Benson, in his last message, represents "that the exportable articles by our civilized communities, this year, will be more than two hundred per cent. in advance of the preceding year. Many of these articles have been for home consumption, and the actual exports over those of the next preceding year have been but about fifty

per cent.; and it is important to consider that in the production of articles of export the industry of the native tribes has its just share. According to the testimony of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman of Cape Palmas, who lately ascended the beautiful stream of the St. Paul's, the owner of one plantation had made 60,000 pounds of sugar the last year, and expected to make 80,000 pounds the present; another had made 40,000 pounds of sugar in one year.

Of the present industrial improvements, the Rev. Alexander Crummell is a most intelligent and unexceptionable witness. He contrasts the uncertainty and discouragements of the days of the colonial existence of Liberia, with its activity and improvement during the few years since its elevation to the rank of an independent Republic.

"Uncertainty gave place to certainty, and the colony began to flourish. The people felt that God had placed them to live there, and they put forth more efforts, with more hope and with more determination. We can see the change already. Take, for instance, the district of Bassa. When I went there, there was a large number of coffee trees planted, but there was but little coffee picked at that time. So it was in regard to other staples. They were neglected; but now the people are engaged in trade and commerce. In Liberia there are about 500,000 coffee trees planted, and the people are so industrious that their industry is beginning to tell upon the coffee market. At Bassa sometimes 100 bags are exported. The climate furnishes a fine field for its cultivation; and so profitable is it becoming, that many citizens begin to turn their attention to it; and there is now more coffee exported from Liberia than in any previous period. So with regard to sugar. Eight years ago one man, Mr. Richardson from New York, commenced its cultivation, and the result is, that extensive tracts are now under cultivation. There are at present nine or ten sugar mills in the Republic, and a large quantity of sugar is exported annually. Some farmers produce 30 or 40,000 pounds of sugar; others 50 or 60,000 pounds of sugar a year."

Of cotton the Republic has produced less; but among the neighboring native tribes it is produced, and to some extent manufactured cotton cloths woven into narrow strips, durable and dyed, are sold in the market on the coast. Some of the natives, says Mr. Crummell, have brought down from four to five thousand pieces of this cloth, 3 to 3½ feet in width and 6 long, at one time. 200,000 of these cloths are reported as sent from Lagos to Brazil in one year, and probably 500,000 pounds of cotton are exported annually in this way from the west coast of Africa. It is clearly shown that Africa is capable of producing a great supply of cotton, and most of the twelve English steamers that each year successively visit Lagos and other African ports return with hundreds of bales of cotton to England. Yet at

present the palm oil trade is the great traffic of Western Africa, though but imperfectly developed. The imports of Monrovia were estimated at \$150,000 in 1859, and in 1860 at \$300,000, while the exports during the former year amounted to \$190,000, and for the year 1860 the exports from the whole Republic rose to between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Justly it is said by Mr. Crummell, that no equal number of colored men on earth have done as much for civilization and humanity as the people of Liberia.

We are indebted to an intelligent and ardent friend of the cause in Philadelphia, Wm. Coppinger, Esq., for the following statistics of English trade in Africa:

"In 1853 the export of palm oil from Lagos was 160 tons; in 1857 the declared value of this, with a few other articles, was £1,062,806. From Abbeokuta interior, a short distance from Lagos, the increase of raw cotton has been enormous. In 1852, nine bags or 1810 pounds were exported; in 1858, 1,819 bags, or 220,000 pounds; and in 1859, 3,447 bags, or 416,341 pounds. From the Island of Sherbro, near the northern confines of Liberia, a cotton trade has sprung up in six years to the value of £61,000 for the last twelve months reported. Sixty thousand tons of palm oil are estimated as sent annually from the western coast of Africa, and the quantity that reached Great Britain during the year 1859 was 804,326 cwt.

"The exports of British goods during the first six months of the three past years are stated as follows:

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| To Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, British, - - - | £95,404. | £148,538. | £139,643. |
| To other parts of west coast of Africa, - - - - - | 336,939. | 344,710. | 471,619. |
| Total - - - - - | 432,343. | 493,248. | 611,262. |

"This table shows an increase of nearly forty per cent. in quantity and value compared with 1859, and about fifteen per cent. in quantity and forty per cent. in value over 1858."

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The attention of Ex-President Roberts has been wholly devoted to the erection of the college building. Thus he writes on the 3d of September, "but owing to the advanced state of the building season when we obtained permission to proceed in the work, no time was to be lost in getting up the walls and the roof on, to escape, if possible, the heavy rains of the approaching season. However, I am glad to

be able to inform you that the buildings are now far advanced to completion, and will be ready for inauguration, we hope, in the course of a couple of months. The main building is a fine structure, very commodious, we hope, in all its arrangements, and I trust will prove a great blessing to Liberia." We learn that some efforts are making to obtain voluntary donations for a library and cabinet of natural science for this college, and that a complete Edinburgh encyclopædia has been given to it by the Rev. Seth J. Arnold, of West Townshend, Vt., and a small but rare and valuable selection of minerals by the Rev. James J. Clark, now a missionary in Turkey. Since this Report was written, we learn that the Trustees of Harvard College have presented six hundred valuable volumes. In their last report, the Managers of the New York Society are pleased to say: "By the final decision of the Court of Appeals the liberal bequest of \$50,000, intended by our former President, Anson G. Phelps, sen., to aid in the endowment of this Liberia college, has been declared invalid, because no definite term was limited in which the \$100,000 was to be secured, and no permanent trustees named to procure the bequest and administer it. It is most gratifying to believe that the noble intentions of the will thus defeated for want of technical precision, will be held sacred by his children, and that if the college progresses and receives the proposed endowment, his liberal intentions will be realized by the institution."

EMIGRATION.

The disturbed state of public affairs since our last anniversary has served to check emigration. In May last, on the return of our commissioner, Dr. James Hall, from the ninth voyage of the Stevens, it was thought prudent to postpone our usual spring expedition, and obtain employment for the ship in Europe. Having been employed in Europe, and not having returned on the 1st of November, the John H. Jones was chartered by the Financial Secretary in New York, and on the 7th of that month sailed from that port with 42 emigrants, and stores to the value of forty thousand dollars, sent to the Liberian Government for the support of recaptured Africans. On the 24th of April the bark Edward, chartered by the firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, sailed from New York with seven emigrants from that city and Williamsburg, and four other persons, Messrs. Howard, a nephew of Mr. Turpin, George Brown, who went out to serve as engineer on the Seth Grosvenor steamer, and Messrs. Davis and Peacher returning to their home.

The following tabular statement exhibits the emigration during the past year :

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| By Bark Edward, | from New York, | April 24, | 7 emigrants. |
| Teresa Bandall, | " Baltimore, | July 27, | 1 " |
| Justice Story, | " Boston, | Aug. 10, | 1 " |
| Brig John H. Jones, | " New York, | Nov. 7, | 42 " |
| Bark Greyhound, | " " | Dec. 28, | 4 " |
| Total, | | | 55 |

INTERIOR LIBERIA SETTLEMENT.

The Committee have neglected no proper means of establishing an interior settlement on the New Jersey uplands in Grand Bassa. Some progress has been made towards opening a road to the site, and in erecting one or more buildings for the accommodation of settlers. By a late arrival we learn that some twenty volunteers have taken possession. We have placed in the hands of our agent, C. S. De Randamie, upwards of \$2,500 worth of goods, and authorized him to use of the funds in his hands a thousand dollars more for the purpose of defraying the expenses of founding the settlement.

NEW COLONIES SUGGESTED.

The hope and purpose of multiplying Christian settlements on the coast of Africa has long been cherished by this Society; and it will be recollected that some years ago, this Board authorized the Executive Committee, should they consider it expedient, to send an agent to Lagos and the country of Yoruba for purposes of exploration. This purpose, for reasons deemed sufficient, has not been executed; but during the year the idea of planting a new settlement on the coast has attracted the especial attention of the Committee, and they directed a correspondence to be opened with intelligent friends of the cause, and information to be sought from all sources, as to the most eligible region to be chosen and the best means for accomplishing the purpose. No thought is entertained of neglecting Liberia, but rather of making the proposed settlement contribute to aid its commerce and other great interests. Valuable replies have been received from several gentlemen to whom inquiries have been addressed, and the subject may deserve the consideration of the Directors.

AGENTS AND TRAVELLING SECRETARY.

The Travelling Secretary has continued his labors during the year, but we refer to his

official
int

esting details that have marked his various and important endeavors in our cause.

In the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, the Rev. Franklin Butler has prosecuted his zealous and faithful labors, and though the state of public affairs has checked the tide of most charities, with encouraging prospects for the future.

In northern Ohio the agency of the Rev. B. O. Plimpton has been earnestly conducted, and with a good degree of success. It is proper to say that the Committee have not thought it expedient to multiply agencies, in consequence of the dark and troubled condition of the times.

MISSIONS AND CIVILIZATION.

The great cause of African missions has made rapid progress during the year, and the whole land is well nigh encircled with the schools and churches and ministers of Christ. At Sierra Leone, Liberia, and on the Gold Coast, at Corisco, the Gaboon, the Cape of Good Hope, and other districts of Southern and Eastern Africa, seminaries or schools are established, from which native converts and instructed Christians are preparing to go forth and plant churches in that great wilderness, and turn the savage and idolatrous natives to God. Already the poor Africans on the rocks begin to sing—they shout from the tops of the mountains.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.

The recommendation of the President of the United States to Congress that the independence of Liberia should be acknowledged, and that some plan for the colonization of free persons of color should be adopted, was considered a good reason for presenting a brief memorial to the National Legislature. A copy of this memorial the committee think proper to make a part of this report.

COLONIZATION OFFICE, Washington, January 1, 1862.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY observe, with deep interest, that the President of the United States has, in his late message, recommended that the Republic of Liberia should be acknowledged as independent. They also notice his recommendation of some plan of colonization for free people of color in some climate congenial to them. It seems proper to represent that the Colonization Society was organized in this

year of its existence, and have been prosecuted by it since, with inadequate means, but earnest zeal and energy. The experience of the Society has demonstrated the ennobling power of liberty—that high inducements prompt to high achievements; and thus far has Liberia risen in character and hopes, because so grand a prospect has spread out before her, and she has stood unchecked and unembarrassed by the competition of powerful civilized nations. She occupies a country exhaustless in resources, and there is nothing to impede her growth. To say nothing of her gold and other mineral productions, the soil of Africa is well adapted to the culture of coffee, cotton, the palm tree, and the sugar-cane, and all the rich and varied productions of tropical climates.

But the most precious fruits of the enterprise of this Society are to be seen in the moral and intellectual power of the men of Liberia.

There is little prospect of securing a permanent home for a large number of our people of color on this continent, or the adjacent islands; nor in any other country than Africa does their future for happiness, security and political independence appear inviting. Liberia will naturally secure the sympathy of the more powerful civilized nations—from her remoteness she will have little cause to fear oppression—and deriving high advantages from their friendly intercourse, she will be disposed to reciprocate them.

The Executive Committee are, then, confirmed in the views of the Fathers of the American Colonization Society, and see with pleasure the attention of Congress invited by the President of the United States to the interests they involve. These interests are to freedom, humanity, commerce, civilization, and religion, immense. The commerce of Africa already attracts the attention of many nations, and when her people shall be taught her resources, and be trained to habits of civilization, she will become one of the richest marts of the world. Thus all our benevolence towards her children will be rewarded—their afflictions converted into blessings, and Africa and America rejoice in mutual benefits under the benign Ruler of Nations.

The Committee are well persuaded that the multiplication of Christian settlements of free colored people on the coast of Africa,

cient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; whilst it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all-prevailing power of liberty, enlightened by knowledge, and corrected by religion. If the experiment, in its more remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness, reclaim the rude wanderer from a life of wretchedness to civilization and humanity, and convert the blind idolater from gross and abject superstitions to the holy charities, the sublime morality and humanizing discipline of the Gospel, the nation or the individual that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benignant enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race, unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of Divine beneficence—a glory with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison."

and especially that an annual appropriation to aid the removal and support of such persons in Liberia, will result in great benefits to those people and to the United States. And for these great ends the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society will ever pray.

R. R. GURLEY, Cor. Sec. A. C. S.,
WM. McLAIN, Financial Sec. A. C. S.,
S. H. HUNTINGTON, of the Ex. Committee.

Since 1776, a year memorable for the Declaration of American Independence, and in the British House of Commons for the first motion for the abolition of the African slave trade, Divine Providence has been moving in various ways and by various agencies to improve and elevate the destiny of the African race. From that day to the present, this great idea has occupied the thoughts, moved the purposes, inflamed the eloquence of the good and the wise, the orators, statesmen, and philanthropists of England, France, America, and other civilized nations of Europe. No subject, perhaps, ever wrought more generally or profoundly in the reason, conscience and hearts of men.

This idea of vast benevolence, operating in all directions, and for the sublimest ends, animated the minds and stimulated the endeavors of the founders of this Society. In the first memorial addressed to Congress, (from the pen of the late General Walter Jones,) and in the able letter of General Robert Goodloe Harper, published in the first Report of the Society, the scheme of African Colonization is exhibited in no mean proportions, but as comprehending nations and ages and their endless improvements.

Constitutionally and wisely limited, in action, to free persons of color, emigrating with their own consent, the soul and sympathy of this Society embraces two continents and two races of men, nor has it failed to hope and believe that this nation, so great, so free, will yet deliver and bless and exalt African nations most barbarous, depressed and enslaved.

From such purposes and hopes, penetrating the soul of this Society, has gone forth a mighty and increasing power to move those who have largely shared in the government of this country, and disposed them to co-operate in the consummation of the grandeur of the enterprise.

For what has our great Creator given us existence and cast his smile upon us, revealed to us his will and his Gospel, made us acquainted as a nation with one quarter of the world and its many millions, torn and plundered and buried in darkness, but that we should consider their miseries, and stretch forth our hands for their deliverance.

Well may it be for us as a nation to consider that the present time may prove a key to open the divine purposes of wisdom and grace in the experience of America and Africa for the last three hundred years.

The gradual and voluntary separation of the races inhabiting these two countries is clearly beneficial, and it is equally clear that in Africa herself her children can find the most congenial and inviting home. Liberia rises a star of promise to the race. There, says the last report of the Massachusetts Society, "they have a republican government, with all our provisions for the security of freedom. There we cannot doubt they will find the most acceptable and advantageous field of labor for themselves, for their posterity, for their race, and for mankind."

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the evening of the 21st January, 1862, at seven and a half o'clock, when the Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the chair.

Prayer was offered for the blessing of Almighty God on the meeting and the cause, by the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., President of Princeton College.

The Corresponding Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report, which afforded reason for encouragement to the friends of the Society.

The President then proceeded to address the Society in an able and eloquent manner, as follows :

*Members of the American Colonization Society,
Ladies and Gentlemen :*

Never, perhaps, since Finley, in 1816, proclaimed that "he knew the scheme of African colonization was from God," has the anniversary meeting been called to order with more profound emotion than is now felt by the presiding officer. Nor does he doubt, in the least, that his hearers participate in his feelings.

The great statesmen who launched the ship of our cause, at the instigation of the New Jersey clergyman—Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, Harper, Mercer, Clay—confided it at once to the philanthropists who have since plied its oars and trimmed its sails, as with varying speed, it has pursued its way under a summer sky and upon placid waters ; and the periodical records of the voyage have been heretofore, almost always, illuminated, richly as a missal of old times, with the gay colors and the golden tracery which hopeful enthusiasm spread upon their pages with a lavish hand, in these halcyon days of prosperity and peace. But now, the same ship, to pursue the simile, though still keeping its course, presses onward through angry waves and beneath a threatening heaven. The thunder of artillery, the clangor of trumpets, the roll of drums, the clash of steel, are echoing on all sides ; and were the narrative of its progress to embrace the current events of cotemporary history, it would contain many a sad episode of battle and death,

with all the miserable accompaniments of civil war. That it lives in such a sea, and amid such surroundings, stauncher than ever, is alone conclusive proof of the divinity of its origin.

The early advocates of African colonization looked to it as a means of improving the condition of the free people of color, morally and politically; of separating them from a contact with the slaves, that was prejudicial to both parties; or of civilizing and christianizing Africa, according to their respective stand-points.— But it does not appear that any of them, even among the statesmen we have named, appreciated the great truth on which, in fact, the whole scheme depended for success, and which was, that “*two free races, between whom amalgamation, by intermarriage, was impossible, could never occupy the same land, in peace, on terms of social and political equality.*” This, which may be regarded as a fixed and absolute law of races, has been gradually and slowly developing itself in this country, and in this connexion, during the last forty years. There was little or nothing in 1816 to suggest it. History, which amply illustrates it, was a sealed book, whose teachings were valueless, simply because no one turned to its pages to discover them. The population of eight millions, then, was so small, in comparison with the extent of our country, that the latter was assumed to be, for all practical purposes, illimitable.— But when the census of 1850 gave a population of 23,000,000, and that of 1860 a population of 32,000,000, to become, upon the data furnished by eight decennial enumerations, 100,000,000 in 1900, and upwards of 200,000,000 in 1930, this law of races, with its inevitable consequences, became so obvious that it could no longer be overlooked. It was to provide for its operation, to be prepared for the exigency of the exodus of a whole people, that the scheme of colonization, requiring, in this instance, patient labor, supported by faith and hope, to mature it, came into existence five and forty years ago, and that Liberia, afterwards, assumed its place among the nations; and to Him who filled the mind of Finley with the plan, who softened the hearts of those whom he invoked to aid him, and who has since strengthened the weak hands which have labored in the cause, be ascribed the honor and the glory.

Three years ago, from this platform, the present speaker ventured to use these words: “Ceasing to be ignored by the politicians of the day, philanthropy shall yet be thanked by statesmanship for what it has accomplished on the coast of Africa.” The prediction has already been, to some extent, fulfilled; and public men, amid all the excitements of the hour, are even now studying plans of colonization, with a view of providing new homes for those who, as was said on the same occasion, “must go somewhere.” The times have forced the question upon them even earlier than was anticipated.

But, as with inventors, so it often is with politicians. Ingenuity exhausts itself in reinvention; and old and discarded things are apt to be adopted as original, because investigation has been postponed until the urgency of occasion has prevented it from being

thorough. Thus, at present, colonization in the West Indies, colonization in Central America, colonization in South America, are being discussed and urged, when each of these schemes has, years ago, been examined, weighed, and abandoned. Colonization in the Territories of the United States has been already tried, and with results too, that ought to be eminently suggestive; for the Indian transplanted by us beyond the Mississippi has, long since, required agents to protect him from the intrusion of the white man; and many a longing eye is being cast, from beyond the Indian border, upon the broad prairies and the tall forests, where the descendants of the original possessors of the whole land are feebly endeavoring to protract the term of an existence which is rapidly drawing to its close.

As it is with the home of the Indian beyond the Mississippi, so will it be with every spot on the American continent, and with every adjacent island on which the white man can live and thrive; and to establish a free colored people upon either continent or island will be but to bequeath the struggle of races to a future generation, when, the numbers being greater and the enmity more bitter, while the area of the strife remains the same, the contest will be fiercer, without the smallest change in the result.

And what will be this result? What but the extirpation of the weaker party or its removal to a home where the white man cannot follow it: not because of the intervening sea, because steam has bridged the sea, but because pestilence and death, with swords of flame, debar the white man's entrance. Africa is this home and Liberia is its portal.

It is true, that in speaking thus emphatically we are looking to the future; but then, is it not for the future that we are called upon to provide? The vice of the politicians of the day is that they deal with the present as though it were unchangeable. They legislate for thirty-two millions of people without reference to the decennial increase of thirty-four and a half per cent. They delight in make-shifts. They are enamored of emollients. They lose sight of the fact, that the arable lands of the United States are a fixed quantity, by far, very far, the greater part of which has long been taken up, while the population of the country must increase from thirty-two millions to two hundred and thirty-two millions in a life-time from to-day. They forget the effect that a redundant population must have upon wages, and ignore the idea that the latter can ever approach the European standard on this side of the Atlantic. The possible consequences of such a result, its influence upon the great questions now agitating the country, they have not yet considered. This is a problem they want the patience, just now, to attempt to solve. But, were they to rise from the level of politics to that of statesmanship, and provide for the future as well as for to-day, they would no more think of colonies of free people of color on this continent or its islands, than a pedestrian, in removing the stone that tripped him, would think of placing it where he must again fall over it.

Still, a great advance has been made. Colonization has, at last, become a matter for discussion in the halls of Congress; and, having truth for its basis, discussion must lead to its development, and America and Africa be benefited by the result.

There is one thing, however, to be carefully avoided in this connexion. The idea of compulsion must not be associated with the scheme. The law of races is of itself competent to bring about every desirable result. It is of daily and hourly operation. It is felt at firesides, when husband and wife, talking over their affairs, recognise its force and agree that they "must go somewhere." It is felt in the fields, in the streets, in all the occupations in which the free colored people have heretofore found employment, and in all of which there is now standing, at the colored man's elbow, a white man, ready to take his place whenever he shall leave it, even if he does not, without reference to his wishes, actually eject him from it. In this way it affects communities and becomes powerful in the building up of nations. Depending, as does the colonization scheme, upon individual action for its results, there must be nothing connected with it against which individual pride may revolt—for pride is every day overruling interest and sacrificing happiness. Emigration must be left to the conviction of the parties that they will do better in another land; and the silent working of the law of races, quickened by the pressure of a redundant population, will be all-sufficient, in due time, to make this conviction irresistible. There needs no other compulsion.

Nor are these the suggestions of mere expediency. They illustrate the constitutional provision upon which the American Colonization Society has acted from the beginning. It was then declared that our object was "the removal of the free people of color, *with their own consent*, to Africa"—words which cannot be too often repeated or too strongly emphasized, as explanatory of the scope and meaning of the colonization scheme; and which alike prohibit our becoming the agents of any plan involving compulsion, and pledge us to leave to the free man of color, so far as we are concerned, the time, the place, and the occasion of his emigration.—All we can do is to facilitate his going. To this end our means, although limited—insignificant, indeed, comparatively—have hitherto been competent. They have sufficed to found the colony and to support it in its earlier stages, and until it has become merged in the Republic of Liberia; and, if we restrict the use of them to Africa, it is not because we would interfere with the colored man's selection of a new home, but because it is our solemn conviction that in Africa alone can his people find a permanent abiding place. If lighthouses now crown the headlands of Cape Montserado and Cape Palmas, if churches and mission stations and school-houses now dot the coast from Cape Mount to the Cavalla, if steam sugar mills are at work on the St. Paul's and steam saw-mills are busy on the Junk, if the trade between the seaboard settlements is carried on in vessels built in the yards of Monrovia, and if a foreign commerce is already prosecuted by merchant shipowners

of Liberia, if all this has been done with such humble means as individual benevolence, and, sometimes, State appropriations have afforded, we may surely be permitted to say, without arrogance, that the blessing of the Almighty rests upon the choice which this Society has made of Africa as the future home of the free colored people of the United States.

But, unlike the strength of Milo, ours has not increased from day to day with our growing burden; and more efficient measures ought now to be adopted to promote the growth of the African Republic. Among the most important of these is the recognition by this country of the Government of Liberia—most important to the latter, and far, very far, from unimportant to ourselves.

The United States, whose laws and institutions the Liberians have honorably illustrated in Africa, whose great names are perpetuated where Monrovia looks down upon the deep, where Clay Ashland marks the progress of civilization in the forest, where Harper stretches along the three hills of Palmas, and by many a stream and town besides, the United States, alone almost among the leading nations of the world, withholds its recognition of the Government of Liberia; and this, too, when within the last few years we have actually been dependent upon Liberia for the ability to fulfil our treaties with reference to the slave trade: for, had Liberia refused, as she might have done, to receive the more than four thousand recaptured Africans, who in that time have been landed on her shores, what would have become of them? North and South, here, alike unwilling to take charge of them, a crowd of naked savages, they must have been thrown upon the coast, remote from their respective tribes, to become again the victims of the nefarious traffic from which they had just been rescued,—a proceeding so repugnant to humanity that the withdrawal of every vessel of war maintained by us on the coast would have been preferable to its adoption. In lieu of this, Liberia received them, and distributed them among her Christian homes, where, from the last accounts, they are fast becoming qualified to have homes of their own, in which, before long, the prayers of grateful hearts will invoke blessings upon those who, in teaching the recaptives the arts of civilized life, have made them an example of what may be done throughout all Africa by such agencies as our Society has established there.

Whatever, then, may be the result of the present agitation of schemes of colonization, whether it may end in a still further postponement of the whole subject, or in immediate action, there ought to be no difficulty on the part of the United States in recognizing the Government of Liberia, if only in acknowledgment of benefits actually derived from it.

And not only would the measure be just, but it would be expedient also. We are a nation of manufacturers as well as agriculturists. We want markets for the products of our inventive genius and mechanical skill. We have fought for them in China, and spent hundreds of thousands in obtaining them in Japan, while, at the same time, we voluntarily exclude ourselves from almost the only virgin

market in the world. We suffer our commerce to be burdened with a discriminating duty of twelve per cent. on all goods imported into Liberia from this country, from which the recognition of her Government would exempt us; and the consequence is, that the trade from the United States, which was formerly a direct one, is now carried on in English vessels, or in American vessels sailing from British ports. France is seeking the interior of Africa up the Senegal, and from the Mediterranean, England is making her way to it from Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast Castle, and Lagos, and up the Zambesi, while the United States, with the peculiar facilities, which its relations to Liberia naturally afford, of accomplishing a commercial destiny in this connexion, such as France or England can never win, is neglecting its opportunities until they may be lost to it forever.

That the trade here referred to may be appreciated as it should be, it may be stated, that while, in 1853, the export of palm oil from Lagos was but one hundred and sixty tons, its declared worth in 1857 was \$5,314,000. In 1852 the whole export of cotton from Abeokuta was nine bags, weighing about eighteen hundred pounds in all. In 1859 it was 416,341 lbs. The quantity of palm oil sent annually from the western coast of Africa is at least sixty thousand tons, exceeding in value the product of a whale oil season. The quantity that reached Great Britain alone, in 1860, was 40,216 tons, while the exports of British goods to the West Coast amounted, for the first six months of the same year, to \$3,656,310, being a gain of forty per cent. on the export of 1858. The present extent of this trade is not so remarkable as its rapid increase, and the efforts which are making by European nations to encourage and obtain it.

But the pecuniary loss attending the destruction of our commercial intercourse with Africa, through Liberia, will not be the only result to be deplored should our present policy be persisted in.—Commerce has been the great agent of colonization from the days of the Phenicians down to the last arrival from Germany and Ireland in the harbor of New York. It is the only agent upon which reliance can be placed to accomplish the voluntary self-paying emigration to Africa, which will one day equal the emigration from Europe to America. With the necessity for such an emigration becoming daily more and more apparent, it is, unquestionably, as unwise as it is unstatesmanlike not to encourage, in every possible way, the commerce upon which, take place when it will, it must be dependant. Foster commerce with Liberia, and colonization will pay its own way, and our free colored population will pass from amongst us, voluntarily and quietly, in the natural order of events. Destroy this commerce—let its growth be hampered with restrictions—and Liberia must become a dependency of England, and we will have thrown into the hands of a rival all the advantages which Liberia yearns to accord to that land which, whatever the policy of the Government, is still the mother country of her people.

Nor are the means of transportation which commerce affords alone to be regarded in this connexion. Commerce assists in preparing for the reception of the immigrants, as it increases the population, multiplies the resources, and enhances the wealth of the cities where they land. The ship loads that now disappear in New York, as they are absorbed in the population that commerce has accumulated there, would have overwhelmed the village of New Amsterdam at any time within the first twenty years after its establishment on the island of Manhattan. There is a law that regulates immigration according to the capacity of the particular locality, and which will operate in the colonization of Africa, as it has done in all the colonizations that have preceded it. As has been shown, in the case of the recaptives recently landed in Liberia, this capacity of the Republic is now upwards of four thousand per annum, even where the immigrants are mere barbarians. But there is no doubt that a still greater number could have been received had they been of the character sent from the United States, provided with more or less means, and acquainted with the occupations and having the habits of civilization. Indeed, it may be assumed, that Liberia is now prepared to receive any number of emigrants which, under any circumstances, may be landed there, until the removal of our free colored population shall be gradually and satisfactorily accomplished. African colonization is destiny. The colonization of America was slower in the beginning, and yet what a people we have become! The colonization of California was more rapid, because the gold there was more attractive to the adventurous of the United States than the religious persecutions of the Old World were repulsive to the Pilgrim Fathers. The colonization of Africa will be more certain than either was in the first instance; because, while persecution might have ceased in Europe, and the gold become exhausted in California, the law of races and the increase of population are inflexible and uncontrollable, and must be enduring in their operation, and absolutely certain in their results.

In whatever aspect, then, recognition presents itself, it is commended to our favorable consideration. It obviates a discrimination which hampers commerce; it encourages kind feeling, which no nation, however great, is the worse for, from any other nation, however small; it provides for exigencies that are daily becoming more momentous: but, above all, and beyond all, it is an act just in itself, which the United States should no longer withhold from a people which exists through its philanthropy, is an illustration of its wisdom, and must be an agent in the fulfilment of the purposes of its God.

Nor, while we thus plead the cause of Liberia, is she speechless in her own behalf. It is no rock-bound coast, ramparted with ice, and under a howling sky, that receives the emigrant from America. The rich and luxuriant vegetation of the tropics comes down to the very borders of the sea; and although here, as elsewhere upon earth, comfort and competence are to be won by toil alone, yet a climate congenial to the nature of the individual gives to industry its reward through all the seasons of the rolling year. The colored man is here his own master. The law of races here operates in his favor. It is

his race which is the dominant one; and, dependant as this law is, in this instance, upon climate, and not upon accident, it is his race which must be paramount forever; and from Robertsport, under the shadow of Cape Mount, by Monrovia, where the first settlement was made, by Bassa, where rest the ashes of Buchanan, by Sinou, and Cape Palmas, and Cavalla, to the Rio Pedro, and from the coast line indefinitely towards the interior, are homes prepared for those whom circumstances, accumulating with the rapidity of the increase of an avalanche, will soon, measuring the time by the magnitude of the result, deprive of all freedom of choice, and leave no alternative but removal.

Members of the American Colonization Society: The chair, at the three anniversary meetings immediately preceding the installation of the present incumbent, was successively occupied by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Charles Fenton Mercer. The West, the North, and the South—Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Virginia—were represented by them. The wonderful orator, the great expounder of the Constitution, the accomplished statesman and philanthropist, were united in the support and advocacy of our cause. The inspiration of their presence is still around us. Were we permitted to see them in dim perspectives of the spirit world—could another Beatrice, to another Dante, point out their majestic shadows, as they listened to “the roll of the red artillery” and the tramp of the close columns of armed men which blasted the earth they had left green with the velvet garb of peace, would not Clay be seen, with impatient gesture, head thrown back, and foot advanced, and hand extended, filling the Senate house with the thunder of his voice? Webster, statuesque, with folded arms, darting, from beneath his massive brow, gleams of living fire, as he invoked a world’s vengeance on the violators of the Constitution? And Mercer, calm and sorrowful, gazing from one to the other, as he prayed, with clasped palms, that eloquence and wisdom so combined might save his country? And would we not then seek counsel, if we might, from these bold, true patriots and statesmen, as to our own course in the sad emergency of the times.—But the dream of the poet is beyond our realization, and we can only recall to memory what has passed away forever—walking, here on earth, by the light which experience has afforded us, turning neither to the right hand nor the left from the principles which have guided us from the beginning, and finding, in the faith of Finley, that “he knew the scheme was from God,” our warrant and our strength, in toiling through strife, as we have toiled in peace, to urge onward to a glorious end the grand cause of African Colonization.

The Rev. Dr. CYRUS MASON, of New York, then addressed the meeting, on our duty to the tropical races, and offered a resolution, which, as amended by the Rev. Dr. TRACY, is as follows:

Resolved, That the colonization of tropical Africa, by persons of African descent already civilized, opens a new and cheering prospect for the general welfare of the different races of men.

Address of Rev. Dr. Cyrus Mason.

Benevolence, like business, must submit its plans to the unbending laws of nature, and learn from physical science how to direct its operations; but pure benevolence turns naturally toward the light, and, by a divine ingenuity, is apt to conform its labors to these physical laws.

The mixed motives which suggested the Liberian Colony merged on the fact that a great physical law had been violated in transferring the natives of tropical Africa to our wintry climate, and that the error was to be corrected by sending them back. At an early day they began to be removed southward on this continent, but benevolence and social justice required their return to the land of their fathers.

Working under this law, Benevolence adapted to this colonization the favoring incidents, which have conspired to remove doubts, answer objections, and silence the clamors of those violators of nature who sought to absorb this tropical race by intermarriage with our own, and colonization of these people somewhere in tropical regions has become a national policy, while the most thoughtful and experienced find reasons of the highest order, reaching to the permanent welfare of all races of men, in favor of the Colony of Liberia.

While navigators crept along the shores of Europe each nation found the supply of its wants and the means of its increase only within its neighborhood; but when the ships of Portugal returned from India, and the ships of Spain from the Mexican Gulf, loaded with the rich products of the tropics, the nations of Europe began a new career of civilization, and looked to the interchange of conveniences and luxuries over the whole face of the earth. This career was restrained by their limited means of navigation, and still more by the indolence of the people of the tropics, and their unwillingness to prepare large supplies of the products of their soils and mines for the European market; but ships were rapidly multiplied, and large bodies of laborers and mechanics were carried to equatorial regions. But these colonists were subdued by the climate and demoralized and swept away by the habits of the barbarians; and the adventurers came to the natural and fixed conclusion that tropical products must be obtained by the labor of the equatorial races.

Following this conclusion, the adventurers tried various motives to induce regular and effective industry among the natives, and, failing in this, they resorted to enforcement. The slender race of Asiatics, which had entered America on the western side, sunk and perished under the toil exacted by their masters; and the hopes of Europe concerning the wealth of the New World were checked a second time.

Observation has shown that men from the equator become hardy by removing a few degrees farther to the north. Acting on this idea, the people of Guinea were brought to the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. They were found equal to the labor, and more effective on the northern than on the southern border. Now the abundance of

the tropics is poured into Europe, what had been the delicacies of the few—the sugar and its products, the coffee and the rice, the tobacco and the cotton,—became common to the whole people. The English colonies rose rapidly in the vicinity of this new labor. The Africans continued to be moved northward, and to enrich their masters; and in the newness of the country they were pushed so far into our winter climate that their labor soon became unprofitable.

The opening of the tropics and the mines, followed by the consequent inventions, has made the civilized world what it is in population and wealth. England employs on one tropical plant more people than England contained in the days of Elizabeth. The natives of the tropics do all the work of their own climate; they will continue to do it. Can they do it of choice? Can they do it cheerfully and hopefully? Can they make an even bargain for the fruits of their labor? Can they civilize?

The presence of the Caucasian race in controlling numbers among equatorial races has not profited those races, and has been equally degrading to our race. Can tropical products be had in abundance without the controlling presence of our race? This is the great question for solution; and in view of this question I have framed the resolution, "that the colonization of tropical Africa by Africans previously civilized in this country opens a new and cheering prospect for the general welfare of the different races of men."

The prospect is new; it is new in several of its features. It is a new fact that a body of tropical Africans, enjoying letters and arts, have established and administered a civil government, and maintained it by the fair and effectual administration of written laws and courts of record during a course of years without the controlling presence of men of our race. During thirty years past they have been steadily gaining civil strength and increasing in numbers, and during all that time they have required less and less of the directing care and control of this Society. They have made steady and hopeful progress in producing for the markets of the world such articles as we expect from tropical regions. They have scared away from six hundred miles of coast the malignant little gods who have always been the scourge of equatorial Africa. They have snatched from these gods many thousands of the natives, and brought them to the knowledge of the God of the universe, and led them to Christian worship. They have conquered a pestilent climate by clearing and draining their lands. They have built goodly houses and dwelt in them. They offer a home and protection to the converts brought by white missionaries from the pagan tribes behind them. Their schools produce engineers competent to project internal improvements, and mechanics able to execute them. Their merchants are respected in the civilized world. In all these matters they are steadily advancing, while the interference of our race in their affairs is not felt.

Is not this a new state of things in equatorial Africa? It is so, because these people were previously civilized in this country, and prepared to do what they are continuing without the presence of our race. They are colonists, with the means and motives for sending to

the markets of the world hereafter an unlimited quantity of tropical products. Will they do it?

There is a cheering prospect that they will accomplish a general welfare for their race and ours. The greatness of an undertaking is measured by its duration and capacity for expansion.

So far as we can now see, Liberia may endure. It has the elements of constancy. It stands acknowledged by many great nations as a nationality. England is pledged by Jamaica and by Sierra Leone to protect it. France is bound by the memories of St. Domingo to protect it. Our nation will defend it if she does not acknowledge Liberia.

If Liberia shall endure it is capable of indefinite expansion. Every step in its organization and construction can be repeated, and repeated more easily than it was begun. A voice from large portions of this country announces voluntary emancipation; a voice in this hall announces compensation to masters, and a voice from the free African people of these States will announce a voluntary exodus to the land which nature adapted them to occupy at their return from captivity in our frosty climate.

Each new traveller penetrating from the coast to the eastward reports hills and valleys and streams of water where the maps had laid down a desert. The colonist will follow the traveller. A highway shall be there. The people shall press onward to the sources of the Nile; and Egypt shall at last acknowledge a civilization from the west.

Let the stable nationality of Liberia be assured, and the problem of tropical civilization by tropical races will be solved, and tropical products will follow; for civilization generates the wants and wishes which impel the poor to labor and the rich to enterprise. A second colony can rise by the light of the first—can profit by our mistakes, and sooner rise to independence.

What has been accomplished in the tropics of Africa can be ultimately extended over the same belt around the globe. Ancient colonies were formed by those who escaped from the sacking of their cities, leaving their effects to the flames and bearing off the aged on their shoulders, and leading the young by hand. Their obscurity and remoteness from other nations was their safety; but our colonies will go forth with full supplies, secure in the chivalrous protection of strong nations, and ready to enter the market of the world with the first fruits of their industry.

Much of the tropical race has nearly served out its time under the direction of the Caucasian race. They have earned their outfit. Send them back to the land of the sun. The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. They shall go out with joy and be sent forth with peace. For God hath made of one blood all the nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath appointed the bounds of their habitation, that by co-operative labor they should work out that good for the sons of men which they should seek after all the days of their life.

The Rev. Dr. PINNEY, Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, seconded Dr. Mason's resolution with very interesting remarks, and mentioned the presence of several Liberians; one of them, Mr. J. D. Johnson, a merchant, who had resided ten years in that country, and who, on invitation of the President, made a brief address, showing the great benefits received by those settled there; and of the earnest hope cherished in the Liberian Republic, that it would be encouraged and aided in sustaining its independence by our own Government. The entire propriety of the manner and matter of this address gave great satisfaction, and the facts stated were well adapted to give confidence in the efforts and reflect honor upon the young nation he represented.

On motion,

Resolved, That this Society tenders its thanks to the President for the able and opportune address delivered this evening, and requests a copy for the press.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the office of the Society to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

JANUARY 22, 1862.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

Rev. Mr. TRACY moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published entire.

The following Committee was then appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. Gregory, Beckman and Pinney, who subsequently reported the following list of

OFFICERS :

President:

Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents:

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D.D., of Connecticut.
3. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. J.
4. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
5. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., of Virginia.
6. Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, D. D., of Alabama.
7. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
8. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
9. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Mississippi.
10. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.
11. James Boorman, Esq., of New York.
12. Henry Foster, Esq., do.
13. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
14. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
15. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.
16. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
17. Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., of Tenn.
18. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
19. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.
20. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts.
21. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of Rhode Island.
22. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Virginia.
23. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
24. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
25. James Rally, Esq., of Mississippi.
26. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of New York.
27. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. Carolina.
28. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., of Ohio.
29. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
30. James Lenox, Esq., of New York.
31. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., of Tenn.
32. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
33. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
34. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn.
35. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
36. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Georgia.
37. Hon. R. J. Walker, of New Jersey.
38. John Bell, M.D., of Pennsylvania.
39. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Virginia.
40. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Kansas.
41. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of New York.
42. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
43. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey.
44. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
45. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.
46. Hon. Horatio Seymour, do.
47. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana.
48. Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New Jersey.
49. Hon. George F. Fort, do.
50. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do.
51. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, of Conn.
52. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D., Conn.
53. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
54. Hon. Edward Coles, of Penn.
55. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., of Penn.
56. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., of N. Y.
57. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Mississippi.
58. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do.
59. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of Louisiana.
60. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn.
61. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.
62. Rev. O. C. Baker, D. D., of N. Hampshire.
63. Hon. William Appleton, of Massachusetts.
64. Rev. E. S. James, D. D., of N. J.
65. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Ind.
66. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Delaware.
67. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.
68. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
69. Hon. J. J. Ormond, of Alabama.
70. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of Alabama.
71. Rev. Robt. Paine, D. D., of Miss.
72. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
73. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., of Ky.
74. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Illinois.
75. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of Ohio.
76. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio.
77. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Illinois.
78. Rev. James C. Finley, do.
79. Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.
80. Hon. John F. Darby, do.
81. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of New York.
82. Hon. J. B. Crocket, of California.
83. Hon. H. Dutton, of Connecticut.
84. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi.
85. Hon. George F. Patten, of Maine.
86. John Knickerbacker, Esq., of New York.
87. Richard Hoff, Esq., of Georgia.
88. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., of N. Y.
89. W. W. Seaton, Esq., of D. C.
90. James Fulton, Esq., of New York.
91. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of N. J.
92. Richard T. Haines, Esq., do.
93. Freeman Clark, Esq., of Maine.
94. William H. Brown, Esq., of Illinois.
95. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, of N. H.
96. Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee.
97. William E. Dodge, Esq., of New York.
98. Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., of Vermont.
99. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Illinois.
100. Hon. L. H. Delano, of Vermont.
101. Robert Ives, Esq., of Rhode Island.
102. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D.D., of New York.

The Society then adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1863.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

Intelligence is received by the brig Ann, also advices by the English Steamers, to December 7. We have before us the Message of President Benson, which we shall early publish entire. The Liberia Herald of the 20th of November, contains a very full and spirited account of the attack made by a Spanish steamer on the Liberian armed Schooner Quail, in the harbor of Monrovia, and the gallant repulse she suffered from that vessel, and the fortress, manned by the Liberians, on the Cape.

We copy the following condensed statement from the New York Journal of Commerce of the 5th instant.

"Gov. Hill, of Sierra Leone, was at the time absent at Madeira. He returned early in October and sent Captain Smith, in Her B. M. Steamer Torch, to Monrovia to express to President Benson the friendly feelings of Her Majesty's Government. The Torch arrived at Monrovia, October 17, and returned next day to Sierra Leone.

"On the 14th of November, Her Majesty's Steamer Falcon, Captain Keneage, arrived at Monrovia, and was authorized to assure the Liberian Government of the sympathy and friendly feelings of the British nation. On the 19th of November, the President entertained Captain Keneage and several of his officers, at dinner, with several distinguished citizens. Toasts were given in honor of the Queen, of the President, of Captain Keneage, and others. Captain Keneage and his officers seemed much pleased with their visit to Monrovia, which would have a tendency to strengthen the friendly relations existing between the two countries. The Falcon would remain several days longer at Monrovia.

"The Governor of Sierra Leone and the English squadron are, without doubt, instructed by the English Government to aid President Benson in case of any further attack by the Spaniards. Additional armament had been placed on board the Quail, and the Fort on Cape Mesurado had been strengthened by several pieces of heavy ordnance, and a masked battery under the Cape.

"In view of these facts, and considering that Liberia was founded by American philanthropy—Henry Clay being among the foremost—that its first ship of emigrants in 1819 was convoyed over by the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, by order of President Monroe, and that it has had the friendly aid of our navy under every succeeding President to the present day—would it not be well and desirable for our government to send forthwith, as a present, to the aid of Liberia, one of our steam gunboats, to repel these Spanish slavers, and to sustain this young nation, which has emanated from our own land."

Nothing could be more expedient, wise, or humane than the gift by the United States of a small armed steamer for her defence, and the suppression of the slave trade.

Letter from the U. S. Agent.

MONROVIA, November 27, 1861.

REV. AND DEAR SIR :

The brig *Ann*, of New York, sails to-morrow, will touch at Cape Palmas, and thence proceed immediately to the United States. Although I cannot now write to you as fully as I would wish, yet I trust a few lines will not be unacceptable, especially as it is not long since I had the pleasure of writing more at length.

I am happy to be able to say that a kind and watchful Providence still continues to guard the interests of this young, and comparatively feeble nation. The dreadful attack from the hostile Spaniards is yet in the future, and not unlikely may be indefinitely postponed. Independently of the very tangible and rather destructive evidence which the government of Liberia gave the Spanish steamer, on the 11th September, of their readiness and ability to repel any such attack upon them as was then made, it is not at all improbable that they may have heard of the very active part which Great Britain has taken in the affair. So soon as it was known at Sierra Leone, His Excellency the Governor of that Colony, dispatched Her B. M. Steamer, the *Torch*, to come at once to the aid of the Liberians, and, on her return, the *Falcon* took her place, and has been lying for nearly a fortnight in our roads. The utmost vigilance is kept up on the part of the military and naval forces of the country, and there is cause to believe that should another attack be made, the invader, to use the language of one of the officers of the *Falcon* to me, may find himself "blown to pieces."

Hostilities of a very serious character have been prevailing among the interior tribes for some time. Towns have been burned, murders committed, and many captives taken. The Liberian Government immediately interposed, and one man, quite an intelligent native, reared in the family of one of the early settlers, and supposed to be a staunch ally, and friend of the republic, has been arrested and is now in jail, after an examination which it is believed will bring him before the grand jury, and may end seriously. Of his complicity with the head-men and ringleaders of these wars on innocent allies of Liberia, there seems to be strong evidence.

My fears entertained and expressed sometime since of a great scarcity of food, have proved as yet groundless. Notwithstanding the failure of your *Mary C. Stevens* at the time we all expected her, and the fact, in addition, that the visits of American vessels, with full cargoes, are becoming more and more rare, yet there has been no want. Foreign provisions have been higher, but our native breadstuffs have been plentiful, and so far as I can judge the crisis has passed, and there will be no want of any of the real necessities of life in Liberia. To God be all the praise in the first place, and next a meed of praise must be awarded to our farmers, who so industriously keep us supplied with potatoes, and cassavas, and eddoes, and beans, plantains, and bananas and scores of the other good things which this wonderfully prolific soil so luxuriantly produces.

The liberated Africans are doing well. The Liberian government are carrying out, in good faith, their contract with your Society, and I take pleasure in giving the required certificates to that effect. These people improve fast, and I am every day more and more convinced that to efficiently benefit the

recaptured African he must be sent to Liberia. Here is found every possible inducement to him to improve, and here, if any where in Christendom, he can become a MAN.

My health which had been very good for some months, has suffered again lately. Fevers and chills made their periodical visit, and gave me a shaking, but I am again better.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, yours most respectfully,

JOHN SEYS.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

From the Liberia Herald of Nov. 27th.

On the evening of the 17th of October, H. M. S. steamer *Torch*, Commander Smith, arrived in our harbor, being dispatched by Governor Hill, of Sierra Leone, who, having just returned from Maderia, had heard of the Spanish aggression. Commander Smith expressed the sympathy of his Excellency Governor Hill, and the friendly feelings of H. B. M. government. The *Torch* left for Sierra Leone on the evening of the 18th.

On the 14th inst., H. M. S. steamer *Falcon*, Captain Heneage, arrived in port. The steamer bearing the cross of St. George, not known by some of our citizens, created some excitement; but the vessel was soon ascertained to be a friendly one.

Captain Heneage has manifested much interest for the welfare of Liberia, as also his officers have; and he has been authorized to assure this government of the sympathy and friendly feelings of the British nation.

On the 19th inst., the President entertained Captain Heneage and several of his officers at the Mansion, together with a number of our distinguished citizens. Toasts were drank in honor of Her Britannic Majesty, the President of Liberia, the Captain of the *Falcon*, and many others.

Captain Heneage and his officers seem much pleased with their visit to Monrovia, which will have a tendency to strengthen much the friendly relations already existing between the two nations. The *Falcon* will remain in our harbor several days longer.

INTELLIGENCE.

A WANT OF THE HOUR.—The slaves who have come within the lines of our advancing armies on our eastern seaboard, and who, as contraband of war, are protected by our forces, present an open and interesting field for evangelizing effort. They need Christian counsel and instruction, and the means of learning to read the word of God. Many of them show great readiness in acquiring the rudiments of an education; others in increasing what knowledge they already have, and all appreciate kindness exhibited by those interested in their welfare. It seems probable that still larger numbers of this class will be thrown upon the benevolence of Christians during the progress of the present war, and we cannot doubt that a true love for their souls, united with a practical philanthropy, will labor to elevate and save these our brethren.

The Society has already sent to those at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and Port Royal, South Carolina, above 60,000 pages of its Pictorial and Infant Primers,

Vermont.—Lewis H. Delano, Esq.

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Eben'r Flower,* Hon. T. W. Williams*, Rev. J. M. Willey*, Hezekiah Huntington, Esq.

New York.—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. James W. Beekman, Rev. Cyrus Mason.

Pennsylvania.—Wm. V. Pettit, Esq., Wm. Coppinger, Esq.

Life Directors present.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. W. McLain, D. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., J. P. Crozer, Esq., Dr. James Hall,

And Dr H. Lindsly, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Samson, Hon. Peter Parker, and Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, members of the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the reading of the minutes of the last Meeting of the Board be dispensed with.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society presented and read the Annual Report; when, on motion of William V. Pettit, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees, in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Financial Secretary of the Society presented and read the annual statement of the Executive Committee of the Society.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee be referred to the Standing Committees, according to the topics contained in it respectively.

The following named gentlemen were appointed, by the President, on the Standing Committees of the Board.

| | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Foreign Relations</i> , - - - - - | { Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. James W. Beekman, Rev. Cyrus Mason. |
| <i>Finance</i> , - - - - - | { Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., James C. Dunn, Esq., William G. Means, Esq. |
| <i>Auxiliary Societies</i> , - - - - - | { John P. Crozer, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John Orcutt. |
| <i>Agencies</i> , - - - - - | { Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. M. G. Pratt, Hon. S. H. Huntington. |

*Absent.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|------------------------------|
| <i>Accounts,</i> | - - - - - | - { | Hon. D. S. Gregory, |
| | | - { | Hon. Lewis H. Delano, |
| | | - { | Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., |
| <i>Emigration,</i> | - - - - - | - { | William V. Pettit, Esq., |
| | | - { | Hon. G. Washington Warren, |
| | | - { | William Coppinger, Esq. |

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society read communications from Hon. Edward Everett, Boston, December 13, 1861, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Baltimore, January 5, 1862, and Hon. Judge Black, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and the Rev. Dr. Cummins, expressing regret at their inability to accept invitations to address the public meeting this evening, and their unfeigned best wishes for the success of the Society.

The President read a letter addressed to him by Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Boston, January 19, 1862, regretting his inability to attend the present session of the Board as a Delegate from the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

The Rev. Franklin Butler stated, that Hon. William Nash, of Vermont, life director, was unavoidably and to his regret, prevented from attending this Meeting.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22, 1862.*

The Board met at 10 o'clock. The President of the Society took the Chair, and the meeting was opened with Prayer by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the address delivered last evening before the Society, by its President, the Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, be promptly issued in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation.

The Travelling Secretary of the Society presented and read his annual report; when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies.

The Report is as follows :

HARTFORD, CONN., January 1, 1862.

To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN : While passing events in our country's history, during the the past year, have given increased prominence and force to the idea of African Colonization, they have served to paralyze, in some measure, the operations of our Society. It has been much more difficult to collect funds and procure emigrants than it has to secure audiences, and impress upon the public mind the great importance of the cause.

The attention of the community has been called to the subject by the resistent Voice of Providence. In no former year of my twelve years of service, have I had access to so many people by public address as during the last. In the New England States and in New Jersey, I have presented the cause to eighty-five different Congregations on the Sabbath, and on several Sabbath evenings my audience numbered over a thousand people. On other days, I have witnessed a growing disposition to attend a Colonization Meeting, and to hear on the subject.

In New Jersey, I visited Burlington, Mt. Holly, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark, and Paterson, and some other smaller towns, in each of which I was received with cordial greetings, and a hearty co-operation. Pastors welcomed me to their Pulpits, and expressed a warm interest in the cause. In no other State have I found the feeling in favor of Colonization so general and so strong as in New Jersey. As at the beginning, so is she still, a leading spirit in the enterprise. No doubt she will continue to be its true friend and supporter.

In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, I spent nine Sabbaths—occupying, in the time, fifteen Pulpits, and performing other service in behalf of the cause. My labors the remaining part of the year have been confined, for the most part, to Connecticut and Rhode Island. The entire amount of receipts from these States, is about \$3,500. This sum is less than usual, owing, in part, to the decease, during the year, of quite a number of our largest contributors, but more to causes which have produced a like result throughout the country.

The late Chief Justice Williams, of Hartford, has left the Society \$1,000, which will be paid in due time.

It will be recollected that the Board, at our last meeting, recommended that one suitable Agent be appointed for the West ; and that the Travelling Secretary nominate such person to the Executive Committee, and also persons to fill agencies in other parts of the country, if, in his opinion, they would be useful. In accordance with this action of the Board, I made diligent search for a man for the Western field, and at length succeeded in finding one in whom I had confidence, who was disposed to look at the proposition with favor; but the increasing conflict and financial troubles of the country, caused us to doubt the expediency of establishing the proposed agency under existing circumstances. I corresponded with wise counsellors at the West on the subject, one of whom responded, under date of July 12, " My opinion is, that an agent in the field, at this time, could not effect much in raising funds. I should have very little hope of success here, at present." The matter therefore now stands where it did a year ago. Whenever it shall be judged best to appoint an agent for that field, or to serve the Society elsewhere, I trust the individual referred to will be available.

The Rev. Mr. Butler has prosecuted his work in Northern New England with zeal and fidelity, which commend him to the respect and confidence of the people.

Rev. Mr. Crummell, since his arrival in this country from Liberia, has rendered the cause a valuable service. By invitation he has addressed the annual meetings of four of the State Colonization Societies, and has visited many of the cities and larger towns in New England, where his labors were abundant and effective for good. He proposed to spend a month or so at the West, and started on such Mission ; but on reaching Rochester he decided, after some stay there, to return. He is still in this country, actively engaged for the cause

of Liberia, and will doubtless continue his efforts until he returns to his adopted home as a Professor in the Liberian College. His interesting letter to Dr. Dunbar, on "the relations and duties of free colored men in America to Africa," which he sent me from Africa, in manuscript form, of which mention was made at our last meeting, has since been printed and widely distributed. It made a pamphlet of over fifty pages, nearly three thousand copies of which have been sent by express and through the Post Office to colored persons in the Northern States. The expense thus incurred, for the printing and distribution, amounts to some \$160, to meet which no call has been made on the Treasury of the Society.

Through the influence of this document, and the personal influence of its author, a spirit of emigration has been excited among the colored people which promises well for the future. Divers causes have operated to reduce the number of expected emigrants to Liberia the last year. In consequence of the failure of our usual Spring expedition, some were induced to go to Hayti, others to become waiters in the army, which has detained several families which otherwise would probably have gone in autumn. A dozen or more of the applicants, in New Jersey, were prevented by sickness. Not a few have been led to look for a speedy millennium for the race in this country, and are waiting to realize their confident expectations.

Fifty-four in all have embarked, as follows: One from Boston, by the *Justice Story*, August 10; four from New York, by the *Gry Hound*, December 28; seven by the bark *Edward*, which left New York on the 24th of April, and forty-two on board the *John H. Jones*, which sailed from the port of New York the 7th of November. The twelve first-mentioned embarked under the immediate supervision, and by pecuniary aid received from the New York Society. These fifty-four emigrants were gathered from eight different States, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Illinois, and they promise to be a valuable acquisition to the Republic.

From present indications we may reasonably expect a large increase of applicants during the coming year. It was recently stated by an intelligent colored Clergyman, who had just attended two Conventions of his ministerial brethren in the different States, that the growing sentiment of the colored people is, that there is no place for them in this country, either North or South, and that they are looking at African Colonization as a fact. This accords with what Mr. Crummell has repeatedly said, in his letters to me on the subject. In his last letter of the 7th instant, from New York, he says, "We organized an emigrating club last evening in this city with six members." We are to have a great meeting of colored citizens next week in one of the largest Churches—prejudice is vanishing." No doubt he speaks the truth. It must be so. "Africa and the American negro" presents to the mind of the Christian Philanthropist a subject of vast importance. Ex-President Day, of Yale College, remarked thirty years ago, "The Colony of Liberia was planted in great wisdom and forecast." The remark has lost none of its force.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN ORCUTT.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER, Agent of the Society for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, presented and read his report, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies.

The Report is as follows:

WINDSOR, VT., Jan. 1, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: At the commencement of the year just closed the prospect of an increase of funds from Northern New England, was highly encouraging. Obstacles were passing away; the public interest was quickened, and

donations were beginning to come from hands that had withheld. In several places visited soon after our last anniversary the contributions were more than doubled.

But hope then prevailed that the dark cloud which was arising upon our country might pass over our heads without pouring upon the land its dreadful contents. Vain hope! Three months, and the tempest was beating upon us!

At the first shock my energies were paralyzed, and I felt like hiding myself "until these calamities be overpast." Yet our noble friends of the clergy and laity of the town and the country said "go on;" and I went on, pursuing the method of the previous year, visiting as many places as I could, preaching on the Sabbath and soliciting in the week, making such use of pen and speech as promised good to our cause. Cordiality and a commendable degree of liberality have for the most part marked the reception of appeals. The pulpits are few to which access for Liberia is refused, and the people are not numerous who sharply oppose her. Indifference has been the greatest obstacle in her path.

Rev. John Orcutt, our efficient Travelling Secretary, has visited such places in my field as his numerous duties would permit, with great benefit to our cause.

Rev. John K. Converse, the experienced Secretary of the Vermont Colonization Society, has also done good service at Burlington and in several towns of that vicinity.

Our friends in Maine have suffered greatly from the condition of the country. The "abundance of the sea" has not enriched them, as it has done in years past. War has seized their commerce, and called them and their sons to arms; yet they have resolutely put forth their hand for Liberia with a liberality that falls little short of that which has characterized them in better days.

It was our good fortune to have the aid of Rev. Alexander Crummell, Professor elect of Liberia College, at the annual meeting of the Maine Colonization Society at Bath, in July. He made an instructive and forcible address, and in connection with the very able report of the Rev. John O. Fiske, Corresponding Secretary, he helped to make the anniversary truly memorable.

Mr. Crummell also addressed large and most respectable audiences at Brunswick and Portland, and awakened an interest which we cannot doubt will result in much good.

The colored man referred to in my last report as having been duped by an impostor that persuaded him to collect money with him in the eastern part of the State for going to Liberia "*on their own responsibility*," and who finally went to Hayti, has returned cured of his delusion, and content to await a better chance for improving his condition.

The spirit evinced at the anniversary of the New Hampshire Colonization Society at Concord in June, is as promising for the future as it was cheering in that dark month. The address of Mr. Crummell, combined with the fitting words of the President, Rev. Dr. Burroughs—of the Delegate to the Parent Society, J. B. Walker, Esq., and of the Hon. N. G. Upham, and Mr. Orcutt, to render the occasion highly interesting and profitable.

The young man alluded to last year as at school with reference to going to Liberia, embarked in the John H. Jones in November for Monrovia—the first emigrant from the Granite State, in whom we shall be greatly disappointed if he does not prove worthy of the place he occupies in the series of New Hampshire emigrants to the new Republic. It is hoped that he may complete his studies at the college of Liberia. For his passage, &c., several churches of the vicinity of his late residence (Greenfield) have liberally contributed, and others we doubt not will do likewise. Unfortunately for our receipts the time of solicitation in this State was chiefly that of the darkest months of this dark year; and if New Hampshire fails of appearance at the meeting of the Parent Society the default must not be charged either to the want of energy or liberality in some of the best friends of which any good cause can glory.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society at Montpelier in October, though saddened by the absence and illness of the President, Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., who has for many years brought distinguished ability to the deliberations of the Society, was made interesting by the report of the Secretary, and an eloquent address from Rev. Dr. Pinney, of New York.

Two of our early and most liberal friends in Vermont have deceased in the past year, Hon. E. A. Higley, of Castleton, and Hon. Samuel Clark, of West Brattleboro', the latter of whom has left us a legacy of one thousand dollars, crowning the liberality of his life with a noble act that survives his death.

A colored impostor, under the cloak of zeal for inducing his brethren to go to Liberia, and with a long array of names of good men in Maine and New Hampshire for his commendation, made his appearance in Vermont last March, and induced some clergymen to afford him facilities for lecturing, &c. At the last we heard of him he was in rapid flight, with a *sister*, to parts unknown.

Amid the fires of patriotism and the noise of marshalling forces among the Green Mountains, the voice of Liberia has not been disregarded. The ordinary receipts are little less than those of previous years, and our belief is, that whatever may be the future for our country, our friends in Vermont will neither be weary nor faint in well doing for Africa.

It is an encouraging fact that each of the State Societies in my field is a *living* organization, managed by men of thorough sympathy with our cause, of high repute and influence, and of known energy and ability.

The rule adopted by the Directors at their last annual meeting concerning the African Repository meets with universal approbation. It prevents all misunderstandings in regard to accounts, and secures an increase of paying subscribers in an acceptable form.

The feeling of the masses of the colored people in these States appears to be that of preference to wait for the "good time" *here* so long promised by some of their professed friends. Many, however, of the most intelligent and enterprising are convinced that nation duty and the highest good for themselves and their children can be found only upon the continent of the tropics, and they are beginning to seek information concerning Liberia, and to consider the question of emigration.

The Providence of God is holding up the great enterprise of this Society before the people of this country with eminent distinctness and force; and whatever of trial may yet await us, of this we may be confident—"our ends cannot fail us."

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN BUTLER.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Cor. Sec. A. C. S.*

Mr. Crozer, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read a report, which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read an account current of moneys received and disbursed for the support of Recaptured Africans.

Rev. Dr. Pinney, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read a report, which, on motion, was accepted, and is as follows:

The Committee report that this Society has had in its employment, the past year, but two Agents. The Rev. B. O. Plimpton, in the regions near Lake Erie, and Rev. F. Butler, in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Their reports from time to time show a commendable diligence with as much success in making collections as could be expected; the latter greatly restricted, however, by the troubled state of the country, and the limited claims for funds incident to a diminished number of emigrants.

The question as to the policy of employing Agents, and their proper compensation, has been fully considered in former years, and notwithstanding weighty objections, this Society has never felt that it could wisely dispense, with them.

Under the possibilities of the results which may grow out of our great struggle in setting in motion an emigration on a scale which will overtax the powers of this Society, the Committee recommend no changes at the present time, hoping that before another anniversary, the path of duty will be more clearly manifested.

J. B. PINNEY,
M. G. PRATT,
S. H. HUNTINGTON.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read a report; pending the consideration of which, it was on motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney,

Resolved, That the Board adjourn, to meet again this evening at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1862.

The Board met this evening at 7 o'clock, 'pursuant to adjournment: the President in the Chair.

The consideration of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations was resumed, and after discussion the Report of the Committee was accepted, and the resolutions attached unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have attended to the duty assigned to them, and they beg leave to submit to the Board, for their consideration, the following report:

The Committee have carefully considered the report of Dr. James Hall, the Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, to carry to the Government of Liberia the resolutions adopted by the Board, October 25, 1860, in reference to recaptured Africans, and they recommend that the Board approve the "articles of agreement" entered into on the 21st day of December, 1860, by the parties above named.

The Committee deem it their duty to suggest the expediency of ascertaining, if it can be done without undue expense, whether there be any territory, south of Liberia, which it may be desirable to acquire in the further prosecution of the aims and views of the American Colonization Society.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this Board approve of the articles of agreement entered into on the 21st of December, 1860, by Dr. James Hall, the Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, with the Government of Liberia, and hereby ratify the same.

2. *Resolved*, That this Board tender to Dr. James Hall their thanks, for the very satisfactory manner in which he discharged his duties as Commissioner to make an arrangement with the government of Liberia, in reference to recaptured Africans.

The Report of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies was taken up, and on motion referred back to the Committee for amendment. Mr.

Crozer then presented the same Report, as amended, which was read, and on motion accepted and adopted.

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully report : That in looking into the subject they can do but little more than reiterate the recommendation made by a similar committee at our last anniversary.

These organizations, whether as State societies or as of a character more local, have been of much benefit for a long series of years, not only in obtaining donations to the Parent treasury, which we regret have not been to a large amount, but in diffusing far and wide a knowledge of the aims, designs, and practical workings of the Colonization enterprise ; and the fruits of their efforts are now being realized in bequests and devises, which from time to time flow into your treasury.

Though a number of Auxiliary Societies seem now to be in a measure inoperative your committee are not aware of any of them having formally ceased to exist, and the Colonization Society should, in our opinion, encourage their continuance. They are organizations suited for action under contingencies which may arise demanding strenuous and combined efforts.

Your committee would also recommend the formation of district societies in large towns or localities favorable to creating renewed interest in the good cause.

In conclusion, your committee ventures to express the hope that in the wide field of usefulness looming up in the distance before the American Colonization Society, this great national enterprise will, by the co-operation of State and District Auxiliary Associations, formed in every part of the country, be consummated in due time by the removal from our borders of a willing people to the Republic of Liberia and the homes of their ancestors.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. CROZER,
G. WASHINGTON WARREN,
JOHN ORCUTT.

Mr. Pettit, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the Report of the Committee, which on motion was accepted and adopted, and is as follows :

The Committee on Emigration to whom was referred that part of the Annual Report relating to the emigration to Africa, respectfully report that, in examining the subject submitted for their consideration, they have to regret the small number of emigrants sent to Liberia during the last year, amounting altogether to only fifty-four, as exhibited in the following tabular statement, viz :

| NAME OF VESSEL. | PORT OF DEPART- URE. | TIME. | NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Barque Edward..... | New York..... | April 24..... | 7 |
| Brig Teresa Bandall..... | Baltimore..... | July 27..... | 1 |
| Barque Justice Story..... | Boston..... | August 10..... | 1 |
| Brig John H. Jones..... | New York..... | November 7..... | 42 |
| Barque Gray Hound..... |do..... | December 28... | 4 |
| Total..... | | | 55 |

The deplorable strife now existing in our land has so absorbed public attention as to render every other worldly subject of subordinate and minor importance, and has perhaps, especially affected whatever relates to the colored race who are now among us. While, however, it has thus paralyzed ordinary operations, it is not improbable that it will give increased importance to the grand purpose of this Society in providing for the Colonization of the free

people of color from the United States, with their own consent, to the land whence their fathers came, and may fairly challenge increased admiration for the benevolence and forecast of the Philanthropists and Statesmen who, forty-five years ago, brought this Society into being, and laid the foundation of the independent and enlightened organization now known as the Government of Liberia.

In this view it becomes the serious duty of the Society to consider how they can most effectively forward the work of emigration and best promote the welfare and prosperity of those who emigrate. And for this purpose, after careful consideration, the Committee see nothing better to recommend than that we shall faithfully pursue the path we have hitherto trod. They would recommend that the Agents, Organs, and Friends of the Society should continue to present to the free people of color the advantages of emigration to the land where alone they are really free from caste and prejudicial legislation, and perfectly equal in the eye of the law, and that every facility shall be extended for their comfortable conveyance to the land of their destination, and the Committee would recommend that increased importance be given to this branch of our labors.

This object, the Committee believe, would be much aided by the recognition by the government of the United States of the Government of Liberia. Such recognition, they believe, would increase the commercial intercourse between the respective countries, draw increased attention to Liberia and the African continent, and at the same time provide cheap means for intercommunication between us, while it would also have the important effect of increasing the respect with which it would be regarded by the colored people.

To this end also the Committee believe that the true policy of the Society is to cultivate the most frank and friendly relations with the people of Liberia, and especially with its constituted authorities. They are persuaded that our best efforts should be made to send an increased number of industrious, and, as far as possible, intelligent emigrants there, and in every way to strengthen and consolidate the power of that Republic, promote its material welfare, and assist in elevating its population in intelligence and virtue. As regards the question of an increase of territory, the Committee would recommend that no action should be taken without consultation with, and the co-operation of, the Government of Liberia, believing that the good sense and judgment of that Government, and their superior knowledge of the subject, should, at least for the present, be our guide in relation to it.

In regard to the idea of establishing any other colony or settlement, the Committee consider that it would be highly inexpedient at the present time, being so well satisfied with the progress of that already established that they do not flatter themselves with the hope that it will be improved upon. If in the course of events it should be found that the tide of emigration shall swell to such a magnitude as to demand a new field, it will be time, in their opinion, to seek for an extended area or a new location. Believing, however, that such will not be the case within the year on which we have now entered, they advise that nothing of the kind should be attempted, unless, indeed, upon the express authority of this Board.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. V. PETTIT,
G. WASHINGTON WARREN,
WM. COPPINGER.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the attention of the Executive Committee and the Officers of the Society be called to the views and recommendations of this Report, and they be requested to give them effect as far as may be possible.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That this Board acknowledge with great pleasure their indebtedness to the President of the United States, for the friendly feeling manifested by him towards the great objects of the American

Colonization Society, and more especially for his recommendation to Congress respecting the recognition of the Independence of Liberia.

Resolved, further, That if it suit the convenience of the President, that this Board will pay their respects to him to-morrow, at such hour as he may designate.

On motion of Mr. Means, it was

Resolved, That the Financial Secretary be directed to pay the Liberian drafts for Recaptured Africans in the same currency that he receives from the United States Government.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That this Board adjourn, to meet again at 9½ o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 23, 1862.

The Board met this morning pursuant to adjournment. The President, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, in the Chair, and the Divine Blessing was invoked by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society,

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Communications were read from Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Washington City, Jan. 23; stating that the President of the United States would see the Board at 12 o'clock to-day: Hon. W. M. Merrick, January 22, resigning his place as a member of the Executive Committee, and from Hon. E. Dickinson, Amherst, Mass., January 20, excusing his non-attendance at the meeting of the Board as a Delegate from the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the resignation of Hon. Wm. M. Merrick be accepted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. John B. Pinney, and Hon. James W. Beekman, a Committee to nominate Officers of the Board for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the course of Dr. James Hall, in charge of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, during the past year, as detailed in his report, just read, be approved by the Board, and that he be requested to consult with the President of the Society in regard to the return of the ship to the United States.

Dr. Hall's Report is as follows :

To the President and Directors of the A. C. S.

GENTLEMEN :

I beg leave to lay before you, in a tabular form, a brief abstract of the expenses and earnings of the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* for the past year ; the various items of the same having been transmitted in accounts current with the ship to the Financial Secretary of the Society, under dates of Dec. 19, 1860, and Dec. 20, 1861, with the vouchers therefor, to which I beg to refer you.

It will be seen by inspection of the printed table herewith enclosed, that both the earnings and expenses of the last regular voyage of the ship, *J*, exceed those of any preceding—more nearly approximated by those of *H*. The increase in the earnings were caused mainly by the excess of home freight and passage money over other voyages, which augured well for the future. The increase in the expenses for this and the past voyage was caused by the very thorough repairs found necessary. A well built and well managed ship generally runs at little expense for repairs the first three years, at the end of which period a thorough overhauling is absolutely necessary. The standing rigging generally requires refitting, an entire gang of running rigging, and a new suit of sails must be furnished, more or less new spars are to be supplied, and that heavy expense of re-coppering and recaulking must be incurred. The ship may then be considered as fitted for another three years' service. To all these repairs our ship has been subjected the past year, and the charges therefor mainly embraced in voyages *H* and *J*.

The portage bill of voyage *J* stands much in advance of that of any preceding voyage, from the fact of the high rate of wages at the time of shipping the crew, and because the voyage was a long one, extending over five months, for the procurement of home freight.

The ship arrived in Baltimore from her last voyage to Liberia on the 5th of April, 1861. It was soon ascertained that few emigrants and but little freight could be secured for another voyage commencing at the usual time, and little prospect of any before the autumn. I proposed effecting a charter of the ship for the six months to come, rather than have her lie idle at the wharf, incurring at least one fourth per cent. expense of active service. The Executive Committee approved of the measure, and a very advantageous charter was, soon after the discharge of the vessel, effected for Londonderry, Ireland. The entire berths for emigrants were removed from between decks, the ballast discharged from the hold, and other requisite arrangements made for receiving a cargo of grain, incurring thereby, as will be seen on reference to the accounts of the voyage, very considerable expense. The ship commenced loading on the 18th, but was soon prohibited from receiving more grain by the acting authorities of the city. After a day's delay loading was again permitted, and again suspended per order. Then a written permission was obtained by the charterer, allowing the ship to load with grain and depart from port. Under this permit about one-third of her cargo was taken on board, when the loading was again prohibited, and the advance in the price of grain caused the shippers to desist from further efforts. It was then in our power to allow the ship to lie at the wharf and claim damages for the non-fulfilment of the terms of the charter-party, being secured by the cargo on board. And this course would most probably have been pursued had there not been reason to apprehend a seizure and possible destruction of the ship by irresponsible parties in temporary authority, assumed or otherwise. Under all the circumstances of the case, it was thought best to procure speedily what other freight we could, even at a low figure, and dispatch her for Londonderry, which was done on the 29th April.

She arrived at her port of destination May 23, and discharged her cargo, her freight bills amounting to little over \$5,000, instead of \$10,000, as promised by her charter-party. The question of prosecuting for damages has been considered, but by advice of counsel abandoned. On arrival at Londonderry the question at once arose as to the disposition of the ship after discharging. To return direct to the United States, as was intended, either with such freight as could be procured or in ballast, was by all considered extremely hazardous ;

the probability then being that the ocean would soon swarm with privateers and pirates; and this not without good reason, as previous to the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, many vessels even of large size, both sailers and steamers, were being fitted out in Liverpool for that business. After abandoning all ideas of this and of sale, which I entertained previous to the Queen's proclamation, the only alternative left was either to lay the ship up under the care of a keeper, or effect a charter to some port where there would be little likelihood of capture. In the former course considerable expense would of necessity be incurred. Two months' advance wages to officers and crew, or the equivalent one month's wages and passage home could be claimed. The expense of dock and harbor dues per month, the wages and board of ship-keeper, the insurance must continue, loss of interest on capital, and depreciation in value by time, the same as if in actual service. After giving the matter full consideration I decided upon effecting a charter, although freights were at a low ebb. Aided by the best advices I was able to obtain, I chartered the ship for a voyage from Newport, Mon., to Kertch, in the Black Sea, on account of the Russian government, and by another charter thence to another port in the Black Sea for loading, and back to the United Kingdom, or port on the Continent, both charters paying, as near as I could estimate, some £2,500, or from 10 to \$12,000, depending upon the ship's as yet untried capacity for carrying grain. These charter-parties I enclose herewith.

It was not until I had closed the business of the ship at Londonderry that I became fully sensible of the enormous port charges, petty exactions, and gross frauds to which an American vessel is subjected in English ports. In endeavored, as far as possible, to lessen all expenses, and staid on board the ship superintending her loading in Newport till she left the docks on the evening of July 17. By last advices from the master, under date of October 22, 1861, she was then at Kertch discharging.

On my return home I increased her insurance during her present voyage \$10,000, making \$30,000 in all, her full value at this time.

It will be seen by reference to the account that in accordance with the charter-party a part of the consideration of the charter out was advanced on clearing from Newport; and that this, together with the surplus proceeds of the voyage to Londonderry, were expended in fitting out the ship for the round voyage. In case no unfortunate impediment has prevented her prompt discharge and departure from Kertch, most likely she is now on her way to her port in Great Britain or on the Continent; her port of discharge being at the option of the charterers; but no doubt one in Ireland will be her destination, where I hope to hear of her arrival shortly. I would advise that on discharge she be ordered to return either on freight or on ballast direct to the port of Baltimore, in case she can arrive here in time for the 1st of May expedition; otherwise perhaps she might be permitted to take a paying freight to the West Indies or South America, not, however, so as to prevent her being home early in October, to be ready for our November expedition. On this point I would like instructions from the Board.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my regret that so great a responsibility was thrown upon me, and also that I pursued the course I did, as things have turned out this side the Atlantic; but I did what I deemed for the best, under all the circumstances of the case, aided by the counsel of one of the best houses in Liverpool, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., and at no little personal inconvenience and sacrifice, and I only ask for that kind and lenient consideration I have ever experienced at the hands of the Executive and Directors of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL, *Agent*.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1862.

A general summary of the expenses and earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, for Voyage J.

Expenses.

Earnings.

| 1860 and 1861. | | 1860 and 1861. | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Portage Bill, covering Wages of Master, Officers, and Crew, the entire voyage | \$2,445 44 | Freight out by sundry parties | \$570 19 |
| Bills of Provisions laid in here for Emigrants, Cabin, and all hands | 1,913 55 | Do. do. by G. W. S. Hall & Co. | 803 75 |
| General Disbursement Bills in port, including Port and Custom house, and Port Charges, Towing and Pilouage in and out, Stevedores' Wages, Fuel, Water, Medicine, watching, and Wharfrage, &c. | 1,388 23 | Do. do. by a seerage emigrant | 350 00 |
| Disbursements in Liberia, Port and Custom house charges, Light dues, Kroomen's wages, fresh Provisions, Vegetables, &c., &c. | 1,045 46 | Do. do. James Hall, out and home | 350 00 |
| Repairs of Hull, Rigging, Spars, Boats, oars, &c. | 2,921 52 | Do. do. G. W. S. Hall & Co., for Jones | 100 00 |
| Bill of Ship Chandlery including Cordage, Boatswain's and Galley fixings, &c. &c. | 963 12 | Freight out by the Am. Col. Society for emigrants and sundry parties | 2,002 91 |
| One half years insurance on the Ship | 775 50 | Passage of Doctor Falbeck | 100 00 |
| Half years salary of Agent, paid in freight, at \$1.50 per bbl. furnished the Ship | 750 00 | Passage of 59 adult Emigrants, at \$35 | 2,065 00 |
| Balance of earnings over expenses | 1,230 76 | Do. of 24 children, at \$17 50 | 420 00 |
| | | Sundry freights out, collected in Liberia | 1,069 33 |
| | | Do. do. earned and paid on the coast | 121 25 |
| | | Passage money do. do. | 207 00 |
| | | Sundry stores and Boat sold in Liberia | 287 48 |
| | | Passage money home | 1,332 50 |
| | | Freight home, by sundry parties | 176 17 |
| | | Freight home by G. W. S. Hall & Co. | 2,741 00 |
| | | | \$12,733 58 |
| | | | \$2,210 94 |
| | | | 4,587 91 |
| | | | 5,934 73 |
| | | | \$12,733 58 |

JAMES HALL, Agent.

January 1, 1862.

*A General Summary of expenses paid for the voyage of the Ship
M. C. Stevens, to the Black Sea.*

| <i>Expenses paid in Newport, Mon.</i> | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Portage Bill, advance to officers and crew, and to Master for expenses in the Dardenelles, | £ s. d. 151 6 8 | |
| Repairs, making new rudder, sails, &c., | 161 19 10 | |
| Provisions for the voyage, and chandlery, | 159 2 3 | |
| Port charges, Pilotage, and towing in and out, Light and dock dues, stevedores, Consul's charges, &c., | 129 3 2 | |
| Incidentals—Brokerage on Charter, | 82 15 6 | |
| Insurance on advances, | 19 11 8 | |
| Personal expenses, after leaving the Ship, home, | 37 0 0 | |
| Notary's fees, coaling, chronometer, stamps, &c. &c., | 10 3 7 | |
| | 751 2 8 | \$3,343 02 |
| Charges paid since sailing, in Baltimore:—Half pay due bills for Master and officers, | | 335 00 |
| Premium on additional insurance of 10,000 at 7½ per cent., | | 751 00 |
| Properly chargeable to this voyage one half of salary paid by freight in voyage J, | | 750 00 |
| | | \$5,179 02 |
| Received on Charter to the Black Sea in Newport, cash of charterers, | | \$2,266 02 |
| The balance in suspense. | | |

January 1, 1862.

JAMES HALL, Agent.

A Summary of the Earnings and Expenses of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, in Voyage to Londonderry.

Expenses. Earnings.

| April, 1861. | | May, 1861. | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Bills paid in Baltimore— | | Entire amount received for freight | \$5,387 73 |
| Provisions for the voyage out, . . . Officers and crew, . . . | \$363 95 | | |
| Portage Bill, advance to master, . . . Officers and crew, . . . | 538 32 | | |
| Expenses peculiar to the voyage, as discharging . . . | | | |
| ballast, removing berths, fitting up bins for . . . | 507 33 | | |
| grain, Broker's com., &c. | | | |
| General Disbursements, as Port and Custom- . . . | 1,104 89 | | |
| house charges, Towing, Pilotage, Stevedores, . . . | 947 98 | | |
| and Chandlery | | | |
| Repairs, a new mast, boats, &c. | | | |
| | \$3,461 78 | | |
| <i>Expenses in Londonderry.</i> | | | |
| Officers and Crew | £ s. d. | | |
| Fresh Provisions and Vegetables used in port . . . | 31 0 6 | | |
| Contingent and incidental, Attorney, notary, &c. . . | 19 13 7 | | |
| Port Charges, Towing, and Pilotage in and out, . . . | 11 12 0 | | |
| Light duty, dock dues, watchman, &c., &c. . . | 149 12 8 | | |
| | 910 61 | | |
| Balance of Earnings over Expenses | 4,373 39 | | |
| | 985 33 | | |
| | \$5,367 72 | | |
| | | | 5,387 73 |

JAMES HALL, Agent.

January 1, 1862.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, as Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported (Messrs. Gregory and Delano concurring) that they had examined the statement of bonds, stocks, and other securities, and found them correct, and also the entries and vouchers for cash receipts and payments, and find them correct and authenticated by the Chairman of the Executive Committee as required by the Board.

The Committee have also examined the report and accounts of Dr. James Hall, agent of the ship M. C. Stevens, and recommend that they take their usual course before the Executive Committee, and be published in the minutes with the Annual Report.

The Report was, on motion, accepted and adopted.

Hon. Mr. Gregory, as Chairman of the Special Committee on the nomination of Officers of the Board for the ensuing year, reported the following :

Corresponding Secretary,

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer,

Rev. WM. McLAIN, D. D.

Travelling Secretary,

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Executive Committee,

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, ESQ.,

WM. GUNTON, ESQ.,

Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,

Hon. PETER PARKER,

Hon. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,

Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee be accepted and approved, and the Officers named elected.

On motion, the Board, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., took a recess to call upon the President of the United States.

12½ o'clock, P. M.

The Board having returned from their visit to the President of the United States, resumed their session.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report, which was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society and the Minutes of the Board, be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Mr. Gregory,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretary, for the admirable manner in which he has discharged his duties at the present session.

On putting this motion, the President took occasion to express his own sense of the value of the Secretary's services, not only upon this occasion, but whenever it was in his power, here or elsewhere, to promote the interests of the cause of Colonization: which remarks the Board requested should be placed upon the minutes.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gurley, it was

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board be presented to the President of the Society for the very able and impartial manner in which he has presided during the present session.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The Board united in Prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, and, on motion, adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,
From January 1, to December 31, 1861.

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 Balances, | \$52,269 34 | \$40,835 66 |
| 47 Legacies, \$16,799 36 | . | 552 11 |
| 50 Emigrants, 5,247 28 | . | 5,016 00 |
| 53 Office expenses, 91 00 | . | 6,300 96 |
| 55 Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, . . . 13,818 47 | . | 5,282 39 |
| 59 Colony of Liberia, 1,640 00 | . | 4,731 50 |
| 75 Transportation of "Key West Africans," 16,634 93 | . | 750 19 |
| 77 Support of 3 "Kiddy Africans," . . . 8 00 | . | |
| 77 Do. Key West Africans, . . . 33,992 83 | . | |
| 77 Do. Congo Africans, . . . 2,736 40 | . | |
| 79 Colonization Building, 567 65 | . | 8,028 42 |
| 81 African Repository, 275 75 | . | 1,764 68 |
| 91 Profit and loss, 12,585 73 | . | 50 06 |
| 96 Donations, 6,415 07 | . | 559 68 |
| 103 Rent account, 1,387 50 | 112,199 97 | 761 55 |
| 49 Expense account, | . | 3,906 47 |
| 58 Contingent expenses, | . | 5 50 |
| 100 New Jersey settlement, | . | 2,305 89 |
| | 164,469 31 | 90,851 04 |
| Balances due by the Society, | 15,623 65 | |
| Balances due to the Society, . . . \$78,174 50 | . | |
| 89 Cash on hand, 11,067 42 | | 29,241 92 |
| | \$180,092 96 | 180,092 96 |

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BENSON, OF LIBERIA.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives :

The revolution of another year has brought us to the period, when it becomes my duty to inform you of the state of the country, and to recommend for your adoption, measures for its welfare. Though the year has been one of a very eventful character to us in the general, as a nation, and in many instances, in particular, as individuals, yet we have abundant cause to recognize with grateful hearts, the innumerable evidences of Divine favor that has been attendant upon us, by and through which we have been thus far safely led through great and many national difficulties and dangers, and are enabled to meet on this occasion under circumstances so encouragingly favorable.

Within a fortnight after the close of your last session, the military force authorized to be employed for the adjustment of misunderstanding between the Poes and Padaes, and for the punishment of the former, in case of persistent obstinacy, was put on foot, consisting of between three and four hundred men, who succeeded in fully accomplishing, within five weeks from the enlistment, to dishandment, all that was reasonably desired. The injured tribe received redress, and was reinstated upon its domain. The aggressive tribes were punished. A good understanding was had between the hostile tribes. Inter-course opened in every direction, and the civilized portion of the inhabitants of Maryland County would have since felt more security for their lives and property, and the greater degrees of assurance—by proper management—of future peace and prosperity, than at any previous period, were it not for some untoward occurrences which took place this year, tending greatly to revive the tribal feuds that had been so happily allayed throughout the republic by this government, which I shall make known to you more fully before closing this document, and which cause alone prevents our interchange of congratulations this day on the country being in a state of perfect tranquility.

The arrangement entered into by this government with the American Colonization Society, which went practically into effect the first day of this year, by which the supervision, control, support, &c., &c., of recaptured Africans that had been, during the previous year, and those that should be sent to and landed in Liberia by direction of the United States government, devolved upon this government, as also the law growing out of that arrangement, passed at the last legislative session, have operated as well as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances.

There will be such amendments and additions recommended to be made to the act during this session, as experience may have suggested during the year.

I exceedingly regret, that the unavoidable delay in timely placing this government in possession of the necessary means to enable me to have the receptacles for recaptured Africans erected and completed in the several counties, and to meet other expenses connected with them, has prevented me as yet from inaugurating and prosecuting the system of training for them originally contemplated, and for which provision, by law, was made at the last legislative session.

It was not until the 22d of June, that notice was received by this Government from the Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society of an amount being in hand for which we could draw. And that amount, together with the consignments of merchandise received in December and March, were barely sufficient to pay to our citizens the amount due to them for two quarters board and clothing of the recaptives, to say nothing of the many other expenses incurred on their account which had to be met. However, with what means could be spared from the Public Treasury, efforts were made and are still in progress for the consummation of that cherished object, as speedily as circumstances will allow.

A contract has been entered into to erect one of the receptacles on the road leading from Whiteplains to Careysburg, about equidistant from each place, and on an area equalling two square miles, selected by Mr. Superintendent Paxton

and Dr. Laing, the cost of which is to be five thousand dollars; and I have no doubt, from the very reliable and enterprising character of the contractor, that if not retarded for want of means he will soon prosecute it to completion.

The one commenced before the transfer, by the American Colonization Society's Agent, about six miles up the St. John's River, Grand Bassa County, has been retarded by the same cause. It has been raised, however, and is now being shut in. It also has a fine location, and an extensive area of land in connection therewith.

Though similar directions were given to the Superintendent of Sinoe County to prosecute the work on the one designed for that county, yet he has found it impracticable to make equal progress, owing in part to deficiency of mechanics in that county. So soon as government shall have sufficient means at command to justify it, mechanics will be employed and sent down for that purpose. The foregoing circumstances, which were no doubt unavoidable in the United States as well as in Liberia, necessitated me to direct the recaptives to be judiciously apprenticed out at the June term of the Probate Court—government continuing to tender the full amount appropriated, and other provisions made for them by law, up to the expiration of the year from the date of landing.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to say that I have been, and am, from personal observation as well as from the Commissioners' report, highly pleased with the humane feeling and great interest manifested generally by our citizens in behalf of the recaptured Africans, in which, should there be no abatement, and I do not believe there will be, we shall most gratifyingly realize in due time our most cherished desire, the complete civilization and Christianizing of those people, who are and must continue to be incorporated with us in the body politic. And here it affords me a great pleasure, to be able to bear testimony to the courtesy and business like demeanor of the United States' Agent for Liberated Africans in all his official intercourse during the year with this government. While he has unswervingly guarded the interests of his government in the prosecution of the duties of his office, and his integrity has been the admiration of all capable of appreciating merit, he has striven in every justifiable manner to render his official intercourse agreeable. A complete report, statistical and otherwise, on the Recaptured Africans for the year, will be presented you by the State Department in a day or two, which I indulge the hope, when published, will prove satisfactory to the country and to all others concerned.

EDUCATION.

The deficiency in the revenue during the year compelled me to restrict the increase of Public Schools to a few that were established for the special benefit of the recaptives.

COLLEGE.

The causes which for the last two or three years have led to a delay in the erection of the College buildings, have been removed the latter part of last year. That building has since, under the indefatigable supervision of its able President, been progressing, and at this time is, I learn, approximating completion.

AGRICULTURE.

I am pleased to be able to say, that there has been a marked advance in our Agricultural interest during the year. From inquiries and investigations I have made, I am satisfied that the Sugar and Coffee crops of the year are a hundred per cent. advance on those of the preceding year.

There has been progress in the quality as well as quantity of those and other articles. Domestic provisions, than during the year, have never been more cheap and abundant in Liberia. The fact, that the great influx within a year of a recaptive African population equalling nearly one-third the number of our entire civilized citizens, has not raised the price of any article of

domestic bread-stuff; that those articles have been as abundant and cheap this year, even during the usually scarcest season of the year, as at any previous time in the history of Liberia, clearly demonstrate the progress of the country in that important branch of industry.

This feature of progress, demonstrative of the capacity of the country by the productive industry of its citizens to sustain so large a population suddenly thrown upon it, is particularly interesting at this juncture, when, from events that have been during the year and are now occurring in the United States, we may reasonably expect ere long an annual influx of a larger colored population from that country than at any previous time. A great and rapid emigration to this country, which is, in our opinion, clearly indicated to be their destined homes, and which events, beyond human control, now transpiring, and will, until the consummation of that object, continue to transpire in the western hemisphere, particularly in the United States, will in due time most assuredly bring to pass, either voluntarily or involuntarily on the part of all concerned dwelling there.

For the accommodation of our Farmers, and in order to give an increased stimulus to Agriculture. I have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to order from the United States a number of Sugar Mills and their fixtures, which I have no doubt will arrive out in February or March.

I have assumed the responsibility of making an expenditure from the Public Treasury for the purpose of collecting such articles for, and transporting to the International Exhibition to be held at London, 1862, as I hope will secure to Liberia a respectable representation on that grand occasion. The great excitement, growing out of the late attempt to revive the nefarious slave-trade within our jurisdiction, in which all the communities in Liberia have been kept for the last four months, has prevented the procuring of more than about one sixth of what would have been procured otherwise. I will direct the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you an estimate of the amount necessary for that purpose, of which I have to solicit your approval by making the necessary appropriation.

You will perceive by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which he will transmit in a day or two, that the revenue of the year has been considerable, scarcely more than half of that of the preceding year. This falling off resulted in some degree from the civil war waging in the United States, but mainly from the efforts so strenuously made this year to revive the slave-trade in Liberia. This fact prevents me as yet from recommending appropriations to be made for prosecuting public enterprises, some of which I regard to a very great extent as indispensable: such as fortifications and defenses, repairs and erections of public buildings, interior settlements, internal improvements, with special reference to the facilitation of transportation, and the best adapted measures for effectually civilizing and making reliably loyal, the hundreds of thousands of aborigines residing within the jurisdiction of this republic, &c., &c.

I shall communicate to you in a few days on this subject, and suggest a plan by which, if seconded by the wonted patriotism of our fellow-citizens, we may readily overcome the most formidable of those barriers, and be able to prosecute during next year the most of those very important enterprises, which to a great extent I regard necessary to our progressive national existence.

The question of our right of political jurisdiction over the Gallinas and some of the adjoining points, which was raised the latter part of last year by Her B. M. Government, and the circumstances which grew out of the same, were duly laid before the Legislature at their last session, so far as the matter had then progressed. Copies of such correspondence as has been subsequently had on that subject, I herewith present for your information, by which you will perceive that the question during the year had assumed a somewhat serious aspect.

I do not believe half a dozen persons could be found in Liberia, previous to the latter part of last year, who had the slightest impression that Her B. M. or any other foreign Government entertained the least doubt, that the Gallinas and the adjacent points, extending—with the exception of a small strip—to the Shebar, had been acquired under such *bona-fide* title as invested this govern-

ment with full sovereignty over them. The liberal donations made to this government, some ten or twelve years ago, by British and American Philanthropists, for the express purpose of extinguishing the native title to those old slave marts, especially Gallinas, and of investing this government by their acquisition with the necessary sovereignty to legalize its action in the suppression of the slave-trade; the proclamation and annual message of my predecessor nearly eleven years ago announcing the acquisition of that territory from the native chiefs by *bona-fide* title, and proclaiming the extension of Liberian sovereignty and law over the same there;—the visit of my predecessor to England, in 1852, mainly for the purpose of explaining and finally settling those and other territorial questions; the authoritative publication of the legislative enactment passed some eight or ten years ago, fixing the present boundaries of this republic, which enactment is to be found in the state pamphlet containing the fundamental, conventional, and statute law of this republic, together with other facts I forbear to mention, harmonized to remove every vestige of belief from the minds of the government and people of Liberia, that any foreign government entertained a doubt of our possessing, and consequently having a right to exercise sovereignty over that territory.

You will perceive by the documents just presented, that Commodore Edmonstone, the commodore and senior officer of Her B. M.'s ships and vessels stationed on the west coast of Africa station, has respectfully notified me by the mail, that Commander Douglas of Her B. M.'s ship "Espoir," has been directed to communicate with me, in a few days, for the purpose of examining our title deeds to the territory in question, which examination had been declined by Capt. Heneage of Her B. M.'s ship "Falcon," when he visited this port in July, and communicated with me on the same subject by direction of the Commodore. And as the Commodore has most courteously promised me the pleasure and honor of a visit early next year, I have no doubt that from the *bona-fide* titles to said territory in our possession, and the fact, of which he will be able fully to satisfy himself during his visit, that the calling in question of our right of jurisdiction over that territory has been within the last twelve months, productive of evils most blasting to the moral, civil, Religious, and industrial interests of this young but rising republic; that it has in one year undone what of good it has required ten years to effect, and that if persisted in, it will sap the very foundation of our national existence; he will be so impressed by these deplorable events, under which we are now individually and nationally suffering, as to be induced to make such just and magnanimous representation to Her B. M. Government, as will, without delay, cause this matter to be set perfectly at rest for the future, and thus allow us, in our national weakness, to resume our wonted progressive march, in faithful fulfilment of our great and responsible mission to this Savage country, which mission has been solemnly imposed on us by the Great and Just Arbiter of nations.

I now proceed, as previously intimated, to state the causes of the almost unprecedented outbreak of predatory wars this year among the aboriginal tribes within the jurisdiction of this republic, especially in that part of this county extending from the east bank of the St. Paul's river, northward to, and beyond Gallinas.

The opinion expressed in my last annual message, that the vigilance of the British and American cruisers in suppressing the slave-trade on the south coast, would result in strenuous efforts to revive it at the old slave marts on the Liberian coast, has been fully verified, as will appear by the following detailed statement, and the documents herewith presented.

On the 12th of May, I received a communication from R. L. Stryker, Esq., Superintendent at Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, transmitting a note from Prince Mannah, Chief of Gallinas, written for him by a British trader residing there, conveying the intelligence of a Spanish slaver being at Gallinas bar, and that he regarded it his duty to give notice thereof to Government according to promise. When those notes were received, the *Quail* was on a cruise as low down as Cape Palmas, and would not be due at this port, for eight or ten days. So soon as she arrived and could be got in readiness, she proceeded to Gallinas, where she arrived on the 27th of May. The Commander of the *Quail* having been satisfied by testimony obtained on shore, corrobo-

native of the information previously given this government by Prince Mannah, of the vessel being a slaver, and that she had distributed cash and goods for the purpose of accumulating a number of slaves within a given time, seized the vessel, which had entered the river, and whose name on the stern had been effaced with paint, as a prize, intending to bring her to this port for adjudication.

The bar and surf having meantime become unusually rough, and continued so for nearly a week, rendering communication with the shore extremely hazardous, so much so as to have resulted in the loss of Capt. Monger and a seaman, who were drowned in attempting to cross Gallinas bar, and all the *Quail's* boats having been so far wrecked and injured by landing or attempting to land, as to measurably unfit them for use, a prize-crew of thirteen men under an officer was left in charge of the prize, and the *Quail* proceeded down to this port for boats and facilities for getting the prize out of the bar; but wind and current being strongly adverse, she did not arrive here until the 10th of June (seven days.) On the 12th of June she was despatched with the necessary facilities, and arrived at Gallinas, via Robertsport, on the afternoon of the 13th.

H. B. M. S. *Torch*, Capt. Smith, Senior Officer of this division, having, as I learn, received intelligence of a slaver being there, had arrived on the morning of the 13th; and, as he asserts, not having seen the Liberian flag flying on board the prize, and not being cognizant of her being in possession of a Liberian prize-crew, the Captain had sent in boats in command of his Lieutenant before the *Quail* had reached port and anchored. The British lieutenant and crew, after boarding the prize, communicated with Capt. Smith of the *Torch*, who ordered her to be burned, and she was thus destroyed on the 14th of June, which gave rise to the correspondence between Captains Smith and Benedict, copies of which I herewith present, by which it will be seen that the commander of the *Torch* expressed his disapproval of the act of his lieutenant in taking possession of the prize after ascertaining that she was a prize to the Liberian government schooner *Quail*. Though the act was, as he stated, done without his knowledge and approval, yet it having been committed, he concluded to direct her to be destroyed, as aforesaid. The motive by which he was to an extent actuated in deciding upon the latter course he hoped the government of Liberia would appreciate, as it was intended thereby to relieve the government of Liberia from any unpleasant misunderstanding with the Spanish government, he in the name of his government assuming the responsibility in the matter.

The officers and crew of the slaver having been attacked by the African fever, disabling them to travel by land to Monrovia, and rendering it imprudent to risk their lives by embarkation, it was thought advisable by Lieutenant Carney, as most accordant with humanity, to allow them about a week previously, at their own urgent request, to go to Sierra Leone by inland water route, so as to secure medical attention, &c. &c., under the supervision of the Spanish consul at that place. On the return of the *Quail* from Gallinas and my receipt of Commander Benedict's report, I immediately transmitted to H. B. M. Government, through our Consul General at London, a dispatch, a copy of which I herewith present.

This bold attempt on the part of the Spaniards to revive the slave-trade at Gallinas in November, 1860, and May, 1861, and, as I will soon bring to your notice, the attack made on the *Quail* in this harbor on the 11th of September by a Spanish vessel-of-war, all of which spread with greatest rapidity among the aborigines within the entire jurisdiction of this Republic, revived the hope, almost amounting to a certainty, in the old slave-dealing chiefs who still survive, that the slave-trade would be forcibly revived by foreigners in our jurisdiction, and they were strengthened in their belief by misjudging the policy of H. B. M. Government, misconstruing the action of Capt. Smith of H. M. ship *Torch* in this harbor last Decemboer, and his subsequent action with the Liberian prize at Gallinas in June, as amounting in effect to H. B. M. Government positively denying the right and authority of this government to suppress the slave-trade at Gallinas and other points claimed as within the jurisdiction of Liberia; and

those old slave-dealers, who have been checked for years by this government from prosecuting the slave-trade, concluded that they could revive and prosecute it with impunity.

These untoward circumstances have led, during the year, to the revival of the old predatory wars among the tribes and clans, commencing from above Gallinas and extending down beyond the S. E. bank of the St. Paul's river, a distance of over a hundred miles, and extending a considerable distance interiorward. That extent of country has been in a state of war for the last four months, creating an almost incessant scene of excitement in all our settlements. Hundreds of aboriginal refugees in this county have within the last four months fled from their homes, abandoned plantations and other property, and sought in our settlements protection from captivity for the slave market. Our citizens residing in the rural districts of the St. Paul's and at Careysburg, and up the Mesurado river, have been taxed during the year with the shelter, support, and protection of hundreds of men, women and children, from the interior, who had thus to make their escape from the accursed slave-dealer. Chiefs and tribes who had been for many years previously loyal, among whom the missionaries of the Cross had commenced operating encouragingly—tribes which had to a great extent lost hope of seeing the slave-trade revived again, and were praiseworthily devoting themselves to legitimate avocations, have been thus tempted to resume, within the last four months, their old practice of man-stealing, spreading devastation among the weaker tribes almost in contiguity to our most interior settlements. Such have been a few of the results within the year, of the attempts to forcibly revive the slave-trade within the jurisdiction of this Republic; and they are facts so well known throughout this county in particular, and Liberia in general, as that I need not further describe them.

Immediately on Commander Benedict's return from Gallinas in June, and report of what had transpired, knowing well the effect it would have on the natives, I gave directions for suitable carriages to be made, and for every cannon at Fort Norris and within the corporation of Monrovia that could be used to advantage, to be mounted. This and other defensive preparations were vigorously prosecuted to temporary completion within two and a half months from the date of issuing the order. It is proper that I should here acknowledge the efficient services of Capt. Reid Cooper, who superintended the works, and of Henry Cooper, for the very satisfactory manner in which he performed the mechanical labor.

On the return of the *Quail* from Harper, Maryland county, in the month of August: with the mail, I received intelligence in the shape of rumor, that a Spanish steam vessel-of-war was fitting up at Fernando Po, to be sent up by the Spanish authorities of that place, for the purpose of sinking or capturing the *Quail*, and of demanding satisfaction of the Liberian authorities at Monrovia for capturing and confiscating the cargo of a Spanish store-ship that was bound to Fernando Po, and had from stress of weather put into the port of Monrovia.

On the evening of the 27th of August, three days after the former, I received intelligence kindly afforded unofficially by a United States naval vessel direct from Fernando Po, that the report was current there, that a Spanish war-steamer was taking in coal, and was to have left the day succeeding the departure of the American vessel from that port, under instructions from the Governor of Fernando Po to sink or capture the *Quail*. Though few, if any, men of intelligence in Liberia, could persuade themselves at the time, that such a highly disreputable and anti-civilized course would be adopted in this enlightened age, at least until the aggrieved had adopted the proper course for obtaining correct information respecting the supposed cause of grievance, and being fully satisfied of the existence of a just cause of complaint, had, in the proper manner, asked of this government the proper redress, which this government will always take the greatest pleasure in respectfully tendering to any government or people, whenever a clear case of aggression or wrong is made out against it; yet I thought it not amiss, upon the receipt of corroborative intelligence, to prosecute with increasing vigor the directions I had given, and the efforts that had actually commenced a couple of months previously, to place ourselves in a better condition, to protect and defend, to the utmost of our

ability, this city and harbor from aggression. And I am pleased to be able to say, that the citizens almost generally responded most cordially by voluntarily co-operating. And I am pleased to be able to further say, that our citizens residing in the several counties, upon hearing of the rumored threat, and knowing the effect that the bare threat would have upon such aborigines living in the respective counties as favored the revival of the slave-trade, turned out voluntarily in their respective townships, made carriages, mounted their unmounted guns, cleared off scores of acres of forest land contiguous to their respective townships, and made such other preparations—the best they could, mainly voluntarily, for the defense of their respective townships and counties as reflect great credit upon them.

Having been satisfied that circumstances justified it, and that our patriotic citizens who had voluntarily turned out so generally upon my requisition, and without any charge for compensation upon government, to stand guard and perform other duty, should be relieved, I placed a squad of men on actual service for that purpose, and stationed them at Fort Norris under the immediate command of Capt. J. W. Clark, and general supervision of Lieut. Col. Smith, about a week before the attack was made upon the *Quail* in this harbor, with the intention of continuing them in service so long as it should appear necessary: the propriety of which will somewhat appear, when I shall have informed you, that on the afternoon of the first of September, a steamer was espied by the officer in command of Fort Norris, coming up from the southward, and when abreast this Cape, she bore off somewhat to the westward, and in three or four hours she was out of sight, standing up to the northward and westward; kroomen from this place pulled off in canoes and attempted to board her, but were prevented. They reported that she wore an ensign resembling the Spanish flag.

Nothing more was seen or heard of this steamer, until on the morning of the 11th of September, when she made her appearance, bearing the Spanish flag, came in harbour, and anchored not very far from the *Quail*, whose boat immediately boarded her, and ascertained her to be, as was expected, a Spanish steam vessel of war, just from Sierra Leone. I present herewith the report of Commander Benedict of what transpired on that morning, as also the depositions of the captain and mate of the American barque *Edward*, then in harbor, corroborative of that report, by which you will be more accurately informed of the most shameful aggressive conduct of that Spanish steamer, whose Commander had professed only an hour previously to have come on a friendly visit, and had manifested every courtesy to Lieutenant Carney. The documents will also briefly acquaint you of the gallant defense made by Commander Benedict, he having in a very short time completely repulsed the aggressor, by inflicting such serious damages, as necessitated his speedy departure for Sierra Leone. For the very noble valor displayed on that occasion, Commander Benedict and the officers and crew of the *Quail* have merited the high praise and admiration of the Government and people of Liberia.

From the foregoing statements, you will perceive that a crisis has been forced upon us, as serious as any in the history of Liberia. The entire matter has narrowed down to a question of life or death with us, of national and individual existence or extinction. To fold up our arms, and pusillanimously permit the slave trade to be forced upon us, will result in our certain and irrecoverable ruin as a people. But by battling with it with a cool but firm determination, though under a full consciousness of our physical weakness, and the many other disadvantages under which we labor, yet, trusting in God, and regarding life itself but a small sacrifice, if necessary to sustain the great principle and blessing of human freedom, we may survive the shock, and yet succeed in our cherished purpose, even the perpetuity of this Government, and our highly prized institutions upon the firm and honorable basis of virtue.

I cannot, until I learn otherwise, officially, believe that H. C. M. Government of Spain authorized or will sanction the aggressive act committed in this harbor by the *Ceres*, as aforesaid; and this opinion, so far as I have been able to learn, generally obtains in Liberia. I have directed this unpleasant matter to be respectfully brought to the notice of H. C. M. Government with the least

possible delay. And I as firmly believe, as I strongly wish, that many months will not have elapsed, before I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that the matter has had a fair, honorable and mutually satisfactory adjustment; especially as I was officially advised by the last mail, that H. B. M. Government had, in compliance with the request of this Government, kindly offered its mediation in the unpleasant affair, and had respectfully requested H. C. M. Government to consent to the proposition; which I have no doubt will be readily acceded to, in case that Government should recognize the existence of a complaint against this Government that cannot be peacefully adjusted by themselves; since justice is all that should be mutually desired by the parties concerned.

I have great satisfaction in informing you that H. B. M. S. *Torch*, Capt. Smith, arrived in this harbor on the 17th day of October, having been kindly despatched by His Excellency Governor Hill of Sierra Leone, to obtain correct information from, and to confer with me, respecting the Spanish aggressions that had been committed in this harbor, and the probability of their continuance, as was currently reported; she left for Sierra Leone on the following day. On the 14th of November, Her B. M. Ship *Falcon*, Capt. Heneage, arrived in this port under instructions from Her B. M. Government, on a similar mission, and to specially convey to this Government the sympathy and friendly feeling of Her M. Government. She remained in this port fifteen days, during which time her accomplished commander and officers, by their courteous intercourse, elicited the unfeigned respect and admiration of this community. These tokens of kindness and sympathy from Her B. M. Government, are but a continuation of the innumerable acts of magnanimity of which Liberia has been the beneficiary, dating from the first year of the founding of the colony of Liberia up to the present.

Before concluding this communication to you, it is proper that I should state, that there are other matters respecting our domestic affairs, such as the progress of the interior settlement, the bridges on the Careysburg road, &c, &c, which I will communicate to you in a special message. Suffice it to say for the present, that the interior settlement is gradually progressing, and the bridges, which have been retarded until late by the heavy rains, are likely to be completed, I am informed, before the close of your session.

It only remains now for me to reassure you of my purpose cordially to co-operate with you in the despatch of the very weighty and responsible duties of this session, which I doubt not, under Divine Guidance, will be discharged beneficially to the country, and creditably to yourselves.

STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, Dec. 7, 1861.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Home and Foreign Record.

RECAPTURED SLAVE CHILDREN AT SINOU, LIBERIA.

The Rev. James M. Priest writes as follows from his station at Greenville, Sinou county, November 10, 1861:

I wrote you respecting the Arkoe and Congo boys. The mission boys I do not want to give up; but all the others except the girl I will be compelled to give up, unless I can get some help to feed and clothe them. I made this fact known to brother Mackey when he was on shore, while on his way to his station at Coris o. He begged that I would try to keep them for their sake. I have made a sacrifice, and in consequence of which have involved myself. Had that hundred dollars [of special funds transmitted through the Board for a year's support of recaptured Africans,] which was paid to the government, been paid to me, it would have helped me much; yet I think the Board was right in allowing this government the amount which was given, and the government highly appreciates the help rendered. This I know is the case. I would not

have the Board to understand me to make any demand on them for those Arkoës, which I was not authorized to receive under my care. I merely mention my necessity, which leads me to a course that might be questioned in the end. Our Board has done a great deal for Liberia, and for Africa—more than their share, in my opinion; and as a matter of conscience we cannot say aught in this particular. I am making some use of the classical books you sent. I have a class of six. You may send me the same amount of books at the same price I paid for the others.

As the meeting of our Presbytery is close at hand, and as the churches will send up their report, I will say but little about the church and school. The day-school is too large just now. This is the case owing to the Baptists having no day-schools.

The Sabbath-school is large, and made up with our children, Arkoës, Congoes, Popaes, Ouosee, &c. The natives will be improved.

SCHOLARS AT SETTRA KROO—PROGRESS SINCE 1843.

Mr. Washington McDonogh, after receiving his freedom from the late John McDonogh, of New Orleans, and a partial education through his liberality, went to Liberia as a teacher in 1842, and was stationed among the Kroo people. It was then hoped that Settra Kroo would become an important centre of missionary influence. Its name is connected with the names of some choice missionaries of the church, three of whom, the Rev. Messrs. Canfield, Atwood, and Sawyer, and rest there in the grave until the resurrection. Discouragement, caused by frequent bereavements, led to the reduction of the staff of laborers, and for many years only one teacher has occupied this post. His labors have been limited, and yet not in vain, as we may hope. The expense of keeping up the station is not large, and we may believe that the cause of Christ is thereby promoted. These remarks will introduce the following extract from a letter of Mr. McDonogh, dated at Settra Kroo, November 6, 1861:

My school has been going on, though in a feeble manner, owing to the want of regular supplies. You wished to know how many scholars I have in my family. Now I have three of my own children, three orphans, Liberians, four Congoes, and four Kroo boys—all to feed and clothe, besides my wife and myself; making in all sixteen souls.

If any one that knew these people in 1842 or '43, were to come among them now, he could easily perceive the change that has taken place. There is no poison-wood mixture given now compared with what there was in the period above mentioned. There has been none drunk on the beach, or given by the old head-men, from 1852 until October 25, 1861, at which time they gave the old king poison-wood; but after the wood affected him they would not kill him, but cured him by giving other things to kill the poison, and then compelled him to leave the place and country.

If you wish the station kept up, there will have to be a thorough repair. The present building will have to be taken down, and a new one built, out and out.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MRS. H. E. LOOMIS, OF THE CORISCO MISSION.

ALONGO, CORISCO, September 14, 1861.

The angel of death has again visited our mission, and borne away a sister from our little company. Mrs. H. E. Loomis died on the 20th of August from protracted fever. Afflictive as the stroke is, obedience to a Father, who does not afflict willingly, forces us, with our gushing tears, to kiss the hand that has been laid so heavily upon us. Another mysterious link in the salvation of the Benga people has been suddenly severed. Why God cuts short useful lives which have been devoted to his cause, is known only to himself. We would not ask him a reason for any of his doings, "seeing he giveth not account of his matters to any." "What we know not now, we shall know hereafter."

Life too often weaves golden scenes of happiness out of the vanity of the mind. These gilded joys, as well as the more Christian enjoyments of home, and the society of an affectionate mother, yielded to the claims of the Saviour. She whose death is here noticed, freely made a sacrifice of all for a missionary life, to toil for the redemption of Africa. She decided for a home among the heathen, and to die for Christ, knowing that she "had in Heaven a better and enduring substance."

On the 21st of January, 1860, she arrived at Corisco, in company with her husband. On the 9th of May of the same year, after having passed their acclimation, they entered on their work permanently, by being appointed to the charge of the station at Evangasimba. Here she labored patiently among a strange people, who could not appreciate the sacrifices of the servant of Christ. Her feeble health was doubtless her greatest trial. * * *

After a short sickness, not peculiar to the climate, she was prostrated with fever on the 27th of July, which lasted eighteen days. * * * Her friends will be gratified to know that she was free from pain. She said she knew she had some fever, but no pain. On another occasion she remarked, "that she had felt all the bitterness of death, and yet it was not bitter."

On the 14th of August her fever abated, leaving her very feeble. Our hopes of her restoration to health revived, but only to be disappointed. On the 18th of August the fever returned. Her extreme weakness did not disturb her hope of Heaven. As the outer man perished the inner man was renewed day by day. Growing much weaker on the 19th, she was informed that this attack would probably prove fatal. On inquiring again whether she could still trust in Christ as her Saviour, she replied, "Yes, that she thought she would have died by the first attack, and she was prepared now." It becoming more evident that she could not live, she was asked if she had any word for friends in America. She answered, "that she had desired to see them, and especially her mother, once more, but it was immaterial now; they would all soon follow her." She never regretted coming to Africa.

Sinking gently from life, she passed along to Jordan almost imperceptibly. A short time before the spirit fled, she had a spasm, which deprived her of the power of speech. She so far revived as to communicate with her husband. By request he sung part of the hymn, "There is rest for the weary." Her soul could sing, though her lips could not. She united by humming the chorus, "There is rest for the weary, there is rest for you." In this peaceful state of mind she left us on the morning of the 20th of August at 4 o'clock, "to rest from her labors on the other side of Jordan," which she had almost reached while conversing with us. We bade her adieu, with the benediction of the Spirit, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

She now rests sweetly in the grave-yard at Evangasimba, beneath a tree whose branches overshadow similar forms who died in the same faith.

WM. CLEMENS.

The Foreign Missionary (Presbyterian) announces the death, on the 20th August, at Corisco, of Mrs. Loomis, wife of the Rev. Charles Loomis, M. D. She was an earnest and faithful laborer, and died in peace, sustained by a good hope in Christ. Mrs. OGDEN was expecting to return to this country at an early day. One of the Leaders of this Mission writes:

"Each month that I stay adds new interest to my work, and each month leaves me contented and happy in my African home. I love the people I love my children. She has charge of the Girls' School at one of the Stations. I love to feel myself at home. What I need besides, a new love for my Saviour, more devotion for the cause in which he spent a life time, less thought for earthly things and more for heavenly. It is easy to write them; not so easy to feel it."

Under date of November 6, 1861, the Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN mentions the discovery of a plot among the natives to cut off the Colonists. The Colonists had been recalled from places where they had gone to trade or teach. Much

anxiety existed both among missionaries and native Christians. A new treaty was entered into with the chiefs, and the alarm appears to have subsided.

The venerable Bishop PATNE writes, that at one Station where, for several years, we have had neither missionary nor teacher, he had baptized four persons, and adds : This makes eighteen adult baptisms about the Station in one of the most discouraging years of its history. In the same time, there have been nineteen confirmed, while there are several more candidates for confirmation. In St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, on Whit Sunday, there were eighteen confirmed also. Mr. Minor keeps the Station at Taboo in beautiful order. He also keeps and supports out of his salary, fifteen dollars per month, all we can allow him, five boys, four of whom have been baptized and confirmed. Wm. Sparrow teaches these children for his food and clothing as compensation. Our native church at this Station proposes to give what they can towards the support of their native minister for years. We try to impress our native converts that the lesson God means to teach them by the troubles in America, is to *exert themselves* for their own support and that of the Gospel in their midst, and they feel and acknowledge the obligation.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

From the Friends' Review.

"The great subject of emancipation in the United States is, at the present moment, more widely and seriously discussed throughout our land, from legislative halls to private hearth-stones, than at any former era in our history. At such a time, it is of the utmost importance to bring prominently into view, and keep before the public mind, the safety and the happy results of British emancipation in the West Indies. 'If it can be shown,' says the London '*Nonconformist*,' 'that emancipation in the West Indies has not produced social and political calamity, but has proved to the advantage alike of master and slave, all idle fears as to the consequences of emancipation in America may be dismissed.'

"An interesting article on this subject may be found in our present number taken from the *Nonconformist*."

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

"In 1833 the Act received the Royal assent, which decreed that slavery should terminate throughout the British Empire. That beneficent measure, however, did not extinguish the evil at once, but provided for its gradual cessation. From the first of August, 1834, there was to be an apprenticeship of six years for the prædial, and four years for the non-prædial slave, all under six years of age being declared entirely free on that day. The new law came into operation at the appointed time, and the change which transformed hundreds of thousands of slaves into apprenticed laborers was not only effected without bloodshed or disorder, but in all the colonies the behaviour of the people was most exemplary. Two years after there were such revelations of the violations of the new Act, and the cruelties practiced by the planters, that the British people demanded, with one voice, that the apprenticeship system should be done away with. Parliament passed a bill for remedying the defects of existing laws, and providing increased protection for the negroes; but happily the legislatures of the several islands resolved on immediate emancipation; and even Jamaica, which long held out, was obliged to follow the example of the other colonies. On the first of August, 1838, the negroes of the West Indies became a free people. The great change was effected without the slightest difficulty or disturbance. Even in Jamaica, where the slaves had been most cruelly treated, Sir Lionel Smith, the governor, refused to call out a single soldier or employ even a policeman. 'The influence of the religious teachers of the people, the moral restraints under which that people consequently exist, and the loyalty to the sovereign,' he records, sufficed to preserve perfect order in the midst of this

great social revolution, and 800,000 slaves became freemen without a single breach of the peace, or the slightest sign of disturbance.

"Has emancipation ruined or injured the West Indies? 'It would be difficult to conceive,' says the *London Review*, 'a wider contrast between the condition of things as the planters imagined they would be—the idleness and debauchery, the ruin and desolation, they were sure would follow the emancipation of the slaves—and those features of rural industry and domestic comfort, improving agriculture, and growing opulence, awakening intelligence, and moral progress which are exhibited in the emancipated colonies. Slavery was the destroyer, emancipation is the restorer. The one tended invariably through its whole history to impoverish and ruin; the other has awakened industry and confidence, and laid broad and deep the foundations of lasting prosperity and wealth.'

"But it is alleged that the emancipated negroes are idle and unwilling to work. How, then, comes it that among the people who are labelled as 'squatters' on the land of others there are 60,000 families all housed in their own cottages; that they possess not less than 5,000 small sugar-mills for manufacturing their own produce; that the accumulated property of the negroes in Jamaica, since emancipation, amounts to 2,358,070*l.*; and three-fifths of all the cultivated land in that island is the *bona fide* property of the colored people—bought and paid for by their own industry? Is it a mark of indolence and improvidence that the negroes of Jamaica have nearly 50,000*l.* in the savings' bank, and of their avarity that they support their own religious institutions at an expenditure of many thousand pounds, besides contributing to the aid of foreign missions?

"These cheering facts might be indefinitely quoted. There is abundant evidence that the West Indies are now more contented, peaceful, and prosperous than they ever were under the slavery regime, which nearly brought these fine colonies to ruin. Spite of absentee proprietors, mortgaged estates, and the want of capital, the West Indies are every year improving. Once more we quote the conclusive language of the *London Review*:

"The dread of insurrection and servile war, which day and night haunted the colonists whilst slavery existed, has given place to a sense of perfect security; so that, instead of a considerable military force, supported by formidable and expensive militia embodiment, to keep the slaves in awe, a few native police, appointed chiefly from among the peasantry themselves, are found sufficient for the maintenance of peace and good order. The progress of depopulation under slavery, which threatened to leave the islands without inhabitants, has been checked, and the native Creoles are rapidly increasing in number. An improved cultivation has been adopted, and machinery introduced to an extent never dreamed of under the old system, which, while it gives profit to the grower, enables him to supply the British public with sugar at about half the price it bore under slavery and protection. The practical atheism with which slavery overspread the colonies has given place to the benign and hallowing influences and institutions of religion. The Bible, to the slave a sealed book, is now open and free to the emancipated negro; the Sabbath, of which he was plundered, and which, throughout the slave islands, was desecrated as the market day, has been restored, and is now kept holy; while the divine institution of marriage, then disregarded and superseded by universal concubinage, is now generally honored. The revenues of all the islands have been nearly doubled; a more profitable market has been opened for the employment of British shipping and the consumption of British manufactures, while hordes of wretched, discontented slaves, robbed of all human rights, ground to the dust by oppression and cruelty, and rapidly wasting away, have been transformed into a satisfied, industrious, and improving peasantry, acquiring property for themselves, and grateful for the advantages which the philanthropy and the religion of the nation have conferred upon them."

FIVE THOUSAND CONTRABANDS AT FORTRESS MONROE.—The *Fortress Monroe* correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* says:

A census of the contrabands at this point is now being taken, and it appears to indicate that there are about five thousand persons of color here who were

formerly held in bondage to labor. Over two-thirds of these are able-bodied men, and they are just being turned to some account by the Government, which employs them at every species of mechanical labor. The negroes are divided up into gangs of about fifty each, under the superintendence of a white overseer.

The aggregate pay of the contraband is ten dollars per month, two dollars of which is paid to him (when he attends to his work) in cash, in four weekly installments of a half dollar each. Eight dollars a month is reserved by the Government as a contingent fund for various purposes, one of which, being cardinal, we may mention—namely, keeping himself and family comfortable, clean, happy, well fed and well clothed.

RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1862.

| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | Cornwell, \$3, Miss A. H. Doo | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------|--------|
| By Rev. F. Butler— | | little, \$1 | 9 00 |
| <i>Amherst</i> —Congregational Church and | | <i>New Haven</i> —Ex President Day | 10 00 |
| Society, \$19, Doctor Matthias | | | 411 00 |
| Spaulding, 93 years of age and a | | | |
| friend from the beginning, \$3 . . | 22 00 | | |
| VERMONT. | | NEW YORK. | |
| By Rev. F. Butler, (\$28.) | | By Rev. O. B. Plimpton, (\$88 27.) | |
| <i>Chelsea</i> —Cong. Church and Society, | | <i>Perrysburg</i> —A. E. Graves, \$5, Rus- | |
| \$14 50, which and previous dona- | | sell B. Dowley, \$5 | 10 00 |
| tions, constitute Rev. J. C. | | <i>Smith's Mills</i> —S. M. Ball | 10 00 |
| <i>Houghton</i> a Life Member . . | 14 50 | <i>Leon</i> —Austin L. Kellogg, \$10, Aman- | |
| <i>Hartland</i> —Cong. Church and Society | 8 50 | da Caston, \$5, Moses and Emma- | |
| <i>Vermont</i> —A Friend | 5 00 | line Mills, \$5, Anthony Day, \$10, | |
| | 28 00 | Harriet Buel and Pricilla Day, | |
| <i>Peacem</i> —Legacy of Miss Abigail | | \$10, Lydia M. Parks, \$5, Ansel | |
| Chamblain, late of Peacem, Vt., | | A. Nash, \$5, Eliza M. Everts, \$5, | 55 00 |
| \$500, less discount \$1.50, and | | Miles Mallary, \$2, Edward Kirk- | |
| premium on draft \$1.50. . . . | 491 00 | land, and mother, \$1.50, Egbert | |
| | | Ostrader, \$3, Jas. North, \$2, Nor- | |
| | | man B. Hill, \$2.50, Erastus Went- | |
| | | worth, \$1 | 12 00 |
| | | <i>Dayton</i> —Louisa M. Parks, \$5, An- | |
| | | sel A. Nash, \$5 | 10 00 |
| | | <i>State City</i> | 1 27 |
| | | | 88 27 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. | |
| By Rev. Jno Orcutt, (\$411.) | | Miscellaneous, | 675 05 |
| <i>Hartford</i> —Rev. W. W. Turner, Jas. | | OHIO. | |
| B. Hosmer, each \$50, Rev. N. S. | | By Rev. O. B. Plimpton, (\$23.) | |
| Wheaton, D. D., \$30, Roland | | <i>Braceville</i> —Moses L. Ovenett . . . | 10 00 |
| Mather, \$20, Lucius Barbour, | | <i>Poland</i> —Philip Stambough . . . | 5 00 |
| \$15, D. P. Crosby, Hungerford | | <i>Youngstown</i> —David Hymrod, \$5, Au- | |
| and Cone, Ebenezer Flower, Mrs. | | gustus and Mary Hyne, \$1 each, | |
| C. F. Pond S. S. Ward, Cash, | | \$2, J. F. Barker, \$1 | 8 00 |
| Austin Dunham, H. Huntington, | | | 23 00 |
| Woodruff and Beach, each \$10, | | | |
| Leonard Church, Joseph Church, | | | |
| I. W. Beach, E. N. Kellogg, C. | | | |
| H. Northam, Elisha T. Smith, E. | | | |
| B. Watkinson, Cash, Daniel Phil- | | | |
| lips, C. H. Brainard, Charles Hos- | | | |
| mer, Cash, James Goodwin, Mrs. | | | |
| Thomas Day, Mrs. C. Parsons, | | | |
| each \$5. J. C. Walkley, E. Bolles, | | | |
| R. S. Seyms, H. L. Porter, O. | | | |
| Allen, H. H. Barbour, Charles | | | |
| Benton, S. D. Sperry, Samuel J. | | | |
| Tuttle, J. A. Butler, each \$3, G. | | | |
| W. Corning, P. Jewell, H. W. | | | |
| Taylor, each \$1 | 363 00 | | |
| <i>Windsor</i> —Mrs. Nancy Pierson, H. S. | | | |
| Hayden, Mrs. S. A. Tuttle, each | | | |
| \$5, Dea. Morgan, Miss E. Drake, | | | |
| James Loomis, each \$2, Miss | | | |
| Olivia Pierson, A. McCall, each | | | |
| \$1 | 23 00 | | |
| <i>Rocky Hill</i> —General Pratt, \$5, Miss | | | |
| Hannah Merriam, \$1 | 6 00 | | |
| <i>Cheshire</i> —Rev. E. Bull, \$5, A. E. | | | |

FOR REPOSITORY.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| <i>VERMONT</i> — <i>Woodstock</i> —Lynden | |
| A. Marsh, for 1862 | 1 00 |
| <i>MARYLAND</i> — <i>Baltimore</i> —Mrs. H. | |
| Patterson for 1861 and 1862 . . | 2 00 |
| <i>MISSOURI</i> — <i>Palmyra</i> —J. G. East- | |
| on to 1st January, 1862 | 5 00 |
| Total Repository | 8 00 |
| Donations, | 116 27 |
| Legacies, | 491 00 |
| Miscellaneous, | 675 05 |
| Aggregate amount | \$1,290 32 |

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxviii.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1862.

[No. 4.

LIBERIA.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BENSON.

January 6th, 1862.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Though there are occasions in the history of individuals and nations, which, from the frequency of their occurrence, impart to each successive one an increased monotonous aspect, yet I must confess that on me as an individual, this occasion of my fourth inauguration to the Presidency of this Republic produces quite a contrary effect.

In reviewing the past, commencing six years ago, when I was first inaugurated, and assumed the responsible duties of the Executive Chair, and tracing the historic events of the country from that time up to the present, we find much to bemoan, but more still to rejoice in, and take courage from. Many of the veteran patriots who assisted in laying the foundation of this State, have fallen. As we have nationally increased in age and importance, so have our national difficulties from abroad, as a consequence, proportionably increased in number and magnitude, at times shaking the very foundation of our national existence. At home, we have had (as in all republican governments) our political dissensions, more or less fierce. And yet, taking all these to their fullest extent into consideration, I doubt if there is one to be found in this vast concourse, in this entire Republic, possessing even ordinary observant intelligence, who will deny that our national career has been commensurately progressive with our age.

And to-day, on this auspicious occasion, whether we survey the various industrial departments, or the gradual increase and diffusion of intelligence, patriotism, and manly independence, we shall discover abundant cause to rejoice, and encourage our hearts. Nor is it the

least evidence of our progressive national career, that as a nation we are gradually advancing into notice abroad; that the nations of the earth are beginning to regard Liberia not only as a permanent reality, but as a Negro Republic, having certain fixed principles, enunciated in her fundamental law, for the maintenance and perpetuity of which her sons and daughters regard no sacrifice too great that they may be required to make; principles based upon the great law of nature's God, and sacredly engraven upon the tablets of our hearts, and interwoven in our very nature; establishing those inalienable rights and privileges, without the enjoyment of which, life itself would be no longer desirable.

It has been no less frequently than truly remarked, that there is no people to be found any where on earth, of equal number, charged with a more important mission by Providence, and consequently upon whom devolve more weighty political and religious obligations and responsibilities, than the people of Liberia, individually as well as collectively.

The leading motive that influenced our fathers, in the incipency of the formation of the Colony of Liberia, and for years afterward, to emigrate to this country, was not restricted to the amelioration of their own individual condition. While this was had in view, it only formed a part, and a very small part, of the nobly liberal, grand, and patriotic impulses, that influenced their action. For it is within the compass of my own memory at this moment, of having heard many of them declare, upon this sacred hill, nearly forty years ago, (some of whom had exceeded the ripe old age of fourscore years, that their career on earth had well-nigh ended; that so far as they were concerned individually, it made very little difference where and when their mortal remains were deposited. But that they felt it to be their solemn, yet pleasant, duty, to encourage by their example during their few remaining days on earth, the efforts that were being employed by the philanthropists of the United States—the American Colonization Society—to which institution Liberians will always feel grateful, by assisting to lay the foundation of a great and glorious negro nationality in this our fatherland.

There was an inward monitor, powerfully operating upon their hearts, whose influences they rightly adjudged to be superhuman, solemnly impressing them with the fact, that the enterprise was ordained of God, and was at once grand, noble and good; destined to confer priceless benefits, of a civil and religious nature, upon millions of the aboriginal inhabitants of this vast continent, as well as upon all other negroes in foreign lands, who should seek an asylum here. They saw by faith much of what is now being developed, as also much of what Liberia's future will develope.

That our fathers were not mistaken in their impressions—that they were correct in their hopes, in their desires, and in their belief, is not and cannot be questioned by any intelligent citizen of this Republic. In fact, the agreement this day of our own impressions and belief, hope and desire, with the noble passions, emotions and convictions, that inspired and animated the bosoms of our fathers. which convic-

tions and emotions, in the order of Divine Providence, are being constantly strengthened in us by the gradual, but *daily*, development of the Divine purpose respecting our mission to this heathen land, has long since settled the fact, beyond the possibility of misgivings in the mind of any and every intelligent, patriotic Liberian, that our mission is at once benign, great, weighty and responsible. And you will invariably find, that every intelligent patriot, who surveys from the proper stand-point, has been, and is doing, and will continue to do, by his influence, example, and in every other justifiable way, all he can to encourage and give popularity, not only to every government or other associated effort, but to every individual enterprise, that adopts judicious and effective means for securing the desired end.

With you, fellow citizens, I am gratified to know, that the supreme idea and sentiment that obtains in Liberia, as essential to our success, is a proper recognition and reverence of the Great Arbiter of nations; and that in humble reliance on Him, we should set our brain and hands actively to work at the various useful avocations of life. I have said brain, because it requires the right kind of brain and heart in order to be properly impressed with the folly of that policy that would have the main, if not all, our national interests in the several counties of this Republic in immediate proximity to the barren seashore; that would place an undue estimate and reliance upon the petty heathen traffic of the country; that would unduly rely on foreign aid, whether it be national, missionary, or individual, for the maintenance of our nationality, and the institutions of our country; in a word, that would encourage any other feeling or sentiment than that corresponding with a firm, judicious, independent, and enterprising, course of national, associated and individual action.

When we turn our eyes from the seashore towards the interior of our country, we shall see a vast region of millions of acres of land, as fertile and as desirable and suitable for the habitation of our race, as any other on earth; a country of unsurpassed natural resources, of wealth, remaining yet undeveloped; inhabited to a great extent by a somewhat intelligent, industrious native population, ready to receive and actually soliciting the introduction and inculcation of civilization, and, to an extent, Christianity among them. By duly reflecting on these facts, and their relations and bearings, we may gather some faint idea of the weighty responsibility of Liberia's mission.

In the discharge of the responsible duties of this mission, by State, Church, and individual enterprise, Liberia will be simultaneously laying broader, deeper and firmer the basis of her nationality and prosperity. It will be discharging a duty, with which not only our individual temporary prosperity is connected, but one with which Liberia's progress and perpetuity are inseparably interwoven.

The time has arrived when the civilized world will no longer be satisfied to predicate their applause and respect for us simply upon exaggerated statements, made upon paper, of our national and individual advancement, when there is little or no tangible proof of the fact. We must show by our morals, our intelligence, our energy, and

patriotism—in a word, by our progress in the general pursuits of civilized life—that we are reasonably advancing to an honorable national maturity. The stately forests, extending to our far interior, tempting and inviting the woodman's axe, must be at least gradually levelled, and the heart of the earth which it covered must be torn up, partly in quest of its rich minerals, but mainly, by the appliances of civilized industry, especially of scientific culture, to derive a great and permanent wealth therefrom. Our backs must be turned on the seaboard, and our faces toward the heart of the country. Our energy and patriotism—as a general thing, independent of foreign aid—must build up inland villages and cities. The surface of our country must become increasingly, though gradually, intersected by good roads, affording facilities for transportation. The cultivated fields visible on either side of those roads, should be such as to gladden the heart. Civilization and Christianity must be zealously inculcated among the aborigines by us, who are and will continue to be designated by Divine Providence, and thrust into the great field, for the prosecution of that great work.

Very gratified am I, not only to believe, but to know, that the sentiments and policy I have thus cursorily enunciated, are beginning to obtain generally in Liberia; that our citizens, by their actions, are praiseworthy demonstrating their belief in the soundness of such a policy; that they are being rapidly convinced that Divine Providence has been of late years specially, and I may say rapidly, (considering the instruments) preparing Liberia and her citizens for some great event—for a great influx of immigration, which must soon pour in upon our shores, as uniformly and certainly as the successive waves of the mighty ocean roll in upon the shore. Anterior to, and simultaneously with, this prospect and expectation, our citizens have not only greatly enlarged and increased their fields and variety of productions, by which the productive capacity of the country has been so very satisfactorily demonstrated, but the prevailing sentiment and determination this day in Liberia is to expand toward the rich and healthy interior, by the formation of permanent interior settlements; each one newly formed extending beyond its immediate predecessor, carrying and spreading in their triumphant march the blessings of civilized and religious life; until the whole lump, every part and particle of our Republic, shall have been leavened, and inseparably bound together in one body politic, by one common interest, upon one common basis of civil and religious liberty.

In casting my eyes this day upon the arches, which decorate the entrances to this spacious square, in which we are now assembled, I discover several imperishable eras in the history of Liberia, written out in bold and charming characters.

1st. "The American Colonization Society, founded December, 1816;" and, I will add, by a noble band of philanthropists, of imperishable memory.

2d "The 1st of December, 1822;"—the day on which final victory was achieved on this sacred hill, by a handful of patriotic pioneers, over a ruthless savage foe, who were instigated in their diabol-

ical efforts of extermination by the infamous foreign slave dealers who then thronged our coast.

3d. The 26th of July, 1847—when Liberia's Bill of Rights was published, and her independence declared to the world, under the administration of my illustrious predecessor.

4th. The 11th of September, 1861—the day when a feeble nation made a feeble but determined attempt to vindicate its rights, by resisting the attempt to forcibly revive the foreign slave trade within its jurisdiction.

Each of those eras contains a vast and interesting history in itself. And no intelligent person, who will make himself thoroughly acquainted with the intervening history of each successive one, commencing from the founding of the American Colonization Society in 1816, up to the present day, and this auspicious occasion, especially if he pays attention to the present condition of affairs in Liberia, can possibly doubt for a moment, that civilization and christianity will, within a comparatively short period of time, overspread our entire country.

Fellow citizens! This day, the field is more invitingly spread out before us. The signs of the times in the political world admonish us that Providence designs a comparatively speedy consummation of the work assigned us. The very significant, if not premonitory events, events now transpiring in the world, either directly or indirectly, in connection with the negro, especially in the United States of America, where for more than two centuries, our race has been writhing under the most unreasonable type of human oppression and degradation ever known on earth,—the pleasing indications we now have, that the present administration of the country, being supported by a great preponderance of the public sentiment, is determined to use every constitutional or other justifiable means, to rid the country, as speedily as possible, of the great sin and curse of slavery—their only remaining means of escaping national extinction—and to permit at last, for the first time, that precedence be given nationally in that land, to the absolute claims of the Higher Law—together with recent events in our own Liberia, to some of which I have already made allusion, conspire to raise our expectations, and should stimulate us to diligence, as co-workers with, and instruments of, a benign Providence.

That great and many difficulties to obstruct our progress will arise in the future, none but a fanatic will deny. Difficulties from abroad will arise in proportion to the development of the rich inexhaustible resources of the country. Our uncompromising policy of abhorrence and opposition to, and determination to resist, at any hazard, the revival of the accursed traffic in human flesh within the jurisdiction of this Republic, may subject us to many serious difficulties and damages in the future, and for a time retard the progress of the great work before us. We may in future have to lose from our small band of patriots, many others of kindred spirits with the lamented, noble, and gallant Capt. Wm. B. Monger of the Liberian Navy, while nobly engaged in the discharge of their duty, for the preservation of the peace, liberty and honor of their country. Our mothers, our companions, and our children may be more than once greatly an-

nayed, and thrown into excitement in future, by reason of rumored threats or actual attempts to coerce or bombard us into a submission and reconciliation of having the slave trade forced upon us; or to yield to something else equally detestable. In a word, we may reasonably expect innumerable difficulties and perplexities from abroad, as well as to arise among ourselves at home, exceeding in magnitude anything we have as yet witnessed in the history of Liberia; yet, I hesitate not to pledge my reputation to this and future generations, that though all such difficulties may for a time retard our progress, they cannot finally overcome us, if we prove true and diligent in the prosecution of our great work, and are careful in every controversy, to have *right* on our side; and, being conscious of this, if we will, in humble but firm reliance upon God, be determined to defend ourselves mentally and physically, to the best of our ability.

The pursuit of such a course will insure us safety, will insure us success; and will cause the sun of our national glory to ascend the political firmament with increasing strength and splendor, until the zenith of our national glory shall have been attained.

Fellow Citizens,—having determined to do so, I feel confident, if alive, that I shall retire to private life at the expiration of the Presidential term, upon which I am entering this day. A policy accordant with the genius of our republican form of government—my declining health—my pecuniary and other private interests, conspire to admonish me, that I should retire to private life, should my life be spared to see the close of the Presidential term upon which I enter this day.

My fellow citizens, during the last eight years, have lavished such public honors, favors, and kindness upon me, as should abundantly satisfy any man that is not inordinately ambitious. I shall ever feel grateful for those evidences of confidence and kindness; and will allow them to have no other effect upon me, at least during the two remaining years of public life, than as affording incentives to increased fidelity in the discharge of my duty, as their public servant.

I feel, however, that pleasure, gratitude and duty harmonize to render it proper, that I should avail myself of this auspicious occasion to respectfully announce to them as aforesaid, that I have fully concluded to object to my name being used as a candidate in connection with the ensuing campaign. And while I must respectfully make this request of, and announcement to them, I beg most gratefully to assure them, that my desire, interest and efforts for the welfare of our beloved country shall suffer no abatement. They will follow me in the walks of private life. Then and there, though in the capacity of an humble private citizen, I shall not hesitate to do all I can to promote the weal of the body politic. And I shall rejoice, and be exceedingly glad, for the sake of my country, if a benign Providence shall cause the glory of the administration of my successor, to exceed that of any that shall have preceded it, as far as the glory of the brilliant noonday exceeds that of the beclouded morning sun.

STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia, Jan. 6th, 1862.

COLONIZATION BENEVOLENCE.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Fathers of the American Colonization Society viewed their scheme as large and humane in all directions, as operating to the advantage of all conditions and classes of the colored population in this country and Africa. Voluntary in all its operations, yet in moral influence universal, the great men who gave it origin saw that, like the air and light of Heaven, all men must be benefitted by its existence. Though limited constitutionally to free persons of color it bound itself "to act to effect its object with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject." All the great statesmen who united in laying the foundations of this Society, who by their speeches and writings gave it their earnest support, saw the large proportions of the scheme, and how it might become a blessing, without limit, to the entire African race. Hence they expounded and enforced the plan of African Colonization, as adapted to the welfare of those who might, by individuals or States, be made free, as well as to those already free, and to the vast population of Africa. General HARPER, and General MERCER, and Mr. CLAY, with General WALTER JONES, Chief Justice MARSHALL and Mr. MADISON, took a broad survey of the condition of the colored race, and the influence which the establishment of communities of free persons of color in Africa must exert for their improvement and elevation.

We here present a brief portion of the eloquent Address of Mr. CLAY, delivered before the Colonization Society of Kentucky, December 17th, 1829:

"The Society has demonstrated the practicability of planting a colony on the shores of Africa. Its exertions have been confined exclusively to the free colored people of the United States, and to those of them who are willing to go. It has neither purpose nor power to extend them to the larger portion of that race held in bondage. Throughout the whole period of its existence, this disclaimer has been made, and incontestable facts establish its truth and sincerity. It is now repeated in its behalf, that the spirit of misrepresentation may have no pretext for abusing the public ear. But, although its scheme is so restricted, the Society is aware and rejoices that the principle of African Colonization which it has developed admits of wider scope and more extensive application by those States and private individuals who may have the power and the inclination to apply it.

"The slave population of the United States, according to the last returns of their census, as was shown more in detail on another occasion, increased

in a ratio of about 46,000 per annum. It may, perhaps, now be estimated at not less than 50,000. It was said on that occasion, 'Let us suppose, for example, that the whole population at present of the United States is twelve millions, of which ten may be estimated of the Anglo-Saxon, and two of the African race. If there could be annually transported from the United States an amount of the African portion equal to the annual increase of the whole of that caste, whilst the European race should be left to multiply, we should find at the termination of the period of duplication, whatever it may be, that the relative proportions would be as twenty to two. And if the process were continued during a second term of duplication the population would be as forty to two — one which would eradicate every cause of alarm or solicitude from the breasts of the most timid. But the transportation of Africans, by creating, to the extent to which it might be carried, a vacuum in society, would tend to accelerate the duplication of the European race, who, by all the laws of population, would fill up the void space.' To transport to Africa fifty thousand persons would cost one million of dollars, upon the estimate before stated. One million of dollars applied annually, during a period of sixty or seventy years, would, at the end of it, so completely drain the United States of all that portion of their inhabitants as not to leave many more than those few who are objects of curiosity in the countries of Europe. And is that sum, one-tenth part of what the United States now annually appropriates as a sinking fund, without feeling it, and which will soon not be requisite to the extinction of the national debt, capable of producing any suffering or creating any impediment in the execution of other great social objects of the American communities? What a vast moral debt to Africa, to the world, and to our common God, should we not discharge by the creation of a new sinking fund of such a paltry sum?

"This estimate does not comprehend any indemnity to the owners of slaves, for their value, if they are to be purchased for the purpose of Colonization. It is presumable that States or individuals, no longer restrained from the execution of their benevolent wish to contribute their endeavors to blot out this great stain upon the American name, by the consideration of the difficulty of a suitable provision for liberated slaves, when they perceive the plan of Colonization in successful operation, will voluntarily manumit many, for the purpose of their emigration. One of the latest numbers of the National Intelligencer states the fact, that a recent offer has been made of 2,000 slaves to the Society, to be sent to Liberia, which the want of funds alone prevents its accepting. If the reasoning before employed, founded upon the decline in value of that description of property, be correct, many will be disposed to emancipate from less disinterested motives. From some or all these sources, and from the free colored population, an amount may be annually obtained for the purposes of Colonization, equal to the number of fifty-six thousand which has been supposed. As the work of Colonization advances, the ability of the European race to promote it will increase, both from the augmentation of its numbers and its wealth, and the relative diminution of the negro race; and, in the course of the progress of its execution, it will not be found a burdensome appropriation of some of the revenue of the people of the United States to purchase slaves, if colonists cannot otherwise be obtained. Meanwhile, it affords cause of the sincerest gratification, that, in whatever extent the scheme of African Colonization is executed, good is attained without a solitary attendant misfortune.

"I could not discuss the question of the extent of the respective powers of the various Governments of this Union, without enlarging this address, already too much prolonged, in a most unreasonable degree. That the aggregate of their total powers is fully adequate to the execution of the plan of Colonization, in its greatest extent, is incontestable. How those powers have, in fact, been divided and distributed between the General Government and State governments, is a question for themselves to decide, after careful investigation and full deliberation. We may safely assume that there are some things which each system is competent to perform, towards the accomplishment of the great work. The General Government can treat with foreign Powers of the security of the colony, and with the Emperor of Morocco, or other African Princes or States, for the acquisition of territory. It may provide in the colony an asylum for natives of Africa introduced into the United States in contravention to their laws, and for their support and protection, as it has done. And it may employ portions of our navy, whilst engaged in practising to acquire the needful discipline and skill, or in proceeding to their appointed cruising stations, to transport emigrants from the United States to the Colony. Can a nobler service, in time of peace, be performed by the National Flag, than that of transporting under its Stars and Stripes, to the land of their ancestors, the sons of injured Africa, there to enjoy the blessings of our pure Religion and real Liberty? It can employ the Colony as the best and most efficacious instrument of suppressing the infamous slave trade.

"Any of the States may apply, in their proper spheres, the powers which they possess and the means at their command. They may remove restraints upon emancipation, imposed from a painful conviction that slavery, with all its undisputed ills, was better than manumission without removal. Such of them may as can, safely and justly, abolish slavery, and follow the example of Pennsylvania, New York, and other States. Any of them can contribute some pecuniary aid to the object. And if an enlargement of the constitutional powers of the General Government be necessary and expedient, they are competent to grant it. * * * * *

"Throughout the entire existence of Christianity, it has been a favorite object of its ardent disciples and pious professors to diffuse its blessings by converting the heathen. This duty is enjoined by its own sacred precepts, and prompted by considerations of humanity. All Christendom is more or less employed on this subject at this moment in some part or other of the earth. But it must, in candor, be owned that, hitherto, missionary efforts have not had a success corresponding in extent with the piety and benevolence of their aim, or with the amount of the means which have been applied. Some new and more efficacious mode of accomplishing the beneficent purpose must be devised, which, by concentrating energies and endeavors, and avoiding loss in their diffuse and uncombined application, shall ensure the attainment of more cheering results. The American Colonization Society presents itself to the religious world as uniting those great advantages. Almost all Africa is in a state of the deepest ignorance and barbarism, and addicted to idolatry and superstition. It is destitute of the blessings both of Christianity and civilization. The Society is an instrument which, under the guidance of Providence, with public assistance, is competent to spread the lights of both throughout its vast dominions. And the means are as simple as the end is grand and magnificent. They are to deviate from the practice of previous Missionary Institutions, and employ as agents some of the

very brethren of the heathen sought to be converted and brought within the pale of civilization. The Society proposes to send not one or two pious members of Christianity into a foreign land, among a different and perhaps a suspicious race, of another complexion, but to transport annually, for an indefinite number of years, in one view of its scheme, six thousand—in another, fifty-six thousand missionaries, of the descendants of Africa itself, with the same interests, sympathies, and constitutions of the natives, to communicate the benefits of our religion and of the arts. And this Colony of Missionaries is to operate not alone by preaching the doctrines of truth and of revelation, which, however delightful to the ears of the faithful and intelligent, are not always comprehended by untutored savages, but also by works of ocular demonstration. It will open forests, build towns, erect temples of public worship, and practically exhibit to the native sons of Africa the beautiful moral spectacle and the superior advantages of our religious and social systems. In this unexaggerated view of the subject, the Colony, compared with other Missionary plans, presents the force and grandeur of a noble steamer majestically ascending, and with ease subduing, the current of the Mississippi, in comparison with the feeble and tottering canoe, moving slowly among the reeds that fringe its shores. It holds up the image of the resistless power of the Mississippi itself, rushing from the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and marking its deep and broad and rapid course through the heart of the continent, thousands of miles, to the Gulf of Mexico, in comparison with that of an obscure rivulet winding its undiscernable way through dark and dense forests of luxuriant prairies, in which it is quickly and forever lost.” * * * *

The views of General HARPER, as expressed in his able letter to the first Secretary of the Society and printed in its first Report, agree with those of Mr. CLAY. Says General HARPER:

“ I may perhaps on some future occasion develop a plan, on which I have long meditated, for colonizing gradually, and with the consent of their owners, and of themselves, where free, the whole colored population, slaves and all ; but this is not the proper place for such an explanation, for which indeed I have not the time now. But it is an essential part of the plan, and of every such plan, to prepare the way for its adoption and execution, by commencing a Colony of blacks, in a suitable situation and under proper management. This is what your Society propose to accomplish. Their project therefore, if rightly formed and well conducted, will open the way for this more extensive and beneficial plan of removing, gradually and imperceptibly but certainly, the whole colored population from the country, and leaving its place to be imperceptibly supplied, as it would necessarily be, by a class of free white cultivators. In every part of the country this operation must necessarily be slow. In the southern and southwestern States it will be very long before it can be accomplished, and a very considerable time must probably elapse before it can even commence. It will begin first, and be first completed, in the middle States, where the evils of slavery are most sensibly felt, the desire of getting rid of the slaves is already strong, and a greater facility exists of supplying their place by white cultivators. From thence it will gradually extend to the south and southwest, till, by its steady, constant, and imperceptible operation, the evils of slavery shall be rooted out from every part of the United States, and the slaves

themselves, and their posterity, shall be converted into a free, civilized, and great nation, in the country from which their progenitors were dragged, to be wretched themselves and a curse to the whites.

"This great end is to be attained in no other way than by a plan of universal Colonization, founded on the consent of the slaveholders and of the colonists themselves. For such a plan, that of the present Colonization Society opens and prepares the way, by exploring the ground, selecting a proper situation, and planting a colony, which may serve as a receptacle, a nursery, and a school for those that are to follow. It is in this point of view that I consider its benefits as the most extensive and important, though not the most immediate. * * *

"The greatest benefit, however, to be hoped from this enterprise, that which, in contemplation, most delights the philanthropic mind, still remains to be unfolded. It is the benefit to Africa herself, from this return of her sons to her bosom, bearing with them Arts, Knowledge, and Civilization, to which she has hitherto been a stranger. Cast your eyes, my dear sir, on this vast continent; pass over the northern and northeastern parts, and the great desert, where sterility, ferocious ignorance, and fanaticism, seem to hold exclusive and perpetual sway; fix your attention on Soudan, and the widely extended regions to the south; you see there innumerable tribes and nations of blacks, mild and humane in their dispositions, sufficiently intelligent, robust, active, and vigorous, not averse to labor or wholly ignorant of agriculture, and possessing some knowledge of the ruder arts which minister to the first wants of civilized man; you see a soil generally fertile, a climate healthy for the natives, and a mighty river, which rolls its waters through vast regions inhabited by these tribes, and seems destined by an All Wise and Beneficent Providence, one day to connect them with each other, and all of them with the rest of the world, in the relations of commerce and friendly intercourse. What a field is here presented for the blessings of civilization and Christianity, which Colonies of civilized blacks afford the best and probably the only means of introducing. These Colonies, composed of blacks already instructed in the arts of civilized life and the Truths of the Gospel, judiciously placed, well conducted, and constantly enlarged, will extend gradually into the interior, will form commercial and political connexions with the native tribes in their vicinity, will extend those connexions to tribes more and more remote, will incorporate many of the natives with the Colonies, and in their turn make establishments and settlements among the natives, and thus diffuse all around the arts of civilization, and the benefits of literary, moral, and religious instruction. * * *

"Ages, indeed, may be required for the full attainment of these objects; untoward events or unforeseen difficulties may retard or defeat them; but the prospect, however remote or uncertain, is still animating, and the hope of success seems sufficient to stimulate us to the utmost exertion. How vast and sublime a career does this undertaking open to a generous ambition, aspiring to deathless fame by great and useful actions! Who can count the millions that in future times shall know and bless the names of those by whom this magnificent scheme of beneficence and philanthropy has been conceived, and shall be carried into execution? Throughout the widely extended regions of middle and southern Africa, then filled with populous and polished nations, their memories shall be cherished and their praises sung, when other States, and even the flourishing and vigorous nation to which they belong, now in the flower of youth, shall have run their round of rise, grandeur, and decay, and like the founders of

Palmyra, Tyre, Babylon, Memphis, and Thebes, shall no longer be known, except by vague reports of their former greatness, or by some fragments of those works of art the monuments of their taste, their power, or their pride, which they may leave behind.

"It is in connexion, my dear sir, with this great operation that I consider your proposed Colony of free blacks as most interesting and important. It ought to be the first step in this splendid career, and ought to be located with that view. In choosing a situation for it, therefore, the greatest regard ought to be had to its future connexion with the Niger."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

March 6, 1862.

A DOCUMENT OF GREAT PHILANTHROPIC INTEREST.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States north of such parts will then say: The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section.

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall, by such initiations, make it certain to the more southern that, in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy. I say initiation, because, in my judgment, gradual, and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census-tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the

current expenses of the war would purchase, at fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual Message, last December, I thought fit to say : "The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease.

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned, than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended, in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The last New York Observer (March 27, 1862,) copies a Resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut, declaring "That the existence of slavery in the United States is a great national evil, and that the people and the States ought to participate in the burdens and the duties of removing it, by all just and prudent measures which may be adopted, with a due regard to their peace and harmony; and that a system of Colonization, under the patronage of the General Government, may reasonably be deemed conducive to so desirable an object."

The same year, 1824, the Legislature of Ohio adopted a similar Resolution. Other States (says the writer in the Observer) have adopted Resolutions of similar purport. "The earliest, that of Virginia in 1816, the last, of Massachusetts, in 1831." Nearly one dozen of these coincide almost exactly in thought and language with President LINCOLN'S recommendation. On Friday, February 18, 1825, the following Resolution was laid on the table of the Senate of the United States by the Hon. RUFUS KING, for future consideration :

“Resolved, That, as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for which the public land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off, then and thenceforth the whole of the public land of the United States, with the net proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute or form a fund, which is hereby appropriated; and the faith of the United States is pledged that the said fund shall be inviolably applied to aid the emancipation of such slaves, and aid the removal of such slaves, and the removal of such free people of color in any of the said States as, by the laws of the States respectively, may be allowed to be emancipated or removed to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America.”

Judge MARSHALL, in his letter of December 14, 1831, declared himself in favor of Mr. KING's proposition; and the views of Mr. MONROE and Mr. MADISON were very similar.

Here is evidence enough (says the N. Y. Observer) that President LINCOLN's idea of emancipation “initiated” by the several slave States, each for itself, and aided by the General Government, is nothing new. It was old, wide spread, and favored by numerous and influential advocates in 1831. The people of the Free States, generally, were ready to act upon it, if a request would only come from the south. A minority, not large, held the views of Jefferson and Madison, and a few, unwilling to tamper with the Constitution, thought that the Free States might furnish the needed aid from their own treasuries; but most agreed with Marshall and Monroe, and were ready to act without waiting for the amendment. And, with the exception of a party, or succession of parties, who object to every thing but immediate, universal, uncompensated emancipation, such has continued to be the general sentiment of Northern men to this day. Mr. WEBSTER, in his famous “seventh-of-March speech” on the Fugitive Slave Law, declared himself ready, if the South would propose it, to support the appropriation of the public lands proposed by Mr. KING in 1825; and he argued the propriety of such an appropriation, almost in the very words used by Mr. JEFFERSON in 1824.

We are aware that the Colonization Society is restricted to free persons of color, and interferes in no schemes of emancipation, but it clearly admits of use by such individuals or States as may desire to adopt it. The Message of President LINCOLN is evidently framed in the best spirit, and we trust will meet with the approbation of all good men.

[The Resolution of the President has been adopted by both Houses of Congress.]

INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA.

The Philadelphia North American says:

"The position of Liberia might be readily made to give it the control of an immense traffic. It has a sea-coast front of six hundred miles, and its tendency of late has been inland. With slight assistance it might plant a chain of settlements eastward to the Kong Mountains, and, tapping the sources of the Niger, command the natural and industrial wealth of that populous and fertile valley.

"The rivers Cavalla, St. Paul's, and St. John's, afford a natural highway thence to the ocean ports of the Republic. Every day adds to our knowledge of the moral and physical powers, capacities, and productions of the inhabitants and soil of this region, and no doubt is entertained that the returns must soon reach tens of millions of dollars per annum. If we desire to obtain our fair share of its benefits, let our rulers avoid no opportunity to uphold and cherish the trade of this important region.

"Liberia has grown to a condition of stability, and has been declared entitled to respect under the law of nations, by France, Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburg, Portugal, and the kingdom of Italy. Nearly all of these powers, with others, have formed treaty relations with it, stimulated by substantial commercial benefits derived from that vigorous germ of African empire. As yet, American shipping and trade, owing to the kind feelings of the people towards this country, are received on the same friendly terms as those of the most favored lands; but if their rights are not sanctioned by the United States, its flag may be altogether excluded from the Republic, or else the trade may be burdened with such exactions and severe duties as virtually to amount to a total annihilation. Such is the present practical working of our laws upon Liberian bottoms and commerce. Is this just, and can we expect other than retaliatory legislation should their wrongs continue unredressed?

"It is high time that Congress should recognize Liberia as an independent, self-sustaining government. Such a measure would be perfectly conformable to the principles, policy, and direct interests of our country. Many of our enlightened citizens and statesmen have urged the measure whenever there appeared to be any prospect of even a hearing from those in authority. The loved and lamented Clay, in the course of a letter dated 'Ashland, October 18, 1851,' remarks: 'I have thought for years that the independence of Liberia ought to be recognized by our government, and I have frequently urged it upon persons connected with the Administration, and I shall continue to do so if I have suitable opportunities.'"

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

An Appeal from Bishop Burns.—By J. P. DUBBIN, D. D.

[From the *Christian Advocate and Journal*.]

Liberia, December 27, 1861, is our latest date from Africa. It is a letter from Bishop Burns, in which he very earnestly sets forth the necessity of young, energetic, and pious men in the Conference. Liberia has given two or three lately to the Conference, but the supply is looked for from America. Although the administration of our missions in Liberia is in the hands of the Bishop and the Conference, we will find means to enable persons to go forward to Liberia, if they are well attested to us as suitable persons, as preachers, to join the Conference, or well qualified as teachers. We do not encourage or aid any to go to Liberia from curiosity or love of adventure, but only such as are qualified, and are ready to devote their lives to the missions in Africa.

Bishop Burns pleads for such men from America, and urges as one reason the promise of great usefulness and a large harvest. He says:

"We have said that our field is one of *promise*. We have the largest church accommodations by far of any denomination in the Republic. The houses are mostly of brick or stone. We gather into them, from Sabbath to Sabbath, the largest congregations. Our educational agencies and influence are proportionably in the lead. Our Sabbath schools swarm with children, American, Liberian, and native. A brother, writing from Cape Mount, a few days since, says: 'Our Sunday school numbers one hundred and forty-six, of whom one hundred are natives and forty-six Americans.' This is by no means an exception. It rather indicates the rule, and yet we ought to be breaking forth on every side; and if we had the men and women we need, in sufficient number for the most important points, we should have nothing to arrest our progress. To supervise and carry forward these educational interests to complete success—to fill the pulpits and train these growing congregations, not only in the knowledge and love of God, but in habits of self-reliance and Gospel extension, we require men, and women too, that know where to begin, what to do, and who are not afraid to do—men '*full of the Holy Ghost and faith*.' In the hands of inferior men this promising field, so suited to the genius and aspirations of holy persistent servants of God, will wither, droop out an ineffectual existence, and finally its signs of promise fail or pass into other hands."

Bishop Burns's plea ought to have great weight, even with white men and women who are ready to lay down their lives, perhaps early, in Africa, if they go there to serve; but it ought to have overwhelming influence with the sons and daughters of the African race born and raised as Christians in America. The cultivated and pious among them owe themselves to the work of redeeming Africa from heathenism and the lowest of savage states. The Missionary Board,

years ago, abandoned the practice of sending white men and women to Africa, because they cannot live there, and looked to a supply of preachers and teachers raised up among themselves, or obtained from the free colored people of America. Each of these sources has yielded but a scanty supply. Every colored man that has come to our knowledge, or that has applied to us for aid to go to Liberia to serve in our missions, and has produced satisfactory testimonials, we have granted aid to go forward. The truth is, nearly every one of such colored people have heretofore been unwilling to go, and have been supported in their unwillingness by the advice of their friends among the white population. In all our applications, and they have not been few, to intelligent, pious, and active colored men, to go to our missions in Africa, but one has succeeded, and this one was in Baltimore. We have aided in sending forward three or four who applied to us for aid and furnished testimonials. And one of these we had applied to years before, and he then declined, afterward offered to go, and was sent out.

We say so much to show the descendants of Africans in the United States what seems to us to be their duty, and to say, if they are worthy, and fit, and devoted, they can have aid to go to Liberia to serve in our well-organized and promising mission conference. Only such persons need offer; and such, too, must be well supported by written testimonials from suitable persons who have personal knowledge of them. Where are the colored young men of piety, promise, and action, born and raised in America, in the light and with the knowledge of Christianity, who are ready and willing to go to Africa, and give their lives to the work of Christianizing that dark land? We should be glad to know them and help them forward.

[From the Missionary Advocate.]

BISHOP BURNS writes to the Corresponding Secretary:

"I have nothing of special general interest at this moment to communicate, beyond the information that we are now having a season of refreshing in the Church in Monrovia. Several have experienced the forgiveness of their sins, among these a number of natives. The work has principally been with the Baptists, with whom many of our people have united in carrying on the meetings. We are now endeavoring to 'bless our own household' by having meetings twice a day in our church. At eleven o'clock last night James Midwinter Freeman, one of our youth on Bishop Scott's plan, a lad of fifteen years, came to our bedroom door, and told us with streaming eyes that 'God had given him religion.' The native portion of our city is sharing largely in this revival. O, where are the holy men and women for this work! O Lord! if thou help not we are in trouble. This lad, a little over four years from the forest in the Vey country, now reads the Bible with ourselves and children in the family every morning with another fellow Vey about the same age and opportunity. They both attend the primary department of the seminary,

and will, I think, next year, enter the higher department with several, principally Bassas. O! if with our present prospects we had but the number of intelligent, disinterested, devoted *workers* required, to live at the points at which such service is now the requirement, I would say, O yes! with a glad heart I would say, 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' On the last Sabbath I baptized three natives, and received them into the Church.

BISHOP BURNS writes: "I am pained to inform you of the death of one more of our preachers, *Samuel F. Williams*, who sunk to his grave with consumption. Brother Williams was a young man of some promise, humble, and good, and growing. It is distressing to see our ranks are thus thinning, without such a prospect as we could desire of witnessing a filling of the vacancies. I know not what to do. I do trust in God, but 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick' after all.

MRS. WILKINS.—This name, embalmed in the hearts of our missionary friends, continues to be named in Africa with delight. We quote a passage from a letter just received from Africa: "I have heard of a countrywoman, living in a pretty large town of natives in the interior, who has been teaching school, and has taught many of the natives to read the Bible. She had herself been taught when a child by dear Sister Wilkins. As soon as the rainy season is over I hope to go and see her and encourage her to go on. It is a great encouragement to me to meet with or hear of, as I do, many of those dear girls with whom she labored and prayed; and while with many this labor was thought all in vain, afterward the seed sprang up, and those same pupils are going forth as sowers in turn of the 'good seed' among their people, the natives."

AFRICAN BOYS HELPING THE MISSIONARY.—A missionary on the West Coast of Africa thus describes a preaching tour he took with some negro boys, who acted both as his carriers and interpreters:

"I began my journey," he says, "early in the morning, with a few of our native Christian boys, who carried our provisions and other necessaries. As it was still dark we took two lighted torches with us, which not only showed us the way, but kept off the wild beasts, which are always afraid of fire. We passed through a village which had been a large town, but war and sickness had destroyed the people, and now it contained only three or four huts. I preached the Gospel to the few villagers we saw, and told them about the great salvation; but as I could not speak their language well, one of the boys translated what I said to the people, and he did it nobly, with a—

fine clear voice and good intonation. But the people answered that they had no need of repentance, as they had not committed any sin. I tried to arouse their consciences to a sense of their sad state, but at that time I could not stay to do more.

"In another village I found many people sitting, a few of whom invited me in a friendly manner to come and join them. This gave me an opportunity to converse with them, through my boys, on the glorious work of redemption. They answered, however, that God had given Jesus to the white man, but to the negroes he had given fetisch, (that is, dependence upon charms.) This is a folly we often hear. I then sought to show them that there was one God who was almighty, holy, and true, and who had forbidden all men to make the likeness of anything, as an idol, to bow down to worship it. At first they listened with great attention, but at length began to call for brandy. I told them I had none to give, and if I had I would not let them drink it. I asked them for their children, to instruct them, but only one of the men promised to send his boys. At length, to finish the sitting, I gave out a few verses of a hymn in their language, which my boys sang so sweetly that the whole people were mightily moved. With such boys well instructed any missionary might go through whole villages in this part of Africa and do much good. They are very apt in the languages and dialects which the people understand. Thus, out of the mouths of babes and sucklings in Africa God hath begun to perfect his praise."—*London Juv. Miss. Mag.*

LETTER FROM CORISCO.

We make the following extract from a private letter from the Rev. Mr. Mackey, of the date of December 5, 1861. After expressing his intense interest in the important affairs of his native land, he remarks:

"Our missionary work is progressing, and we are not without encouraging indications; but we have not the same evidences of the Spirit's presence that we had two years ago. Our church services, however, are pretty well attended, and our Sabbath school, especially at Evangasimba, is larger. Mr. De Heer seems much encouraged at Ugobe. I have not been able to visit Gaba since I have been out here, and do not know that I will be able to do so soon. I hear frequently from brothers Walker and Preston. The latter suffers from his throat, and very rarely preaches. Mr. Walker, I believe, enjoys pretty good health now. The expenses of the Mission there are, of course, very much reduced, and they are not attempting anything except at Baraka. Adnuga, I believe, is still at Neugeninge. The school at Baraka, I believe, goes on well. Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Preston have the girls divided between them, since Miss Van Allen left. I have a letter from brother Bushnell by the last mail. I presume he is in America now. When he closed his letter, he was about to sail from Liverpool for New York. We have been sending

out some of our young men to labor on the main land. Andeke is at Cape Estwias. Ibia is at Ihle. He has been there, as you perhaps know, for some time, and his labors seem to have been blessed. Belevi and Iume are at Bonita. Brother Clemens returned a short time ago from Bonita. Belevi has a class of inquirers there, and Mr. Clemens thinks several of them are Christians. I expect to go with him soon to make a visit there, with reference to their baptism. We have several other young men whom we think of sending out as laborers, but none of them are licentiates. We have as yet licensed but two candidates, Andeke and Ibia. The members of the Mission are all well. We are expecting to all meet at Maluku, to take a thanksgiving dinner with Mrs. McQueen to-day. Mrs. Mackey sends affectionate regards.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES L. MACKEY."

GOREE.

From a Missionary.

Now, one word respecting Goree. This is headquarters of a French colony which extends from near Gambia some two hundred miles to the north, along the coast. Goree is upon an island of the same name, and about half a mile long, and one quarter wide. The island is in shape like a smoothing iron, with the wide end quite elevated, upon which there is a fort, with all the necessary appendages for self-protection. The fort takes up fully one-third of the island, and is well manned with soldiers. The balance of the island is all closely built over, so that the town cannot enlarge. The main land extends nearly all around the island, at a distance of from three to ten miles, upon which are a number of towns within sight of the island, and presents the grandest scenery of the kind I ever saw in Africa. The harbor here is also the best I have yet seen on this coast.

Yours,

D. K. FLICKINGER.

[From the Dayton Telescope.]

GOOD NEWS FROM MADAGASCAR.

Madagascar is a large island in the Indian Ocean, near the eastern coast of Africa. It is inhabited by about five millions people. Some years ago, under the reign of Radama I, the gospel was introduced and received by a goodly number of the inhabitants. Churches were planted, and the light was rapidly spreading, when suddenly, on the death of the king, the good work was arrested by the persecutions of the wicked queen who reigned in his stead. For years, access to the island was forbidden to missionaries, and those who loved the Savior were compelled to serve God in secret or suffer death. The word, however, had taken such root that no opposition could exterminate it. God

watched over it and kept it alive. On 23d of August last, Ranavalona, the queen, died, and on the same day, her son, Rakatond Radama was raised to the throne of Madagascar. Radama II immediately opened the prison doors and set the captives free. He struck the fetters from the enslaved, and proclaimed liberty throughout the land, to the gospel of Christ. It was a glorious day for the poor children of God who had suffered the loss of all things for Christ. One of these, writing to the Rev. Mr. Ellis, of London, says: "And now God has heard the prayers which we have offered to him, and Madagascar is wide open for the word of God; those that were in bonds are now all released from their chains, and are come Antanananivo. On the 29th of August, we that were in concealment appeared. All the people were astonished when they saw us, that we were alive and not yet buried or eaten by the dogs, and there were a great many of the people desiring to see us, for they considered us as dead." Again unfettered these Christians send over land and sea, the Macedonian cry—"come and help us." All is free, for Radama II said to us: "Write to our friends in London, and say that Radama II reigns, and says that whosoever wishes to come up can come; and bring all the Bibles and tracts with you; for we long to see your face, if it be the will of God." Thus, again, has God triumphed gloriously. "The isles are glad for him." A door is now open to millions who a few months ago were shut out from the light of the gospel. A new responsibility is upon the Christian world. Let many laborers enter in and broadcast that field with the seed of the kingdom, and great will be the harvest.

W. J. SHUEY.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

FROM LIBERIA, TO FEBRUARY, 1862.

By way of England, advices were received in New York, March 3d, from Monrovia, Liberia, under date of January 17th.

The Bark John H. Jones, which cleared from New York early in November, with goods and stores for the Liberia Government, and with forty-two emigrants, had arrived at Monrovia about Christmas, and after discharging cargo, proceeded, January 13th, to Bassa, to land a portion of the emigrants. The bark was expected to return to Monrovia by the 20th of January, and to sail with quick despatch for the United States, bringing several passengers with her.

All the emigrants by the bark Edward were doing remarkably well, and had passed through the acclimation.

The inauguration of President Benson for the fourth term of two years each, occurred on the 6th of January, and was a time of great and general gladness. Speeches, fireworks, and large and elegant parties marked the occasion. The most gratifying feature of all, and what served greatly to increase the general joy, was the evident cordial friendship among parties who had for some time been estranged. May union and harmony ever prevail in Liberia! It is rumored that after the adjournment of the Legislature, President Benson will celebrate his nuptials with Miss Paulson, late of Brooklyn, and make a voyage to Europe in the March steamer.

The Trustees of Liberia College had recently held two sessions, and appointed January 23d for the inauguration of Liberia College, on which occasion Chief Justice Drayton was to make the opening address, to be followed by inaugural addresses from the President of the College, Hon. J. J. Roberts, who is also Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law, and from Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and of Literature.

Application has already been made by a number of scholars for admission, but it is manifest that but few families in Liberia will feel able to support their sons in college. Endowments for scholarships are very much needed in connection with the college.

The steamer Seth Grosvenor, as early as January 5th, had her keel and bottom repaired and recoppered, and it was expected that she would resume her trips and carry the mails in February.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, January 7th, 1862.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY.—*Dear Sir* :—Yesterday, the inauguration of President and Vice-President of the Republic was celebrated, and, as was to be expected, it was quite a day of merriment and glee, and of stump speeches; but during the whole course of the proceedings, I saw not one person intoxicated. Ex-President Roberts and President Benson met on the occasion as friendly as they did on the 2d of May, 1855.

Truly yours,

D. B. WARNER.

MONROVIA, January 17, 1862.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, D. D.—*Dear Sir* :—The pressure of my engagements since my return home has been such that I have not had much time to write to my friends abroad.

By the last mail we received intelligence that the Board of Foreign Missions have deemed it advisable to suspend the A. H. School. This throws out of school a number of hopeful scholars who were preparing for college, and leaves the college without any preparatory department. This is a little embarrassing.

We have had several applications from needy but promising boys, but we have as yet no light as to the support of scholarships. Do you know any thing about this matter? Has there been any permanent endowment for the purpose?

The Board of Trustees for Liberia College have had two meetings during the past week. Preparations have been made for the inauguration of the College, which will take place on Thursday, the 23d inst. Chief-Justice Drayton, I believe, will make the opening address. Professors Roberts and Blyden will deliver their inaugural addresses.

I hope the College will be successful in meeting the expectations of its friends. But it will need a liberal and generous support from its friends in America.

Very respectfully yours, in haste,
E. W. BLYDEN.

[From the *Cavalla Messenger*, December, 1861.]

POWER AND INFLUENCE OF LIBERIA.

“When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace. But when a stronger than he shall come upon him, and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armor wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoil.”

In the threatened difficulty between the natives at Cape Palmas and the Liberians, we look beneath the surface, and thrust aside the veil of names and parties, and we see alone *two mighty powers*—Christ and the devil. How is it that the Liberians, from being a mere handful of people, weak, and comparatively unprotected, thrown upon these sickly shores, surrounded by thousands and tens of thousands of heathen people, who have oftentimes desired and often planned their destruction—how is it that these people have advanced from a helpless infancy to a vigorous manhood, and are now the acknowledged head of thousands and ten thousands of the idolatrous natives?

Such is the fact. Liberia's sway extends from the Gallinas to San Pedro. She has vessels, and trade, and money, and friends, and power. How is this? Shall we attribute it to foreign aid—England's power, or America's help? No, for oftentimes Liberia has been threatened with dangers when no foreign aid was nigh, no human help could avail.

The truth is, if God had not been for her, she would have long since been trampled in the dust.

Liberia is a Christian nation. Her people are a Christian people. They acknowledge God; they observe his laws; they keep his Sabbath; they call on him in prayer, and give him thanks in praise. Therefore he has protected them, and they have waxed stronger and stronger, while the powers of the heathen have become weaker and weaker. This is true in every part of the Republic. While the Liberians are faithful to their God, he will never suffer them to be overthrown. “God is for us; who can be against us?”

Look at the heathen; it is only a few days since I was told by a devil doctor, “that the devil was God!” To them and to the people, he is. They consult him in all matters, and under all circumstances. Other nations go to their gods of wood and stone, but the African goes straight to the devil, or to the devils.

It is a matter of war or peace, of choosing their farms, of sickness, or building their towns, with money in their hands they go to a *deã* or doctor. He closes the door of his house, or goes out to the thick bush—blows his horn to call *his devil*. He says the devil comes, and

he feels the devil in his heart ; and his body is convulsed, and then he gives responses ; and what he says, he verily believes comes from the devil. And why should we doubt it ? For the devil rules in the dark places of the earth (heathen lands.) And how can he better rule through those who say they are called by the devil, and whom the people believe are so indeed ?

Now, will the Almighty suffer his people to be overcome, and driven away by his enemies ? Will Christ suffer the devil to triumph over his path ? No, never. The conflict is therefore between these two powers, and the issue therefore is not doubtful to foretell.

Two important inferences we draw from this subject. The first is, that Liberia's strength is in her faithfulness to God. So long as her people fear him and serve him, her magistrates and governors honor his name, she has nothing to fear, everything to hope, and her future will be glorious. Let every lover of his country, then, love and serve the Lord for his country's sake, if not for his own ; and let every citizen seek to fill the offices of Government with men who fear God, and who will decree justice.

The second inference is, unless the heathen leave the service of the devil, they will be overcome. Destruction will come upon them from the Almighty—it may be by war, by famine, by pestilence ; but come it will, sooner or later, if, resisting the invitations of the Gospel, despising God's message by ministers, teachers, and missionaries, as they have done, they going on trusting in the devil.

God is against them, and no power on earth or in hell can save them from ruin and destruction, when his patient forbearance shall have ceased, and his judgments begun.

Let the heathen beware, be wise, and be warned. Those of you who have forsaken heathenism and joined yourselves to Jesus, if you love your people as we do, be up and doing ; warn, rebuke, exhort—fight faithfully under Christ's banner. To you this warfare is chiefly committed, the young men of the tribes. You know your people. You know how the devil rules them. You know their customs, their language, their towns, and their country. You have health of body, and enlightened minds. Rise up, then ; make war against the devil, and deliver your people.

Death of a Native Headman at Cavalla.

Died, on Sunday, November 24, Ba Kwia, King of Cavalla, aged about seventy years.

Ba Kwia was the last but one of the headmen found at Cavalla when the mission was established at that place. He was the steady friend of Christianity, and would have made his influence felt in its behalf, but for the heathen democracy which for the present over-awes all public expression of interest in the truth.

Without much talent, Ba Kwia was one of the most proper, cour-

teous native gentlemen we have seen. His appearance, too, was very prepossessing. Called rich, and naturally delicate, he had no occasion to work, and was one of the very few natives to be found who do not at least assist in clearing their farms.

He was tall, very light brown color. His hair and beard were white. His features, with the large overcloth or gown thrown over his shoulders, gave him rather the appearance of an Arab Fellatah Sheik, than that of a Grebo chief. His funeral was called great, occupying three days.

Sierra Leone.

MY DEAR BROTHER : I must not let this mail go without acknowledging the receipt of your kind letter, etc., etc., which you sent me by the last mail but one.

All you sent were most interesting, particularly Mr. Crummell's pamphlet.

I have just had my church re-opened by the Bishop. There was an immense gathering of friends from Freetown and the surrounding villages. Great interest was excited. There never, perhaps, was such a day at Regent.

After the service, we had a large missionary meeting, attended by many missionary friends, Church and Wesleyans. I hope to send a full account by the next mail, as published in the newspaper.

I told you, some time ago, that the Bishop had taken three stations under his own superintendence. He is so much encouraged by the success attending his efforts, that he has taken all the stations, and now the missionary institution has passed into a settled, self-supporting establishment.

We bless God for what our eyes have seen.

Bishop Beckles is very much beloved. I hope his life may long be spared to us.

You will be glad to hear that a revival has taken place in this district, especially at Charlotte, where instances of the success of prayer are clearly seen. Mrs. Clemens is very useful among the girls. They are more prayerful and more devoted now than ever they were, and their influence is felt among the people of the villages.

I hope you will excuse this scribble, for I am very busy. I have much to prepare for the mail. Mrs. Nicol sends her affectionate regards to you and your wife, in which I heartily join.

G. NICOL.

The Palaver at Cape Palmas.

The wise man says, "To every thing there is a season, and a time for every purpose under heaven—a time of war and a time of peace." It appears, also, of old, there has been a time when kings go out to battle.

The Africans in this region certainly act on this principle. It is really strange to foreign eyes, to see how readily every matter, from the least difficulty to war, is postponed until work is over, and all get together in town. At such times, however, it seems to be forgotten that a "time to ~~get~~" must come again in its season, and they often foolishly precipitate difficulties which cost months and years of anxiety, hunger, and ruin.

The Cape Palmas and Grahway natives appear barely to have escaped (if they have escaped) such a catastrophe. Almost from the settlement of the colony until the war some four years ago, which removed the Cape Palmas people from their towns, the return of October and November had been the signal for inaugurating a palaver on some pretext. The destruction of their towns in the late war has kept them quiet for four years. These, however, rebuilt, and the palaver season arrived, the old course of things returned.

About the beginning of November, the Superintendent of the colony at Cape Palmas received information from friendly native parties there, that the people of the Cape towns, with some of their neighbors on the coast and in the interior, had determined to make a combined attack on the colony, with a view to its destruction. The information came from such a source, that it could not be doubted. And the colonists were of course at once put on their guard.

For two weeks the matter was agitated, during which, for the most part, the natives assumed a defiant position. In the course of investigation, they virtually acknowledged the charge brought against them.

At length, after much talk and palavering, not at all calculated to satisfy the Liberian authorities, the natives agreed to lay down their arms, and sign a treaty of peace. Of this, the following is furnished by the Rev. C. C. Hoffman :

TREATY.

While the Thanksgiving services were going on at St. Mark's, the headmen from the neighboring towns had assembled at the house of the Superintendent, to form a new treaty of peace with the Liberians. Nine of the chiefs were present, including the King. The treaty was signed in the presence of the principal men of the country.

The natives, on their part, promised at once to lay down their arms, and ever hereafter to be in friendship with the Liberians and their allies. The treaty was formally exchanged, the King of the Cape Palmas people receiving a copy, and the Superintendent, on the part of the Government, retaining a copy.

In presenting this treaty, the honorable Superintendent rose and addressed the King, remarking that since 1857, the time when their last treaty was made and he became Superintendent, they had lived in peace, and he had hoped that during his administration, at least, there would be no war. In the present difficulty, war seemed inevitable, and it was only the goodness of God which had staid the evil. As it was well known that two people, holding such different views, and leading a life so dissimilar, could not long live in peace, he ad-

vised the King and his people to adopt as soon as possible civilized habits and customs, and to leave those country fashions and superstitions which would be a continual source of discord and variance.

In reply, the King said that he and the chiefs were very glad to have this new treaty, and that they would endeavor faithfully to keep it.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH ON THE DAHOMEY SACRIFICES AND AFRICAN COTTON—EFFORTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO END THE TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th ultimo, Lord PALMERSTON said :

SIR—In regard to the question put by my noble friend (Lord A. Churchill) with respect to Dahomey and the slave trade on the coast of Africa, the House knows very well that measures for the suppression of that traffic have occupied the most anxious and active attention of her Majesty's government for a great number of years. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend probably knows well enough that two missions have been sent out at different times to the late King of Dahomey for the purpose of endeavoring to persuade him to abandon that barbarous and inhuman practice of human sacrifice, and to assist us in suppressing the slave trade. (Hear, hear.) I am sorry to say that they were not attended with success. (Hear, hear.) Persons, however anxious they may be for the attainments of their objects, must recollect what obstacles the passions and habits of mankind sometimes oppose to what they have in view. This practice of human sacrifices has prevailed extensively over the whole of that part of Africa, and when you go to a barbarian (like the King of Dahomey for the time being) and ask him to forego these practices, to which he has attached a value of symbols of authority and power, and as being tokens of respect for those who have gone before him, it is just as if you asked the ancient Romans to forego the murders which were committed in the amphitheatres, or the Spaniards of the present day those bull-fights which would disgust an Englishman, but which afford great delight to spectators in Spain. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Duncan was sent some time ago to the King of Dahomey, and the account he gave was something utterly disgusting. (Hear, hear.) The palace was surrounded by a large and extensive wall, which was decorated with human skulls on spikes. He himself was compelled to be a witness to one of those human sacrifices, where the unhappy captives were put into things like canoes and thrown over a parapet from forty to fifty feet high, and if not killed by the fall they were despatched by people standing below. (Hear, hear.) Nothing was accomplished by the mission, and I very much doubt whether any persuasion would induce the present King of Dahomey, who seems, if possible, less imbued with feelings of humanity than his father, to abandon this practice. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, I can assure my noble friend and the House that no opportunity will be lost which appears to her Majesty's government calculated to effect an opening with the King of Dahomey for effecting our object. (Hear, hear.) *With regard to the slave trade, I fear persuasion will not induce him, any more than any African chiefs, to abandon it.* They will only be induced to abandon it when convinced that it would be more to their advantage and more easy for them to carry on legitimate trade. The fact is that the chief

derives great profit from the slave trade, while the people under him derive more profit from legitimate trade. The occupation of Lagos has resulted in impeding the slave trade in that quarter; and if we could only shut up *Whydah* we should have done much to drive the slave trade from that part of the coast. But, as stated by my noble friend, the slave trade is carried on by Spaniards, Portuguese and Brazilians; and, though their governments have, as governments, abandoned the practice of slave trade, yet habits to which people are once trained are very difficult to be eradicated. At the same time much progress has been made, and my noble friend is right in saying that, if this slave trade from the West Coast of Africa could be stopped, *there are sources there of legitimate trade of infinite value, not only to that country itself, but to England and a great part of Europe. Cotton plants have been seen growing naturally, within a great zone, in great abundance, and shedding the cotton on the ground; and it is evident that this is a matter of great importance to the manufacturers of this country.* (Hear, hear.) I can assure my noble friend that no exertions will be omitted on the part of the government, first of all to endeavor to eradicate the abominable system of human sacrifice, and in the next place to put a stop, as far as possible, to the slave trade. (Hear, hear.) It is quite true that, owing to the civil war in America, the federal government has withdrawn the greater part of their cruisers from the coast of Africa, and I cannot say, off hand, whether there still remains that number of guns which the United States are bound by treaty to maintain on that coast for the suppression of the slave trade, but it is quite true that the federal government have shown the most anxious and sincere desire to put in force their laws against the slave trade; and it may be expected that when the present unfortunate dispute in America terminate, whether in the establishment of one or two governments, the American authorities will concur with Great Britain in some arrangement by which more effectual assistance may be given by American cruisers to check a crime which is a capital offence by the laws of the United States. With respect, therefore, to the African coast, I hope my noble friend will believe that we are anxious to carry out those views which he has so properly expressed. (Hear.)

LORD A. CHURCHILL said:—In the present distress arising from dearth of cotton, we naturally looked to India for supplies; but the shortness of the staple was such that as compared with American cotton our operatives sustained a loss in manufacturing it equal to twenty-five per cent. The African cotton approximated much more closely to the American than that which was obtained from India, and by getting a supply from Africa, therefore, the wages of our operatives would virtually be increased to the extent of twenty-five per cent. The entire country, from Dahomey to the Niger, was one vast cotton field. The cotton plant was indigenous and perennial, and consequently it did not require replanting year by year as in America; the crop had only to be picked and sent home. Of the sugar crop the same might be said, so that in considering this question the House would not be dealing with it purely from a sentimental point of view. They would naturally be animated by such high principles as the desire to arrest cruel practices, and, if possible, to put an end to the slave trade altogether; but they might at the same time feel that they would be conferring great and direct commercial advantages on this country if they could establish in Dahomey a better state of things.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER AND 507 NEGROES.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

ST. HELENA, 27th January, 1862.

As the vessel by which this goes (Br. ship Meletus) does not anchor, I am necessarily limited as to time, and, therefore, can't send you a long letter.

On Thursday, the 15th instant, arrived the schooner Caminence, supposed to be Spanish or Peruvian, with 507 slaves on board, she having been captured about 60 miles off the land, near the Congo river, by H. B. M. steam gunboat Ranger, on the evening of 1st of January. She was taken in a calm, and when boarded had a crew supposed to be all Spaniards. She had also on board the American, Spanish and Portuguese colors. The captain was not recognized, but a person representing himself to be either supercargo or passenger came up in the vessel. He appears to be a Spaniard or a Peruvian. The name of the vessel is painted off the stern, but by close inspection I made the letters to spell "Caminence," and I understand by certain papers found on board, she appears to hail from Lima. The vessel is rigged as a fore and aft schooner, and is 140 to 150 tons. None of the slaves died on the voyage across. They are mostly all young people. Some of them were children. I saw them landing at the depot, and they appeared to be in a tolerably healthy condition. The officer in charge of the vessel, Mr. Warren, was taken ill with African fever, and lingered until his arrival here. He was landed and conveyed to the hospital, but only survived a few hours. His remains were interred to-day. It is said the Spanish supercargo navigated the vessel to this port.

There is no particular news from the coast, beyond the fact that it is very unhealthy, which is always the case at this season of the year. The slave trade is very brisk, and more captures are expected shortly to be made.

H. B. M. steamer Torch arrived this morning, with the news of the act of the San Jacinto, in forcibly taking the Confederate representatives, from the British steamer Trent. This news has produced much excitement, and people here make up their minds that England must declare war if an ample apology is not made, and indemnification given at once for the outrage by the United States Government.

In haste, &c.,

VERITAS.

DEATH OF BISHOP MEADE, OF VIRGINIA.

The Rt. Rev. WILLIAM MEADE, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, died about ten days ago, at his residence, near Millwood, Clark county, in that State. He was about seventy-three years of age; he was born in Clark county, graduated at Princeton College, had been a minister in the Episcopal Church fifty years, and a Bishop thirty years. He was the founder and President of the Episcopal Seminary in Alexandria, and had been pastor successively at Millwood, Norfolk, and Alexandria. He was an eloquent and popular preacher. His habits were remarkably simple. He had been an earnest supporter of the colonization scheme, and some years since emancipated his own slaves and colonized them. At the commencement of the national disturbances Bishop Meade deprecated disunion, and made fervent appeals to avert a civil war, but when Virginia seceded he linked his interests with those of his State. He some years since wrote and published a work, in two volumes, on the "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," and about two years ago a large work, called "The Bible and the Classics." This was the last work of his pen.—*Nat. Intel.*

MRS. SIGOURNEY'S TRIBUTE TO HON. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
President of the American Tract Society, who died on Sabbath morning,
December 15, 1861, aged 84.

'Tis not for pen and ink,
 Or the weak measures of the Muse, to give
 Fit transcript of his virtues who hath risen
 Up from our midst this day.

And yet 't were sad
 If such example were allowed to fleet
 Without abiding trace for those behind.
 To stand on Earth's high places in the garb
 Of Christian Meekness, yet to comprehend
 And track the tortuous policies of guile
 With upright aim and heart immaculate ;
 To pass just sentence on the wiles of fraud
 And deeds of wickedness, yet freshly keep
 The Fountain of good-will to all mankind ;
 To mark for more than fourscore years a line
 Of light without a mist, are victories
 Not oft achieved by frail humanity ;
 Yet were they his.

Of charities that knew
 No stint or boundary save the woes of man,
 He wished no mention made. But doubt ye not
 Their record is above.

Without the tax
 That age doth levy on the eye or ear,
 Movement of limbs, or social sympathies,
 In sweet retirement of domestic joy
 His calm, unshadowed pilgrimage was closed
 By an unsighing transit.

Our first wintry morn
 Lifted its Sabbath face, and saw him sit
 All reverent at the Table of his Lord,
 And heard that kindly modulated voice
 Teaching Heaven's precepts to a youthful class
 Which erst with statesman's eloquence controlled
 A different audience. The next holy day
 Wondering beheld his place at church unfilled,
 And found him drooping in his peaceful home,
 Guarded by tenderest love.

But on the third,
 While the faint dawn was struggling to o'ercome
 The lingering splendors of a full-orbed moon,
 The curtains of his tent were gently raised,
 And he had gone—*gone*—mourned by every heart

Among the people. They had seen in him
The truth personified, and felt the worth
Of such a Mentor.

'T were impiety
To let the harp of praise in silence lie,
We who beheld so beautiful a life
Complete its perfect circle. Praise to Him
Who gave him power in Christ's dear name to pass
Unharm'd the dangerous citadel of time,
Unstained o'er its countless snares to rise,
From Earthly care to Rest, from war to Peace,
From chance and change to Everlasting Bliss!
Give Praise to God!

Ohio papers announce the death of a negro named Micajah Phillips, at the great age of 125 years. He came to the West in 1796 with Herman Blennerhasset as his slave, and continued with him till he fled. He was never freed. He came to Ohio soon after, and resided in Harmar for some years. He afterwards came to Watertown, where he resided for over fifty years. Micajah (Cajoe) was a waiter in the army at the battle of Yorktown. His description of the battle was vivid and is presumed to be true. He could read and write, having been taught by Mrs. Blennerhasset, of whom he always spoke in high terms of respect. He belonged to the Baptist Church, and preached to the colored population of Parkersburg in early times.

REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, OF LIBERIA.

We have had the pleasure of an interview with the Rev. Alexander Crummell, an Episcopal Missionary from Liberia; and we are gratified to learn that Mr. Crummell has been elected to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the College of that Republic. Mr. Crummell has obtained the donation of some 4,000 volumes for the Library of that College, and will in a short time visit England, on his way to the position in that Institution, for which we believe he is eminently qualified. The writings of Mr. Crummell on Liberia are the present week to be published in New York, and will doubtless be read with deep interest. Mr. Crummell has been earnestly engaged, since his arrival in this country, in diffusing much valuable information about Africa in several of our principal cities.

EXPEDITION FOR MAY.

The free people of color are turning their eyes and hopes towards Africa, as their predestined home, and we are inclined to expect a respectable number to embark for Liberia on the first of next month. Many who looked with some favor towards Hayti, are being convinced that that beautiful island is not their *great inheritance*, but that Liberia opens to them a wider, richer and nobler country, with higher immunities of liberty, and a language and religion better adapted to their improvement and happiness.

No time to be lost.

THE National Intelligencer of this morning contains a synopsis from the census of 1860, from which we gather the following remarkable fact, that while the Free Negroes in the Northern States number 222,745, those in the Slave States reach the number of 259,078. Much food for thought in that fact.—*Jour. Com.*

RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1862.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Laconia—Collection of Cong. Church
and Society, received through J.
C. A. Wingate, 3 38

VERMONT.
By Rev. F. Butler—\$50.14—viz.,
Orwell—Rev. R. S. Cushman, \$5, J.
W. Bacon, Asa Young, \$2 each,
E. M. Wright, Linus Wilcox,
Mrs. Ira Young, \$1 each, Others
\$6.14, which and previous dona-
tions constitute Rev. Rufus S.
Cushman a life member, . . . 18 14
Windsor—Mrs. John T. Freeman,
A friend, \$1 each, 2 00
Vermont—A friend, 30 00
50 14

MASSACHUSETTS.
Hubbardston—Miss Hannah Bennett,
and Mrs. Bennett Potter, each
\$1, 2 00

CONNECTICUT.
By Rev. John Orcutt—\$331.50—
New Haven—Timothy Bishop, Wm.
Bostwick, each \$20, Dr. H. A.
DuBois, \$15, in full to constitute
his son, Robert Ogden DuBois,
a life member, E. Atwater, \$15,
A. Heaton, E. C. Read, Misses
Gerry, R. I. Ingersoll, Mrs. Sal-
isbury, Prof. Salisbury, each \$10,
James Brewster, D. Kimberly,
Mrs. Lois Chaplin, Mrs. Whit-
ney, Eli Whitney, James Fel-
lows, C. M. Ingersoll, Cash, Pre-
sident Woolsey, each \$5, Mrs.
E. Atwater, H. N. Whittlesey,
A. Bradley, each \$2, C. B. Whit-
tlesey, \$1, 182 00

Hartford—Alfred Smith, \$20, Chas.
Seymour, Rev. F. B. Hall, Isaac
Toucey, each \$10, Edwin Tay-
lor, C. M. Beach, Henry Kenry,
Mrs. Thomas S. Williams, Mrs.
L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. L. F.
Robinson, Miss H. C. Trumbull,
Thomas Sisson, each \$5, Prof.
Samuel Eliot, Z. Preston, B. E.
Hooker, Albert Day, Samuel
Taylor, each \$3, A. F. Day, Miss
E. Butler, Miss H. Butler, A.
friend, each \$2, Dr. Holmes,
Cash, H. Benton, A. D. Euson,
each \$1, 117 00
Birmingham—George W. Shelton,
\$7.50, R. N. Bassett, \$5, C. A.
Sterling, \$3, C. B. Alling, David
Bassett, Henry Somers, L. De-
Forest, Mrs. Capt. May, W.
Hotchkiss, each \$2, E. Lewis,

W. S. Browne, Jas. E. Arnold,
T. G. Birdseye, Mrs. L. M. Na-
ramose, each \$1, 32 50
331 50

PENNSYLVANIA.
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton—\$5—
Fairview—Daniel Beas, 5 00

DELAWARE.
Wilmington—From our 'unknown
friend, his annual contribution, . . . 50 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Miscellaneous, 907 65

OHIO.
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton—\$50—
Solon—Royal Taylor, \$5, Jas. Web-
ster, \$5, E. C. Parmely, \$1, Hen-
rietta Henry, \$6, E. G. Morse,
\$4, 31 00
Chagrin Falls—D. Nettleton, 5 00
Bedford—L. T. Osborne, 5 00
Northfield—Amzi Chapin, \$5, Lucius
Bliss, \$3, Rev. Wm. Campbell,
\$1, Wm. Nesbit, \$5, Resolve
Palmer, \$5, 19 00
50 00
Tallmadge—Rich'd Fenn and Dan'l
Hine, \$5 each, 10 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Hartland*—Kingman Ham,
for 1861, 1 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Bristol*—W.
Green, for 1862, 1 00
VERMONT.—*Lyndon*—Samuel B.
Mattocks, to January, 1863, . . . 2 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—*Hubbardston*
—Mrs. Bennett Potter, for 1862, . . 1 00
RHODE ISLAND.—*Newport*—Mrs.
Elizabeth Totten, to Jan. 1864, . . 2 00
MISSOURI.—*Palmyra*—J. G. East-
on, to Jan. 1857, \$5. *St. Louis*—
D. C. Jaccard, for 1862, \$1. . . . 6 00

Total Repository, . . . 13 00
Donations, . . . 502 03
Miscellaneous, . . . 907 65

Aggregate Amount, . \$1,422 67

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxviii.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1862.

[No. 5.]

DEPARTED FRIENDS.

DEATH OF RIGHT REV'D BISHOP MEADE, OF VIRGINIA;
OF HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, OF NEW JERSEY,
AND OF REV. DR. WHEELER, OF VERMONT.

WHEN great and good men die, we feel that what this world loses a better gains; and those who leave this cloudy region have entered those mansions fitted up by the Son of God himself for the immortality of the just. The first two of the three above named, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and Bishop MEADE, were among the earliest and most active advocates of this Society, and Vice Presidents from its early days; the last, Dr. WHEELER, was for a long period earnest and able in support of its cause—President of the Vermont State Society, and recently one of the Vice Presidents of the National Society.

They have, as Christian men, filled high and honorable positions in society, and given a large influence to the cause of true religion. We well remember the arduous and enterprising labors of these eminent friends, in the early and dark days of the Society, when its funds were small, and its friends few, and with what remarkable confidence and liberality they stood forth in many parts of the country to show the wisdom and patriotism, the benevolence and philanthropy, of the scheme of this Society.

In the dawn of the Institution, Bishop MEADE travelled as its agent from Maine to Georgia, and with great force of reason and eloquence enforced the cause of African Colonization upon the public mind and heart, while he led the citizens of the Valley of his native

State to subscribe liberally for the support of the cause. Bred under the influence of a most pious mother, and ever encouraged and stimulated by the words and virtues of devout sisters, he early began to exhibit an apostolic spirit, and to show it forth as in the best days of the Church, in all the conduct of his life.

We copy the following notice from the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder of April 6th:

A brief notice in our paper last week announced the death of Bishop MEADE. It took place about three weeks since, at his residence of Mountain View, near Millwood, in Clark county, Virginia. What was his disease, or how long he had been affected by it, or under what circumstances his death took place, these sad times do not permit us to hear. All that we can know is, that as his birth was amid the echoes of the Revolutionary War, so the boom of the American cannon, as they lately approached Winchester, must have been heard near his dying bed. It was amid storms he was ushered into life, and amid storms he departed. What a blessing to those who so much love him, that now he is resting amid the eternal joys and friendships of heaven!

WILLIAM MEADE was born in Frederick county, Virginia, on the eleventh of November, 1789. He was the second son of Colonel Richard K. Meade, distinguished for his bravery and devotion as an Aid-de-Camp to WASHINGTON. Colonel Meade lost almost everything in the Revolutionary War, and died about 1809, leaving his family with a homestead in Clark county, and some titles to bounty lands in Ohio. His son William soon afterwards found himself the guardian of the infant children of a deceased brother, and of two sisters,* one afterwards known and revered as Mrs. Anne Page, of holy and blessed memory; and the other of whom, Miss Mary Meade, still survives.

What to do with a trust so heavy would have troubled many older men. But WILLIAM MEADE showed, at the outset, that brave and true heart which distinguished his after life. "Lucky Hit," which was the name of the Clark county farm, must be retained as a homestead, and the Ohio titles preserved until their worth could be proved. So he sat to work, for the benefit of those thus left to his charge; and refusing to avail himself of his own interest in his father's estate, commenced the improvement as a head laborer of the Clark county farm. It was a position then almost unprecedented in Virginia. Young men belonging to Mr. Meade's social position, considered manual labor as in some way degrading; and would sacrifice their patrimony rather than engage in it. In Mr. Meade's case the task was not necessary, for he had abundant means, by selling the estate, for his immediate education. But if he did so, the means of his sisters and of his brother's children would be scattered, and the home broken up. He determined that this should not be; and the manly energy with which he threw himself into field labors almost prevented his ordination. He was thoroughly educated, having graduated at

* Bishop Meade had two other sisters, who died about 1821 or 1822.

Princeton College, and had pursued a distinct theological course. But he had engaged in what was then called "servile labor," which, by a canon in Virginia, was made incompatible with a candidacy for the ministry. It was not until after some correspondence with Bishop Madison that the objection was overlooked, and Mr. Meade ordained.

When Mr. Meade's ministry began, the Episcopal Church in Virginia was at its lowest ebb. Before the Revolution, there had been as many as a hundred resident ministers in the Diocese. Most of these, however, were unworthy men, and became secularized, or removed when their endowments were seized. Towards 1800 the Church became almost deserted. For several years no convention was held. Bishop Madison retired within the walls of William and Mary, of which he was President, and ceased to exercise Episcopal functions, if not to preach. The churches were often used as stables; and the few religious men who avowed their principles, connected themselves with other communions. It seemed as if the Church was dead beyond resuscitation, when Mr. Meade's voice was heard from those pulpits which had been so long abandoned.

In the then dearth of ministers, Mr. Meade's early services partook very much of the nature of an itinerancy. He officiated, it is true, in his native parish at Millwood, where he remained till his Episcopal consecration, with the exception of two short temporary charges accepted by him, the one in Alexandria, and the other at Norfolk. But his labors were not to be confined within these fields. The then necessities of Virginia required him to take an active part in reviving the dormant Church spirit. Though then scarcely twenty-five years of age, he was prominently connected in the election of Bishop Moore as Assistant to Bishop Madison; and after Bishop Moore's consecration, he was called upon to represent the Bishop in a large part of the vast labor of visiting the depressed and broken parishes throughout the State. He was not only an evangelist in the widest sense of the word, but he was the most efficient agent in the restoration of the Virginia Church.

What he was in these days, we have from one who knew him when first he passed through Philadelphia, about the year 1816. Mr. Meade had been induced by Mr. John Randolph, Mr. Wirt, and Mr. Francis Key, to undertake a journey through the Northern States on behalf of the colonization movement, then about to be instituted. His family position—his father's revolutionary services, which had been mostly in the Northern States—his own singularly winning eloquence—made him peculiarly qualified for such a mission. He came to Philadelphia with a letter to Bishop White, who had been a friend of his father, and with whom he was himself connected by marriage. He stayed at Bishop White's house, and when he appeared there was dressed, according to the custom of the Virginia gentlemen of his day, in a gray home-spun cloth, which was scarcely in unison with clerical costume in the Eastern cities. There were other points about him which seemed equally quaint. He was the first clergyman of his day to adopt the rule of refusing wine, a rule to which he came from the ruin which he saw produced about him by intoxica-

tion; and it was well known that he sympathized with what were then called Methodist practices, which it had been the uniform fashion of the social circle to which he belonged to ridicule.

But whatever might be the difficulty of determining his position from his appearance, all doubts were solved when he was in the pulpit. His face, which, in later years, was so much seamed with care, was distinguished, in early life, by a tender beauty which is commemorated in a picture taken by him in those days, which still hangs at Mountain View. His voice, which few men living remember otherwise than broken, was so remarkable for its melody that, as was afterward said by the hymn committee, it was enough to insure the passing of any hymn for him to read it. His sermons were based on the model which Mr. Fletcher had made so attractive in England, and Mr. Devereux Jarrett in Virginia—solemn, tender, pathetic, full of the Cross in its beauty and its power. Before then, unless occasionally at St. Paul's, the Philadelphia style of preaching had been that of Tillotson and Secker, and the manner formal. But here the most awful, and at the same time the most touching, themes were dwelt upon with a simplicity and tenderness which no one could hear without melting. No wonder that whenever the new Virginia preacher—as he was then called—was announced to preach, the churches were filled with a crowd whose emotions seemed in strange contrast with the general decorousness of Philadelphia congregations.

That Bishop White was much attached to Mr. Meade we think there is no doubt; and there are letters, which may soon be published, which will prove how sincere this attachment was. But Bishop White was very undemonstrative, and though a Low Churchman in polity, greatly dreaded any deviations from the rubric, and any display of religious enthusiasm. Himself of a quiet and chastened piety, he could not comprehend those deep views of sin, and that passionate religious experience by which men such as Augustine, or Luther, or Newton, can alone reach peace. He was, therefore, much disturbed at Mr. Meade's preaching; and though he said, with much affection, that he did not hold it unsound, and though it seemed to enhance his attachment to Mr. Meade personally, yet he did not conceal his agitation and anxiety when he found that a large portion of the Diocese had united on Mr. Meade for Assistant Bishop.

Of the Pennsylvania Episcopal election of 1826-'27, we cannot now pause to speak. We believe that the meaning which independent judges would now attach to our canons is, that Mr. Meade was regularly nominated by the clergy on the first ballot; and it was well known that a large majority of the laity were ready to confirm. That Mr. Meade was nominated, Bishop White announced from the chair; and it was not until after an urgent appeal from his legal advisers that he reversed his decision, and declared that a gentleman present, but not voting, must be considered as a voter, and hence that there was no election. How great, we may pause to notice, would have been the changes, if the election had been sustained, and the great evangelical chieftain, who restored the Church in Virginia, had been transferred to Pennsylvania; and how widely different would have

been the sounds which would have been heard about the dying bed of our father, who is now gone to his rest!

But the Convention adjourned without an election, and Mr. Meade positively refused to permit his name to be further used. Had he been elected at the first ballot, he afterwards said, he would have considered the case differently; but now he could only take his seat on the Episcopal bench after a heated contest, and with the avowed opposition of the Bishop whom he was to assist, and whom he so much revered. He came to Philadelphia for the purpose of effecting a compromise between the contending parties, by which no election was to take place in Bishop White's life; and this failing, he stated that his own name could no longer be used. The consequence was, as is well known, the election of Bishop H. U. Onderdonk, in May, 1827.

The next year the same question came up before the Virginia Convention. Bishop Moore was then in his sixty-seventh year, and was heavily pressed by the infirmities of age. An assistant, he declared, was indispensable to the full discharge of the Episcopal duties. An obstacle, however, arose in the Constitution of Virginia, which contained an express clause that there should be but "one Bishop" in the Diocese. Another difficulty existed from the conviction, by a large majority of the Convention, that the polity of the Church did not permit the election of an Assistant Bishop, whose term of office should last longer than the Bishop whom he was chosen to assist. The first difficulty was removed by an amendment to the Constitution. The second took the shape of a restricting resolution, which was afterwards repealed. The result was the election, in 1829, of Mr. Meade as Assistant Bishop, by a vote really unanimous, for no person except himself was named or voted for.

Bishop Meade's episcopate lasted thirty-three years. We have heard much of the increase of other Dioceses during this period. That of Virginia has increased to an extent at least equal to the most vigorous. While the proportion of population has decreased, so that from being the first State in the Union, she has fallen to the fifth or sixth, the number of her clergy has risen from twenty-seven to one hundred and thirty, and that of her active parishes has increased almost in the same ratio. She has educated, in the same period, nearly five hundred ministers, who have served in the Church at large. Her seminary has supplied more than half of our foreign missionaries. And in the great religious movements which have restored to our Church so much of our reformation energy, she has taken the indubitable lead. Humanly speaking, had it not been for Bishop Meade, and the devoted and united diocesan power which he wielded, the tide of establishmentarian moderatism, which set in upon us from England, under the three first Georges, would have drowned out of us all true life. There would have been no alternative between the torpor of the moderate school and the false vigor of the altitudinarian.

Of Bishop Meade's episcopal history we have not space now to speak in detail. One or two features which distinguished it, and

indeed distinguished his character generally, we may notice for a moment in passing. The first of these is that remarkable wisdom which seemed inseparable from his public acts. It was not the wisdom of foresight, for he often made mistakes as to the future; nor was it accompanied with profound penetration into *intellectual* properties, for he not unfrequently misjudged the capacities of clergymen as preachers. But he was eminently a "discerner of spirits." There was an unselfish holiness about him, that enabled him to judge of the hearts of men as deep answereth deep. "He was," said John Randolph, "except Mr. Macon and Chief Justice Marshall, the *wisest* man I ever knew." Hence men were quelled before him who knew no submission to others, and even the fiery spirit of John Randolph was subdued in his presence. It was not the influence of wit that produced this, for of wit, in its common sense, Bishop Meade had absolutely none. Nor was it what James I. called king's-craft, for this he was entirely ignorant of, and could never be made to comprehend the arts of intrigue, or even of parliamentary management. But it seemed as if the Spirit of God rested on him, driving out all selfish and weak motives, and giving him, in unequalled abundance, that holy wisdom which led him to take that course which was best for Christ's kingdom, and to reject instinctively whatsoever or whosoever was mean, or disloyal, or craven. No unworthy man could stand calmly in his presence; and there was that in his very silence which made it impossible even for those who knew him best to introduce before him any thought or measure inconsistent with a holy integrity. It was with him the wisdom, not of policy, but of high principle, and of an unselfish, holy life. Perhaps it was this very unselfish holiness, coupled with an inflexible power of purpose, that gave Bishop Meade the character of sternness; and this idea was popularly strengthened by that severe expression which age, and sorrow, and the cares of office, had gathered about his face. How utterly free he was from *hardness*, we will in a moment show. But it cannot be denied that he exercised an absolute power over his clergy and friends, such as no Bishop that we know of has approached. "After me, the deluge," was one of Talleyrand's maxims; and this might almost be applied to Virginia under the episcopate of Bishop Meade. He not only built up the Diocese, but he kept it together by a cement which nothing else but his extraordinary will—so unselfish, so single, so holy—could have supplied. Ministers of eminent zeal, under his influence, were retained for years in parishes which nothing but such zeal could have kept from immediately crumbling. Sacrifices of all kinds were cheerfully made under his heroic example; and nowhere were ministerial ability and purity rewarded with fewer of the artificial luxuries of life, and more of the true reverence of the people, than in Virginia. And it would seem as if no voice of opposition could lift itself in his presence, so great was the love to him, and the respect paid to his integrity and wisdom. There was a magic about him which seemed to put in abeyance all Diocesan differences. Men who when they left the Diocese were conscious that they widely differed from him—such men, for instance, as Bishop Cobbs—when they

were with him felt themselves not merely silenced, but in full harmony with his views. "I always loved, honored and agreed with him," said Bishop Cobb, almost immediately before his death; yet Bishop Cobbs, himself eminently holy and sincere, really held views in Virginia widely different from those of Bishop Meade, and afterwards divided from him openly on almost every question of polity. Such was the reverence felt for Bishop Meade in his Diocese that there dissent shrank, not merely from expressing itself, but from acknowledging itself within its own heart.

One of the strongest agents of this power was the singular unselfishness which pervaded Bishop Meade's private life. We have already noticed his early course towards his family. This resulted in a large and unexpected accession of wealth, produced by the great increase in the value of the bounty lands which had been thus saved. Bishop Meade's life, however, after this change, was marked by the same simple frugality as before. He divided his share of the estate, at an early period, among his sons, divesting himself of his homestead, and taking up his abode with them. What income remained to him, he distributed among his clergy and those religious institutions which he peculiarly cherished. His salary as Bishop, for many years, if we are rightly informed, did not exceed three hundred dollars, and he long resolutely refused an increase. There was not a single point in his life and conduct that did not show, not merely self-denial, but an utter deadness to worldly enjoyments, sometimes to comforts. In the presence of such a man, a selfish complaint seemed to freeze before it could escape the lips.

Then there was in him a depth of tenderness such as rarely has dwelt in human breast. Little did they, who looked on that seamed face, and witnessed that apparently inexorable public life, know what a fount of love and gentleness welled up underneath. The writer of these lines was once on a visit to Millwood when Bishop Meade was at home, and when among his grand-children there was one taken sick. For hour after hour would this old man—so often supposed to be hard and severe—sit with the sick child on his knees, brooding over it with a mother's tenderness, and comforting it in every way that patient love could suggest. Nothing could be more touching than his care for children, for the sick and the forsaken. Those whom no one else seemed to think for, his heart yearned over. There was much in his hospitality like that of Dr. Johnson; for he would welcome to his house and tenderly care for those whom the world would consider of little social importance, or as so infected by poverty or misfortune as to be unworthy of polite regard. To such he showed a respect which no one could witness unmoved. And this same considerativeness ran through all his domestic relations. On one occasion, when staying with a friend, a stranger was present who had been greatly prejudiced against Bishop Meade, and who, in the course of conversation, made use of one or two expressions to him which were very hard and trying. Bishop Meade apparently took no notice of them. A short time afterwards they were repeated; and a clerical friend who was present was replying with some feeling, when

But he used all his influence for the amelioration of slavery, regarding it as an evil to be modified gradually, but not to be extended. And he was constant in declaring, down to the very moment of the secession ordinance, that the views of moderate men in the North and in the South were identical on this topic—that the abolitionism of the North was no greater than it had been twenty years before—and that he found that in each section of the country, which his many journeys enabled him to visit, equal patriotism and love to the whole land. For this union he said more than once, “I will gladly give up the remainder of my poor life.”

It is not for us now to notice the circumstances by which he was swept, as if by a torrent he could not resist, into the disunion vortex. The Duke of Wellington, in many respects, not unlike Bishop Meade, declared, when yielding to the Reform agitation, that those who had not seen civil war, could never understand why any concession was preferable to it. Bishop Meade was convinced that the Union was irrevocably broken, and that it remained only to say whether or not each family in the State should be bathed in blood shed by brother against brother. For loyalists, he became convinced, then to resist, would deluge each community in blood, and would at the same time be useless, as the Federal Government, as he then thought, had no power to protect a minority so comparatively weak. So he yielded; and then, acting on the hypothesis of the secession government being actually established by revolution, rendered it his hearty support. How far he was prepared to recede from his position we are scarcely able to say. Conflicting accounts have reached us on this point; and God has been pleased to close the question by removing him to that high and holy sphere where there is no more war, or trouble, or death, but where the severed of earth will meet in eternal love about the throne.

In Church polity Bishop Meade originally held what might be called moderate views; and he was even cited as accepting a theory on Church government not inconsistent with that of Bishop Onderdonk. In later years, however, he became impressed with the fact that a large part of our errors, and nearly all our want of success, could be traced to too exclusive and high notions of Episcopacy; and he took what might be called unequivocally Low-Church ground, often playfully speaking of himself as occupying the lowest position known on the Episcopal bench. The resuscitation of the Virginia Church he largely attributed to these views; and he considered them not only directly bound up with our standards, but essential to our vigorous existence. In doctrine he preached and cherished the evangelical tenets of the Reformation, holding them with devoted zeal and with a persistent attachment which seemed to increase with time. His early tendencies, like those of Bishop Moore, were towards Arminianism, though from these, so far as they were distinctive, he afterwards receded. But the great principle which seemed to pervade all his life, was love for his Master, and, in subordination to this, jealousy of whatever took away from the sole merit of the Cross, or sullied Christian holiness. And these

ate, of which body he was at once an ornament and a leading member in the day when Calhoun, Clay, and Webster participated in its discussions. After his retirement from the Senate, in 1835, the State of New York, alive to his learning, his piety, and his noble character, made him Chancellor of her University. In 1844 the Whig National Convention at Baltimore nominated him for Vice President and Henry Clay for President. In 1850 Mr. Frelinghuysen gave up his Chancellorship and became President of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. During his whole life he was active in his connection with religious bodies, in the distribution of the Scriptures and of religious and moral works.

For many years this excellent old man [says the *Presbyterian*] has been the model held up to public men by religious people. Whenever the possibility of being at once devout and politically successful has been broached—among Presbyterians at least—his name was mentioned. He has probably been president of more religious and benevolent institutions than any other man in the country. A favorite sketch in religious papers has been that of the noble old man acting as United States Senator through the week, and teaching Sabbath school on Sunday.

The influence of this unique character on college students was very great. Vast numbers of our prominent men can trace the final fixing of their noblest principles to the time when his low, earnest, pleading, almost mournful tones fell on their ears in words of admonition, as they sat in the chapels and grand halls of the New York University. On Saturdays he used to gather such as chose to come for a prayer-meeting. He was exceedingly beloved by the young men under his care. His death will produce a more thoughtful sorrow among many classes of our countrymen than that of any other public man who has died since the great Henry Clay himself.

REV. DR. WHEELER.

The excellent Dr. WHEELER, whose decease, with those of our other eminent friends, we now lament, owing to his declining health was unable to attend the last meeting of the Vermont State Colonization Society; and we are glad to observe that the Society noticed his illness and commemorated his virtues by the following just resolutions:

Resolved, That the Society learns with great regret that the present state of the health of its honored President, Rev. John Wheeler, is such as to lead him to tender his resignation of the office which he has so long and so worthily filled.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due and are hereby tendered to him for his efficient and constant services in its behalf—for the unflagging

interest with which he has always sustained its operations, and for the signal ability he has brought to its management and direction.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to convey a copy of these resolutions to Dr. Wheeler, and our sympathy with him in his illness, and our earnest wishes for his speedy recovery.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT MONTPELIER ON THE 17TH OCTOBER, 1861.

This meeting was held on the 17th of October. The 15th chapter of DEUTERONOMY was read by the Rev. Leland Howard, Chaplain of the Senate, and the services opened by prayer, the Hon. Samuel Kellogg, one of the Vice Presidents, having taken the chair. In a note to the Secretary, the Hon. Carlos Coolidge, the first Vice President, expressed regret at being absent, and full confidence in the great philanthropy of the cause. The following note was received and read to the meeting, from the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, the President of the Society :

BURLINGTON, October 15, 1861.

Rev. F. BUTLER,

My Dear Sir :—I cannot meet with the Colonization Society this year, but my thoughts and sympathies will be with you.

I must beg you to express to the Society my gratitude and thanks for the confidence reposed in me, during the successive years in which they have been pleased to elect me their President. I hope a better and abler man may henceforth fill that office.

With best wishes and earnest prayers for your prosperity and ultimate success, I am, my dear sir, very cordially yours,

JOHN WHEELER.

The Treasurer, George W. Scott, Esq., read his report, by which it appeared that more than one thousand dollars had been paid during the year into the treasury of the Parent Society.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., then made an interesting address of more than an hour.

The Rev. J. K. Converse, D. D., the Secretary of the Society, read parts of the annual report, stating the labors of the Rev. Franklin Butler in that and the adjoining States. In a brief report, Mr. Butler alluded to the annual meeting of the Parent Society in Washington—to the efforts that had been made for the establishment of the recaptured Africans in Liberia—to the completion of the commodious building of the Society, and to the calamities in which the

present civil war had involved our country, "quickening the national mind, however, in its duties toward Africa and the black race."

The Report states that—

"The Secretary has spent one month in the service of the Society, chiefly since the 4th of July: as constituting a part of this month, he has devoted twelve Sabbaths to the presentation of the subject in Chittenden and Franklin counties, and has collected about two hundred dollars."

"While our Society has gained new friends, during the year now closing, it has been called to mourn the loss of some of its early and steadfast patrons, who have ceased from their labors and gone to their reward. Among these is numbered the Hon. E. A. Higely, of Castleton. Judge Higely was a good man. He loved God's poor in the earth, and was, we learn, a liberal patron of all the benevolent enterprises of the age.

"We have also to record the death of the Hon. Samuel Clark, of West Brattleboro'. Mr. Clark was an earnest friend and regular contributor to your Society for many years, and in his death, he did not forget the wants of Africa, but in his will, we are informed, he has left to our Society a legacy of \$1,000."

"At our Fortieth Anniversary, Henry Stevens, Esq., and the Secretary were appointed a committee to correspond with President Benson, of Liberia, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts as to the extent of the mechanical and manufacturing interests of the Republic. Your committee addressed a letter to Mr. Benson, containing specific inquiries on the subject proposed, and, in December last, they received his answers which, with our questions, are herewith communicated:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, November 17, 1860.

TO HENRY STEVENS Esq., and Rev. J. K. CONVERSE,

Burlington, Vermont, U. S. A. :

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of acknowledging your letter of January 9th last, in which, conformably to a resolution passed at the Anniversary of the Vermont Colonization Society, you solicit of me information on various subjects pertaining to Liberia. In the order of the questions proposed by you, I beg to make the following replies:

Question 1st. Have you beds or mines of Iron Ore? Do you manufacture Iron from the Ore, and have you a sufficient number of Blacksmiths to make and repair the necessary agricultural and mechanical instruments?

Ans. There are in Liberia beds of Iron ore, and this ore has a large per centage of pure iron—especially that found in the interior of Grand Bassa county, that in many cases it is manufactured in its natural state by the natives. Much of the iron ore found in Liberia is not difficult to reach, being in some parts extensively spread over the tops and sides of hills, and in many places upon the surfaces of the ground. There are, as yet, no iron founderies in Liberia, and

consequently little of the native ore is manufactured by us. In the interior, the natives manufacture a considerable quantity.

We have a number of Blacksmiths in Liberia, who have emigrated hither from the United States. These make a considerable part of the agricultural and mechanical instruments; but the most of such instruments are imported from foreign countries. They also repair the implements used by us, except a few, which sometimes the absence of facilities prevent being repaired here. The aborigines of the country make and repair their agricultural and mechanical implements, which are, of course, more simple in construction than ours are.

Ques. 2d. Have you Saw Mills carried by water or steam, for the manufacture of Lumber?

Ans. There are in Liberia three steam saw Mills for the manufacture of Lumber; one in Sinoe county, one in Bassa county, and one in Montserado, but I believe the first two do not run at present, being greatly out of repair.

Ques. 3d. Have you planing machines operated by water or steam, to prepare boards for building purposes?

Ans. We have no planing machines. Planing is done by manual labor with small instruments, and all the boards used for building purposes are prepared in this way.

Ques. 4th. Have you mills for cutting or sawing shingles, and of what kind of timber are your shingles made?

Ans. There is attached to the mill at Junk, I am informed, a small saw which cuts shingles, but most shingles are cut by smaller instruments without the employment of water or steam. The greater portion of shingles are made of Oak and Mangrove, the latter considered the most durable.

Ques. 5th. Have you the improved Cotton Gin, also machinery for carding, spinning, and weaving Cotton into Cloth?

Ans. Lately the American Colonization Society imported into the country three or four Cotton Gins, (for sale.) But these have not been in use. The machinery for carding and spinning is simple. We have also a few looms for weaving Cotton into Cloth. These are operated by manual labor.

Ques. 6th. What amount of Cotton is produced annually in Liberia?

Ans. Till recently, no attention was paid to the raising of Cotton in Liberia, with the exception of a little needed by some families, which a few plants would supply. Now, several of our farmers are making the experiment by planting a few acres. A little Cotton has been exhibited at our Fairs, and at the last, one farmer exhibited a bale of 200 lbs. Not much cloth is manufactured by the Americans, because at present our facilities are limited. The natives raise a considerable quantity of Cotton, but the most of it does not reach our market. From what I can learn, the quantity of cotton manufac-

tured into cloth by the natives, and purchased by our traders, is not below 25,000 lbs per year.

The quantity of raw cotton purchased is not known. The above estimate does not embrace the large amount of cloth used by the natives of their own manufacture, and a great quantity that does not reach our markets.

Ques. 7th. What number of Sheep and what amount of wool is shorn annually, and what amount is manufactured into yarn and cloth?

Ans. The number of sheep is not large. They are all peculiar to this climate and have no wool!

Ques. 8. Have you among you tanners, clothiers, and workers in tin?

Ans. We have tanners and workers in tin. Most of the leather used by us is made in Liberia, and some is of a fine quality, and will compare favorably with foreign leather of good quality. Our tanners perform considerable work in making tin vessels which are much needed here; and lately the importation of tin ware has received something of a check. Our tin, however, has to be imported from foreign countries. There is a large quantity of bricks made by our citizens, and at present very few foreign bricks are used in the country. We could also mention the number of shoemakers;—some of whom carry on not a mean trade, and the tailors, and among the females, milliners and dressmakers, &c. Our cabinet makers produce very often superior articles of their mechanism—and upon the whole some of our mechanics would, with suitable facilities, carry their work to a very good degree of perfection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

HAYTI.

President Geffrard, of the Haytien Republic, has of late been offering strong inducements to the colored people to emigrate to St. Domingo, and several hundreds have gone there. Two vessels sailed from New Haven, Connecticut, in June last, carrying one hundred and sixty emigrants. About two hundred left Louisiana for Hayti in 1859, but their expectations were not realized. They found themselves among a people speaking a different language and professing the Roman religion. It was not home. They found themselves aliens, and consequently many of them returned to the United States. We commend in the colored man an ambition to rise and better his condition, but his ambition is entitled to still higher praise when coupled with the desire to bless his country and his race. Africa is the proper home of the African. God has preserved that land for him for a thousand years, by placing pestilence at her gates to guard them against the entrance of the white man.

COMMERCE OF LIBERIA.

From five other ports of entry in Liberia, returns have not been received, yet one of them, Bassa, is known to be a principal mart for the palm oil and coffee trade. The failure of our Government to admit Liberian vessels to our ports on the same terms as those of other most favored nations, and on which our vessels are admitted to hers, disposes the Liberians to seek from England their supplies.

The influence of the Liberian Government over the native tribes under its authority and beyond its jurisdiction, continues to increase, and is attended with the growth of civilization and its precious fruits of good order, industry, comfort, and peace.

England, by energetic efforts and liberal patronage, is encouraging the growth of cotton in Australia, where thousands of acres of the best quality and growth are, this year, giving a rich reward to the English planter. A commission has also been sent to upper Egypt to encourage the growth of this staple there. The "Manchester Cotton Supply Company" is already employing thousands of native Africans in Yoruba in cotton culture, from which country 6,000 bales were shipped to England in 1859, and the quantity produced in Yoruba is said to double with each succeeding year.

In British India also, (but fifty years ago the chief source of cotton supply for the world,) the work of raising cotton is stimulated to an unprecedented degree. Cotton is there native to the soil, and has for ages been produced in great abundance.

In Liberia also, as stated in our last Report, the Government is fast enlisting both the Americo-Liberians and the 70,000 natives within the Republic in the culture of cotton and sugar. For this purpose, President Benson, two years ago, visited all the American settlements and the towns of the natives, and distributed to them the seed of the Sea Island cotton. Cotton is there indigenous, and produces well from six to eight years, without replanting.

There are millions of acres in Africa where cotton is growing wild, and is running to waste from year to year, for the want of means and knowledge among the natives, to harvest and prepare it for market. From all manufacturing countries, there arises a cry for this same raw material, which Africa grows in such unsurpassed abundance.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the coming year, viz :

President.—Rev. BENJAMIN LABAREE, D. D.

Vice Presidents.—Hon. Carlos Coolidge, Hon. Samuel Kellogg.

Secretary.—Rev. J. K. Converse.

Treasurer.—George W. Scott, Esq.

Auditor.—Hon. Joseph Howes.

Managers.—Henry Stevens, Esq., Norman Williams, Esq., Freeman Keyes, Esq., Rev. C. C. Parker, Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, Hon. John G. Smith, Hon. Zimri Howe, Hon. Wm. Nash, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, L. H. Delano, Esq., Rev. W. H. Lord, Rev. F. W. Shelton.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

President Benson writes, February 10th, that the Legislature had granted him a leave of absence for the benefit of his health, and that he would sail thence in March for London, and that being empowered to advance the interests of Liberia, he might conclude to visit the United States. We think it doubtful whether his purpose will be fulfilled, unless some act for the recognition of the Independence of Liberia should pass Congress, which we trust will be the case. It is of great importance that Africa should be opened to commerce and to all the appliances and agencies for her civilization.

We gather the following items of intelligence from the *Liberia Herald* of December 20th, 1861, and January 15th, 1862:

OUR NATIVE DIFFICULTIES.—Some have spoken of war and other chastisements, as the most effectual means of quieting the disturbances among our aborigines, and preparing the way for the introduction of civilization and christianity. In some instances this may be so, and has really been found to be the case. The government, however, has always regretted the necessity that was laid upon it to employ force to quell the turbulent.

But, while agreeing to a certain extent with the above principle in some particular cases, yet we differ from it in the general, and advance a theory, which is deducible from the views of the government, and from the sentiments of all who have a proper conception of the duty of Liberia. Our theory is no new one; for it is founded on the injunction, "Go up and possess the land."

By the word "*possess*," we do not mean to convey the idea, that we advocate possessing the land to the effect of dispossessing our aboriginal brethren of their right to the land; but to the effect of our enjoying mutually this good land decreed to us by God himself, enlightening our heathen brethren with the light of civilization and christianity, that they "may learn war no more," but contribute their share to the building up of a common negro nationality.

How did wars and tumults rage in our immediate neighborhood, until we began to spread out, and occupy the haunts of the blood thirsty warrior and the slave dealer with the dwellings of civilization and peace! These evils have been driven farther into the interior; and if we spread out more, and "go up and possess the land," we can drive still farther back, year after year, and generation after generation, these foul things, until we drive them from the continent of Africa.

There is a vast good to be done pecuniarily, morally, nationally. The great riches that are yearly carried from Africa, might be turned to strengthen our common national resources; so that the means which our aboriginal brothers every year contribute to the enhancement of the wealth of others, might be used to aid the nationality of

which they must have an equal share with us. The dyewoods, the gums, the gold, the ivory, the cotton, the oils, which go from our interior to other places beyond the limits of the Republic, might be poured into our lap. Materials which, in their crude state, are sent out of the Republic, bringing little or no value to us, might be converted into various forms and natures, and be of immensely more value to us, because our aboriginal brethren, as well as ourselves, will be taught arts of manufacture, having been more fully convinced of its great advantage.

Wherever Liberian jurisdiction has extended, there the slave trade has given place to more honorable avocations. We have had sufficient evidence to convince us that our aborigines are an industrious people. We are not among those who think they see "nothing prophetic of future greatness among them." We see as plain elements of greatness among them as have been in the aborigines of any other nation. And we believe that by possessing the land, we can extinguish the slave trade in the remote interior, stop the feuds that often rage there, and replace the evils under which our heathen brethren are now suffering, by the blessings of peace.

We must bring our aborigines more closely into the social and national compact that binds us both. *We must go to them.* We must carry them the blessings which we now enjoy, and dive into their rich ocean of wealth, instead of awaiting on the sea shore, as we now do, for the scum that the tide washes up.

Thursday, the 28th ult., conformably to the Proclamation of His Excellency, the President, was observed throughout Liberia, as a day of Thanksgiving. The citizens of the Republic, grateful for the blessings poured upon them during the year, by Divine Providence, seemed glad of the opportunity of manifesting their gratitude for Divine favor, and imploring a continuance of the same.

On Sunday, the 1st instant, being an anniversary usually celebrated by our citizens, the Rev. E. W. Blyden, according to previous arrangement, preached a national sermon in the M. E. Church, before a large concourse of people. The subject was truly interesting, and was ably treated; it embraced our duty to Liberia and Africa; the work before us, and the men required for the discharge of that duty. Mr. Blyden's sermon set forth many of the faults of which we, as a nation, are guilty, and which are so many obstacles in the way of our "going up and possessing the land."

Monday, the 2d instant, was the day set apart by the young men, on which to celebrate the ever-memorable "first of December." The appropriate exercises were performed in the centre of the Government Square. There were present the President and his cabinet, members of the Legislature, and other distinguished citizens, foreign consuls, &c., &c.

The oration delivered by Mr. J. T. Dimery, was very interesting, and showed great depth as well as a wide range of thought. The subject which was ably treated, was the following: "*The Founders of Liberia—their condition in the land of Oppression; the motives inducing them to emigrate to Africa—and what they have done towards establishing a NEGRO NATIONALITY on the West Coast of Africa.*"

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—On the 29th ultimo, some of the articles intended for the International Exhibition, to be held in London, in 1862, were exhibited in the Hall of Representatives, for the gratification of the citizens.

We regret to say, that owing to the various excitements that have agitated us during the year, we have not made as good a collection as was anticipated at the commencement of the year: however, the Government intend making as good an exhibition as circumstances will allow.

We consider the occasion an important epoch in the history of Liberia; and though we are sorry that the circumstances have not permitted the civilized portion of our citizens to "do their best;" yet we hope that Liberia will make an honorable display, and receive such encouragement, as will tend to hasten her progress.

The Legislature of the Republic convened on the 2d instant. In the House, Hon. E. Wright was unanimously elected Speaker. The members elect were qualified on the 5th instant. The seats of Messrs. McDonough, Schreiner and Strother (House) from Sinoe county were contested; but after investigation, it appeared there was no ground for a contest, and these members were afterwards qualified.

Maryland county will be declared entitled to three Representatives, according to the amendment of the Constitution, more than tentwelfths of the people having voted for the amendment at the last biennial election. S. A. Benson and D. B. Warner are President and Vice President elect, for the next term.

Mr. C. O. Luca and Mrs. J. W. Luca gave their second Grand Concert on Friday evening, the 13th instant, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, by special permission. The concert passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The President delivered his annual message to the Legislature on Saturday, the 7th instant, in the Hall of the House. The message seems to have much interested the members, as well as the large audience of citizens who were present on the occasion. The message appears in the columns of our present number.

We had the honor of being present at a Soiree given last evening, (19th) in the Senate Chamber by the gentlemen of the Montserrado bar, in honor of Judge B. R. Wilson, of the Court of Quarter Ses-

sions and Common Pleas. There were present, besides the lawyers and the Judge, several Senators, Ex-President Roberts, and other citizens; and the company was enlivened by the presence of several ladies, and some exquisite piano music. A set of resolutions in honor of President Benson, for directing the improvements to be made in the Court House and Senate Chamber, and in honor of Judge Wilson for the admirable manner in which he superintended the work, as well as for the honesty and ability with which he presided over the court—was presented and duly seconded. Afterwards several toasts were drank; and the company dispersed at a late hour, well pleased with the enjoyment of the occasion.

Having been compelled to stop the issue of our paper for several months, as soon as the obstructing circumstances were removed, we resumed our work.

We issued a number on the 27th ultimo, and shall continue to issue, perhaps somewhat irregularly, until the first of January, when we shall make a new arrangement in our paper, so as to commence the volume the first of the year.

It is due to subscribers to say, that we will make a deduction in their bills for lost time, and for the unfinished volume which will cease at the last of the present month.

REV. E. W. BLYDEN.—We have inserted in this number a communication from Rev. Mr. Blyden, written while in the United States; but not before published on account of the discontinuation of our paper. It is necessary to say that Mr. Blyden arrived here on the 20th of September last, having remained in America not quite two months. At a meeting of the young men, at which President Benson, Vice President Warner, Ex-President Roberts, and other distinguished gentlemen were present, in the Representative Hall, Mr. Blyden, who, as Chairman of the Committee, had been the bearer of a walking cane, a present from the young men of Liberia to Lord Brougham—made his report, in which he expressed the gratification his Lordship felt, and the appreciation he entertained for the gift. He also read a letter of advice and encouragement from his lordship to the young men, which letter has been before published in our paper. Mr. Blyden then, by request, gave a lecture on his visit to England. The report and lecture were both received with satisfaction.

January 15, 1862.

THE INAUGURATION.—On Monday, the 6th inst., the city was alive with the bustle of the citizens, and the numerous visitors from our sister Counties, and from the St. Paul's River.

At nine o'clock, there was suddenly seen on the Stockton opposite the city, a long line of boats and canoes, bringing many persons, men, women and children, to the city to witness the inauguration of President and Vice President.

The Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. A. F. Johns, L. L. Lloyd, and H. W. Johnson, appointed by the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, had done all that could reasonably be expected to add to the *eclat* of the day. The Government Square was the place selected for the performance of the exercises.

The procession formed in front of the President's Mansion, at 10 3-4 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Chief Marshall B. J. K. Anderson; and on the firing of the signal gun, moved off in the following order:

1. Young Guards. 2. Mayor and City Council. 3. Chief Justice and Associates. 4. Committee of the Senate and House. 5. President and Vice President Elect. 6. Cabinet Officers. 7. Diplomatic Corps. 8. Staff and Field Officers. 9. Officers of the Navy. 10. Citizens generally. 11. Military.

On arriving on the ground, the exercises were as follows:

1. National Air.
2. Administering of oath of Office.
3. Inaugural Address.
4. National Air.

We have published in our present number, the inaugural address of the President, which, in our opinion, surpasses any we have before published in the Herald, in its earnestness of purpose, its spirit of unselfish patriotism, and its advocacy of an outward march in the achievement of our national glory. However, as the address is before our readers, it will speak for itself.

About three o'clock, on the day of inauguration, many hundreds of citizens assembled in the Government Square to partake of the dinner that had been prepared for the occasion. There were present at the dinner, the President and Vice President and Cabinet, Members of the Legislature, Chief Justice and Associate Judges, Representatives of foreign governments, and other distinguished persons.

* * This inauguration was the grandest we have ever witnessed in Liberia. May it be a sign of the glory of the administration of Mr. Benson and Mr. Warner for their official term; and a faint type of the glory that is yet to dawn on our beloved country.

On this occasion, most of the animosity of party feeling seemed buried in the past; and Liberians appeared once more as brothers, who have a common interest—a common destiny.

INAUGURATION OF LIBERIA COLLEGE.—On Thursday, the 23d, we were present at the ceremonies of inaugurating the College. In the number present, were the President and Cabinet, Members of the Legislature, Distinguished Foreigners, the Clergy, and other citizens. Hon. B. J. Drayton delivered the introductory address. Hon. J. J. Roberts, LL. D., and Rev. E. W. Blyden, Professor of the Greek and Latin languages and literature, delivered their inaugural addresses. The exercises were interspersed with music.

We were well pleased with the exercises, and admire the good sense displayed in the addresses.

WE were highly pleased with the substance of a discourse delivered last Sabbath morning by Rev. B. R. Wilson, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Sabbath school of the M. E. Church. The most of the reverend gentleman's propositions were well selected and clearly stated. His amplifications were pretty good, and as full as time would allow him. We regret very much that he did not have time to extend his amplifications further, especially as we do not soon get tired of hearing and being edified by a good, plain, practical sermon.

From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.

By the arrival of the splendid new Cunard steamer *China*, on the 26th March, at the port of New York, we have the *Liberia Herald* for December and January, and letters to date of February 15th.

The steamer *Seth Grosvenor* had been repaired, and resumed her trips, carrying the February mail from Monrovia to Cape Palmas. Dr. Dunbar, of the firm Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, writes, "It affords me great pleasure to inform you that 'the steamer' is again afloat, and in as good condition as ever. She arrived at Cape Palmas on the 14th, and made the trip in less than usual time." President Benson also writes with reference to the steamer as follows: "The *Seth Grosvenor* is repaired, and it is generally agreed to be thoroughly done, so that she will keep in good order two years, if she is kept off the rocks and sand-banks. Her bill for repairs will amount to nearly \$2,000."

The disaster to the steamer deprived the Liberians of regular mail facilities long enough to impress a lasting conviction of her great value. With the steamer in order last summer, the Spanish slave-trader would not have been lost, and a valuable prize would have been secured to the Republic.

The Liberia Government has, we rejoice to say, adopted the policy of making a direct appeal to the colored population of the United States. Hayti, by authenticating agents to present her advantages to the colored people, has secured many hundred emigrants the last year, nearly all of whom, if the privileges accorded to them by Libeira had been presented to them, might have chosen to emigrate to that Republic.

From the Colonization Herald.

We have received the *Liberia Herald* for December 20, 1861, and January 1, and 15, 1862, and find them unusually interesting. Not having room for extracts we have prepared a synopsis of a portion of their contents.

Thursday, the 28th of November, was appropriately observed as a day of Thanksgiving; and on Monday, December 2d, was celebrated

the "ever memorable first of December." Exercises were performed in Government Square, including an oration by Mr. J. T. Dimery, before the President and his Cabinet, Foreign Consuls, and distinguished citizens. The Legislature commenced its annual session on the second of December. Hon. E. W. Wright was unanimously elected Speaker of the House. On the 21st of December, the brig John H. Jones from New York, November 8th, arrived at Monrovia, with emigrants and several returned Liberians. The Agent of the United States for liberated Africans, reports that three thousand two hundred and forty-three of these people, landed during the year 1860, were on hand September 3, 1861, and that the Government of Liberia have, in good faith, fulfilled their contract in reference to said recaptives. Joseph A. Peacher invites attention to his sash, door, and blind factory, at the interior settlement of Carysburg. He warrants his manufactures inferior to none imported in workmanship and variety of style, and as cheap as any from abroad. E. J. Roye, a successful merchant, advertises that he has "cash and available funds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, which he will use to purchase cotton, to stimulate its immediate growth."

On Thursday, the 23d of January, the Liberia College at Monrovia, was opened with appropriate ceremonies. The Hon. B. J. Drayton delivered an able oration; and Hon. J. J. Roberts, and Rev. E. W. Blyden, Professor, made inaugural addresses. Among those present were President Benson and his Cabinet, and Members of the Legislature.

These are but few of the instances which might be given, illustrating the healthy condition of this prosperous African State. Liberia was never in a more flourishing condition for its citizens, or encouraging to its friends and patrons.

AN HONORABLE DISPLAY.

Earl Russell directed the British steam packet, on its return from Western Africa, in January, to call at Monrovia for such goods and produce as might be destined for the grand International Exhibition during the present year. These have arrived safely in London, and are now in the exhibition building. They are described as numerous, of much variety, creditable to the little Republic, and equal to the hopes of its friends. The collection comprises native African manufactured cotton cloths, instruments worked direct from indigenous iron ore, fancy articles of many kinds, and various products of its fertile soil.

President Benson and Ex-President Roberts have expressed their purpose to visit the Exhibition. It is thought that the former will continue his journey to the United States. Mr. Benson accompanied his parents to Liberia in 1822, when but six years of age, and has not been out of the country since. He is of pure African blood, and enjoys a most excellent reputation.—*ib.*

A FEARFUL EXAMPLE.

The carrying out of the laws against the slave-trade is a work of progress in the right direction. Heretofore the risks have been so small and the profits so gigantic, that many have launched into this diabolical commerce, which has crimsoned and devastated a continent. The execution in New York, on the 21st of February, of Captain Gordon, will be a stunning blow at the traffic as prosecuted under the American flag, while it must elevate the moral standing of the nation before the world.

WEST AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

Recent explorations into the great continent of Africa show that there exists a salubrious interior with noble rivers, lakes, mountains, fertile regions, and numerous inhabitants, many of the latter in a semi-civilized state.

Capt. R. F. Burton, the indefatigable traveller, has sent an account of his examination of Abbeokuta river, which he ascended from Lagos, and found to be navigable till crossed by a ridge of rocks at a place called Aso, which bars any further progress. Captain Burton was continuing his survey of the coast rivers with a view of finding the best means of communication with the interior.

Dr. William Durrant, medical officer of the Niger Exploring Expedition, states in a letter dated London, February 12th, that he observed the further he progressed inland, the less virulent became the climatic diseases; that the native tribes at the confluence of that famous stream with the Tehadda are Mahomedans, and in mental and physical qualities are superior to most of the African nations; and that "cotton grows spontaneously and might be successfully cultivated over a most beautiful and extensive country."

A CORRESPONDENT of the West African Herald alleges that since May, 1860, hundreds of slaves have been brought down from various places on the Volta, in canoes, by that river to Addah, and thence dispatched by the Ahwoonah lagoon to Attokoe, Jellee Coffee, Port Seguro, and Whydah, for shipment, the whole eventually passing within fifty yards of the British port at Imlah. He adds, that in 1860, a steam slaver, the City of Norfolk, called at Addah, a British port at the mouth of the Volta, only fifty-two miles east of Fort James, British Accra, and landed an agent there, who purchased in the neighborhood, and sent by lagoon to Whydah, a great number of the slaves subsequently taken off by the steamer. A report is in circulation to the effect that "Gambia was to be exchanged for the Gaboon, Grand Bassam, Assinee," &c. The importance of such an exchange is dwelt upon, as the Gaboon would offer a most salubrious station for the British squadron.

THE LONDON GAZETTE contains a dispatch from the British Consul at Lagos, and a copy of the treaty of commerce signed by the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, authorizing British subjects to erect factories for the collection and purchase of palm oil and other produce; also to purchase land for the cultivation of cotton, or any other produce; and also to sell and barter produce of the country, and other privileges. In fulfillment of the treaty, a payment of two heads of cowries shall be paid on every 150 gallons of oil, and two strings of cowries for every pound of ivory exported from Porto Novo. Fifteen heads of cowries to be paid for making public the readiness of any merchant to trade. A similar treaty was also concluded with the chiefs of Badagry, the traders to pay one and a half heads of cowries on every 150 gallons of oil, and two strings of cowries on every pound of ivory exported from Badagry. The payment of one head per thirty gallons hitherto charged on palm oil coming from Porto Novo, and all other charges and imports on produce, to cease.

A GEOGRAPHICAL problem has just been solved by the confirmation of the existence of a range of mountains covered with eternal snow in the equatorial regions of Eastern Africa. When the existence of these mountains—Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenia—were first reported by the missionaries, Krapf and Rebman, who had explored the country from Mombas in 1847, doubts were thrown upon their statements by theoretical geographers, who were unable to reconcile them with their preconceived hypotheses. The whole question has now, however, been set at rest by the account of a journey to the "Ethiopian Olympus," performed by a German and English gentleman, Baron Von der Decken and Mr. R. Thornton, the latter of whom was formerly connected with Dr. Livingstone's expedition. The Baron relates in a letter dated Zanzibar, Nov. 12, 1861, how, by a triangulation of the country from Mombas to Mount Kilimanjaro, he has determined its height to be 21,000 feet, the uppermost 3,000 feet being covered with snow. Nineteen days were occupied in a survey of this stupendous mountain from various sides, but 8,000 feet was the highest point of actual ascent reached by the traveller, who was imperfectly prepared for the laborious task. The discovery has an important bearing on the "source of the Nile" question, and it is more probable that the sacred river is fed by the eternal snows of the mountain, than that it issues from Lake Nyanza, according to the theory of the late English traveller, Cape. Speke.

SERVICES IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

One of the most interesting features of the Mission of the Church (Episcopal) Missionary Society in Sierra Leone is, that therein are brought together natives of the various portions of the continent of Africa. The population is composed chiefly of re-

captured slaves. It is stated that one hundred different languages are spoken among them. This, of course, affords remarkable facilities for sending the Gospel to portions of Africa from which these prisoners were taken.

The following extract relates to the employment of agencies thus prepared :

The religious services in the Colony have from its first days been performed in the English language, as the variety of native languages has induced the inhabitants to adopt English as their ordinary medium of communication. But regarding Sierra Leone as a basis for the Yoruba Mission, and for other missions in the interior of Africa, it becomes important to keep up in Sierra Leone some of the leading missionary languages of Africa, in the hope that suitable native teachers may be prepared, in the educational establishments of Sierra Leone, for employment in their fatherland. With this view, a service in Yoruba is kept up in Kissy by Isaac Spencer, a catechist. It takes place immediately after the morning service, and is well attended. The average number is from 100 to 150. "The Yoruba people seem to take a great delight in this service, as the most ignorant can understand the word of God in their own language."

The following narrative occurs in the journal of the Rev. George Nicol :

On Trinity Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, according to arrangement, came up to Regent, and conducted an entire service, and administered the holy communion in Ibo. It was proposed several weeks before, that there should be a large gathering of as many Ibos as could be conveniently called together, for the purpose of hearing in their own language the wonderful works of God. The morning service was conducted in English. Mr. Taylor read the prayers, and I preached from Isaiah 45 : 22. I alluded to the importance of the occasion which had especially called us together. The sacrament was, for the first time in the history of this colony, to be administered in their own language. Nearly four hundred communicants presented themselves before the holy table. Mr. Taylor, in a very impressive manner, delivered the bread and cup in Ibo, and I followed in English. It was a solemn season, and was made a blessing to many a soul. The afternoon service was conducted entirely in Ibo. Many were melted to tears; and at the close of the service one and another said to me : "We are without excuse; we have heard the word of God read and preached in our own language." On Monday, we had a large Ibo missionary meeting, when Mr. Taylor interested his hearers by giving them a detailed account of the Lord's work at Onitsha. I have great pleasure in stating that Regent church has two christian teachers laboring in heathen lands, John Smart at Onitsha, and Henry Green at Ibadan, in the Yoruba country. We thank God for this.

From the Colonization Herald.

INDEPENDENCE AND RECOGNITION.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society has, whenever a suitable opportunity offered, called attention to this interesting and important measure. It has just renewed the effort. At the last meeting of its Board of Managers, a memorial to Congress was approved and ordered to be forwarded for presentation. This latter has been faithfully attended to. Subjoined is this document, bringing out, as it does, not only the duty and interest of our rulers in this respect, but the moral and philanthropic reasons inducing an early acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia:

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society respectfully represents—

That Liberia became an independent Republic July 26th, 1847, and has since exercised all the functions, power and attributes of a sovereign nation. It has by equitable purchase secured a territory extending along the western coast of Africa upwards of six hundred miles, and inland from thirty to fifty. About twelve thousand have emigrated from this country, who, with several hundred thousand native Africans intermingled with them, constitute its population. Living under the influence of a constitution and laws modelled after our own, they have made rapid advances in education, morality and true religion. They have extirpated slavery and the slave trade not only within their jurisdiction, but as far as their influence extends. Possessed of important natural resources, a friendly intercourse with them could not fail to greatly benefit our national commerce, and, by means of communication constantly growing through these channels of trade, the colored people in our midst would become more inclined to settle in Africa.

It would seem especially proper that the Government of the United States should formally recognize the nationality of Liberia, already acknowledged by France, Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburg, Portugal, and the Kingdom of Italy. The non-performance of this act burdens the vessels and trade of that country with discriminating dues and charges which are driving them to European ports, where they are freely welcomed. Declared to be entitled to respect under the law of nations they would return to trade with us, and the more readily with the conviction that this was only another development of that generous policy that laid the foundations of the Republic.

Your memorialists respectfully and earnestly request that the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and its existence as a nation, may be recognized by the Government of the United States.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill was signed by the President yesterday, and returned to Congress accompanied by a special message from the President in the following words:

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:*

The act entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia" has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the national capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been, in my mind, any question upon the subject except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act.

In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, "but not thereafter," and there is no saving for minors, femmes-covert, insane, or absent persons. I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

APRIL 16, 1862.

The State Constitutional Convention of Illinois, on the 5th instant, discussed the article which prevents negroes and mulattoes from emigrating into that State, and prohibits them from exercising the rights of suffrage, and requires the General Assembly to pass laws to carry out the provisions of the article. The article was adopted by sections in Committee of the Whole. The report was then submitted to the Convention, and concurred in by vote of 45 against 13.

"THE FUTURE OF AFRICA"—being Addresses and Sermons, etc. etc., delivered in the Republic of Liberia, by Rev. Alex. Crummell, B. A. Queen's College, Cambridge.

This work appears from the press of Charles Scribner, New York. This work speaks well for the ability and literary reputation of its author, as well as for his concern for his country and his race. Mr. Crummell is a Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the College of Liberia.

"THE HAND OF GOD WITH THE BLACK RACE."—A discourse delivered before the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, by Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary of Princeton, New Jersey.

This able Discourse, which we have but just received, but had no opportunity to peruse, will doubtless attract the attention of those who wish to fulfil their duties towards Africa.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

The Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, on the 25th of last month, in expectation of an increased number of emigrants, postponed the departure of the expedition from Baltimore to Liberia to the *first of June*. The friends of this Society are requested to make known the change, and all who wish a passage will please apply immediately to this office, Washington City, or to James Hall & Co., 65 Second Street, Baltimore.

PRESIDENT BENSON

ON HIS WAY, (PROBABLY NOW) IN ENGLAND.

OFF TENERIFFE, April 1, 1862, 10 o'clock, A. M.

"We are just running into port at Teneriffe, where this and other letters will be mailed. The captain thinks we will anchor within a couple of hours, and will sail again this afternoon or evening. I am pleased to be able to say, that I have already improved by the voyage; and that all the Liberians are doing pretty well—eight Liberians are passengers."

"Respectfully,

"BENSON."

VOTE IN THE U. S. SENATE ON THE RECOGNITION OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was taken up.

The bill passed as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas,) Latham, McDougall, Merrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson (Mass.), Wright—32.

Nays.—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke, and Thompson—7.

SLAVE TRADE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.—A Washington dispatch, dated April 10th, to the New York Times, says:

"The President sent a message to the Senate to-day, covering a treaty recently agreed upon by Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, and the correspondence relating to the African Slave Trade. The President, without expressing any opinion on the subject, transmitted the papers to the Senate, for its ratification or rejection.

"If ratified, the Government of Great Britain will then pass upon the subject. If the treaty, as now drawn up by the Ministers of the two Governments, is finally agreed upon, and becomes law, it is believed that, by a thorough compliance with its provisions, the slave trade will cease to exist in less than ten years."

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1862.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--|
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | |
| <i>Henniker</i> —Washington Berry, \$1, Horace Childs, \$2, Rev. J. M. R. Eaton, \$1, Mrs. M. L. N. Conner, \$2, and A. D. L. Conner, \$3, - - - | 9 00 | |
| VERMONT. | | |
| By Rev. F. Butler— | | |
| <i>Brattleboro'</i> —N. B. Williston, \$10, E. Kirkland, A. Van Dorn, C. F. Thompson, \$3 each, S. Root, Charles L. Mead, \$2 each, Gov. F. Holbrook, L. G. Mead, D. B. Thompson, A. H. Wright, Jas. A. Chase, R. W. Clarke, Dr. W. H. Rockwell, Friend at Sabbath School Concert, \$1 each, W. Felton, 50 cents, A Lady at Sabbath School Concert, 25 cents, Center Congregational Sabbath School, in aid of Sabbath Schools in Liberia, \$20, - - - | 51 75 | |
| <i>Norwich</i> —Cong'l Church and Society, \$10, Hon. Aaron Loveland, \$1, - - - | 11 00 | |
| <i>West Brattleboro'</i> —Cong. Church and Society, - - - | 9 14 | |
| <i>Windsor</i> —Hiram Harlow, Luther C. White, Henry Wardner, S. R. Stocker, C. Coolidge, \$5 each, A. Wardner, \$4, J. T. Freeman, P. Merrifield, J. W. Hubbard, \$1 each, L. W. Lawrence, 50 cents, in part annual collection, - - - | 32 50 | |
| | 104 39 | |
| CONNECTICUT. | | |
| By Rev. John Orcutt— | | |
| <i>New Britain</i> —F. H. North, \$25, C. B. Irwin, H. E. Russell, F. T. Stanley, Oliver Stanley, H. Stanley, each \$5, Mrs. Rockwell, \$3, - - - | 53 00 | |
| <i>New Haven</i> —Mrs. L. L. Soule, A. R. Street, each \$10, Miss Eliza Sherman, R. S. Fellows, Wells Southworth, W. W. Boardman, each \$5, Charles L. Chaplain, Wm. Johnson, Mrs. A. N. Skinner, Mrs. Henry Ives, each \$3, E. Bowditch, W. Peck, Mrs. S. A. Stevens, Miss Mary Dutton, Mrs. Isaac Beers, L. Bradley, | | |
| Dr. E. H. Bishop, L. Roberti, Samuel Noyes, Miss Annie C. Soule, each \$2, Mrs. J. B. Bowditch, William Franklin, Miss E. Robinson, John Ritter, L. A. Daggett, Mrs. Sarah Bristol, each \$1, J. Olmstead, 50 cents, - - - | 78 50 | |
| <i>Hartford</i> —E. K. Root, Mrs. Samuel Colt, each \$5; S. Spencer, \$3, S. G. Savage, Miss A. Goodman, Mrs. J. B. Corning, A. R. Hillier, E. W. Parsons, J. Langdon, each \$1, Cash 25 cents, - - - | 19 25 | |
| <i>Windsor Locks</i> —Collection in Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Allen, - - - | 32 08 | |
| | 182 78 | |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. | | |
| Miscellaneous, - - - | 879 32 | |
| OHIO. | | |
| <i>Goshen</i> —Rev. J. C. Benticon, - - - | 4 00 | |
| NEBRASKA TERRITORY. | | |
| <i>Omaha</i> —John Harris, - - - | 6 00 | |
| | 1,184 49 | |
| FOR REPOSITORY. | | |
| MAINE. — <i>South Freeport</i> —Sam'l Bliss, to March, 1862, \$2. <i>Augusta</i> —Edward Rouse, for 1862, \$1, - - - | 3 00 | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Henniker</i> —Jonas Wallace, - - - | 1 00 | |
| VERMONT. — <i>Newbury</i> —David Johnson, to May, 1862, - - - | 5 00 | |
| OHIO. — <i>Goshen</i> —Rev. J. S. Benticon, for 1862, \$1. <i>Cincinnati</i> —Young Men's Mercantile Library, 1862, 75 cents, - - - | 8 75 | |
| WISCONSIN. — <i>East Randolph</i> —Rev. Robert Blackburn, for 1862, - - - | 1 00 | |
| Total Repository..... | \$8 75 | |
| Donations..... | 305 17 | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 879 32 | |
| Aggregate Amount..... | \$1,193 24 | |

APPEAL.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, CAPE PALMAS, AFRICA.

This building, commenced in faith, is now ready to be occupied. It is beautifully situated, substantially built, and will furnish 16 beds for patients, in well ventilated apartments. We have a resident physician, and a Christian lady, his mother, as matron. The Institution will be open to seamen, to colonists and to natives. We have no debt; everything has been paid for, during the three years since we commenced the building.

Now we need, 1st, Aid to support poor patients. We want benevolent individuals, Sunday Schools or societies, to support one or more beds, at \$125 per annum. It cannot be expected, however, that these beds will be continually occupied, but any surplus funds arising therefrom will be devoted to the general expenses of the Institution; a back building is yet to be erected, for a kitchen, &c.

2d. With regard to furniture:—We have chairs, bedsteads, and a small supply of bedding; but need various articles *suitable for a hospital, such as reflection will suggest*, among them, articles of tin-ware and crockery, pails, spoons, knives and forks, cups and saucers, plates, tumblers; dry-goods, as bed-ticking, toweling, bleached and unbleached cotton, 8 yards of oil-cloth, coal oil and lamps, 1 pump, and 3 barrels cement for cistern; groceries and medicines. Should any of these articles be donated to the Hospital, they may be sent to the care of MARTIN HOFFMAN ROBERTS, No. 103 Pearl Street, New York, for the Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN, Cape Palmas.

CAPE PALMAS, *March 12th*, 1862.

~~NOTE~~ NOTE.—A vessel will sail from New York for Cape Palmas about the 1st of June.

The above was received too late for insertion in our present number, but at the urgent request of Mr. Roberts we give it place upon an extra leaf.

not a single death occurred during its progress—a result to be attributed mainly to the use of quinine as soon as the river was reached, as well as to the general excellence of the equipment and arrangements of the expedition.

Encouraged by this result, Mr. Laird prevailed on the Government to enter into contracts for annual voyages up the river, and for this purpose built the steamers *Dayspring*, *Sunbeam* and *Rainbow*, which have made repeated ascents. The *Dayspring*, having reached Rabba, on the Niger, in safety, was lost in a rapid a few miles above that place; and the *Sunbeam* is now on the coast waiting the rising of the river for another ascent. Mr. Laird also established trading depots at the confluence of the Niger and Chad, and at various places lower down, which are still in active operation.

It is due to the memory of Mr. Laird to state that he persevered in these undertakings with little or no prospect of personal advantage, and that, while in early life he participated to some extent in African exploration, he also deserves credit for his steadfast endeavors to promote the geographical discoveries of others.

ADMIRALTY SURVEYS.

Africa.—On the west coast of Africa six sheets of the *Kawar* or Niger, by Lieutenant Glover, R. N., on the scale of one inch, and a detailed plan of the port of Lagos, have been published during the past year. At the Cape Colony, Mr. Francis Skead, R. N., has completed a large plan of Table Bay, on the scale of 8 inches; he has also re-examined the lower part of the Kongone, one of the safest entrances of the Zambesi. In the Red Sea, in the Strait of Jubal, Commander Mansell and Mr. Hull, in addition to their services on the coast of Syria, have re-examined the Ashrafi reef, and determined the site for a lighthouse, which it is hoped may be shortly built by the Egyptian Government, as it is much required in the narrow passage of that Strait.

*AFRICA—LIVINGSTONE AND SPEKE.

The past year has been characterised rather by the publication of previously completed journeys, and by the outset of new expeditions, than by any accomplished work of actual exploration.

Livingstone is almost the only traveller who has advanced far into Africa since our last Anniversary; and even his journeyings, in which he took back to their home the remnant of that faithful Makololo body-guard whom their chief had confided to his honor, lay too near his previously described route to afford much geographical novelty. We have, however, from his pen and from that of his brother an exceedingly graphic re-description, careful measurements, and a small map of the unique cataract of Mosioatunya, popularly called in England the Victoria Falls. They show that Livingstone, in his previous journey, had so anxiously avoided exaggeration as to fall into the

*F. Galton, Esq., Hon. Sec. R. G. S.

opposite error, and that he had considerably underrated the scale of this marvellous cataract. It now appears that the river is upwards of a mile in breadth, and that, when flowing over a level country, it comes suddenly upon a connected series of deep and narrow chasms running in abrupt zigzags athwart its bed, but hardly extending beyond it: these finally widen out, and lead away in the general direction of its course. Into the first of the chasms, which happens to be less than 100 yards across, the entire Zambesi tumbles at a single leap (but in many divisions, at least at the time of extreme low water) to a depth of 400 feet, and thus disappears from the surface of the land. After its fall, the river is visible from occasional points of view, struggling in those strangely-contracted and tortuous depths through which it has to make its further way.

By our last intelligence Livingstone's new steamer had reached the mouth of the Zambesi, and he had started in her to explore the Rufuma River, which may prove the most convenient highway from the coast, to the Shirwa and Niassa lakes. Bishop Mackenzie accompanied Livingstone. He had arrived, with about ten members of the Oxford and Cambridge mission, ready to commence operations at such point as Livingstone might recommend. Yielding to his urgency, he has postponed fixing on any locality until the Rufuma shall have been examined: in the mean time the other members of the Bishop's party are located in healthy quarters, in the Comoro Islands. Sad news has been received of the mortality among a party of missionaries who were despatched to the Makololo overland from the Cape.

Between the Rufuma River and the latitude of Zanzibar, we have to lament the failure of two expeditions undertaken with great zeal. The scientific German traveller Roscher was murdered close to the Niassa Lake, and the Baron von Decken, who started from Zanzibar in prosecution of Roscher's discoveries, and in search of his papers, has been robbed, repulsed, and compelled to return. However, in despite of this mischance, his energy is unabated, and he proposes a fresh attempt on a more northern district of Eastern Africa.*

Captain Speke has taken the first step on his adventurous journey towards the sources of the White Nile. At the date of his last letters† he had attained the high plateau of the interior, over which an unobstructed course lay along his old route to the Nianza Lake.

*Intelligence has just been received by Sir R. Murchison, that the geologist, Mr. Thornton, formerly attached to Dr. Livingstone's expedition, had, after recent travels in the neighborhood of the Zambesi, arrived at Zanzibar, and undertaken to accompany the Baron von Decken, who was on the point of starting for the snowy mountains of Kilimandjaro.

†P. S.—*July 15th.* The last accounts of the expedition of Captains Speke and Grant, communicated by Lieut. Colonel Rigby, from Zanzibar, are dated Dec. 12th, 1860, from Khoko in Western Ugogo. The travellers had encountered heavy rains, and had lost some of the native followers and mules; but, nothing dispirited, they had killed rhinoceroses, buffaloes, many varieties of antelope, zebras, pigs, and a giraffe, and were proceeding to Tura and Kazeh.

Beyond its southern shore that district of mystery begins, whence we shall anxiously watch for his emergence into the basin of the White Nile. But lest he might arrive in distress at those barbarous outposts of North African commerce during the dead season of the year, when no civilized help is to be hoped for, and when adverse winds and heavy rains make further progress impossible either by water or by land, the Council of this Society has made every effort to utilise the proffered services of Mr. Petherick. That gentleman, H. B. M.'s Vice Consul at Khartum, who is eminently capable from his position and his experience to render the desired assistance, offered to station himself at Gondokoro until July next, with well-armed and provisioned boats, to await the coming of Captain Speke. On our appealing for the necessary funds to the public, by a circular, in which the urgency of the case was explained, we must all have been gratified to witness the liberal response which that appeal elicited. A sufficient sum was speedily subscribed to carry out the above objects, and Mr. Petherick started last month on his journey.

Two travellers, stimulated by the first news of Speke's discovery of the Nyanza Lake, have anticipated him by a whole year in his present attempt. Both M. Legean and Dr. Peney left Khartum last summer, on the same errand, but by different routes—the former by Kordofan, and overland to the south; the latter in company with a large Egyptian expedition, by boats, to Gondokoro. Dr. Peney appears to have finally set at rest a long-disputed geographical fact, namely, the altitude of Khartum above the sea level. By the published results of a large number of barometrical observations, he describes it to be 1,100 English feet.

Lastly, some allusion must be made to the travels and sketch-map of Miani, who describes his route far beyond Gondokoro through a rugged and mountainous country traversed by the White Nile.

There is yet another traveller, the Austrian Consul at Khartum, Dr. Heuglin, in whom German geographers take an especial interest. He has started for Wadai, in search of the lost papers of Dr. Vogel, and with the intention of further research.

*West Africa.**—In Western Africa the energies of England during the past year have unhappily been more engaged in hostile collisions than in geographical research. The interesting republic of colored men in Liberia has, like our own Australian colonies, encouraged exploration into the unknown interior behind their settlements, which produced the results obtained by Seymour and Sims, which were referred to in the last Address. The first of these enterprising travellers started on a fresh expedition, hoping to penetrate still further into the interior; but he has fallen a sacrifice to the hardships and dangers to which he was exposed. He was a man whose name ought not to be consigned to oblivion. As one of the generally unfortunate class of persons of mixed African race, by birth Americans, he had not the advantage of early education, but he zealously improved such

* Dr. Hodgkin, Hon. Foreign Sec. R. G. S.

opportunities for self-instruction as came in his way; and it is doubtless to this cause that much of the value of the information which his energy and perseverance enabled him to collect is to be ascribed. Although he did not pretend to assign or correct latitudes and longitudes, he was able to note the character of the country, its soils and productions, in a manner well suited to advance the interests of commerce and civilization. His companion, James L. Sims, has for the present settled down, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits.

Some really interesting and valuable information regarding Western Africa, not however strictly geographical, is given by Robert Campbell, who appeared before the Geographical Society last year, in his pamphlet on Lagos, Abbeokuta, &c., printed in Philadelphia; and Alexander Crummell, a colored graduate and ordained minister of Oxford, now a resident of Cape Palmas, and whose name appears in the President's Address of last year, has also published an important article in relation to the productions and capabilities of the same part of the world.

*DuChaillu.**—Among the great problems which remained to be solved in South Africa, one of striking interest, which was alluded to at our last Anniversary, has been answered by M. DuChaillu, a Frenchman by birth and education, and now a naturalized citizen of the United States. We have since had an opportunity of hearing from the traveller himself an account of his strange experience, of seeing his collection of huge anthropoid apes, quadrupeds, reptilia, and numerous birds, and of reading the detailed narrative of his eventful wanderings.

Livingstone was the first to reveal to us the great and important fact, that the region of Central Africa, extending northwards from the Cape Colony to 8° of S. lat., is a plateau-land occupied by great lakes, the waters of which, as previously suggested by Sir R. Murchison, would be found to escape to the sea through gorges in subtending mountain-chains of greater altitude than the central watery plains. DuChaillu, on his part, has so extended his adventurous explorations from the Western coast, north and south of the equator, as to describe for the first time the complicated river-drainage near the coast, which he has laid down on a map, and also to demonstrate that a lofty wooded chain extends so far into the heart of the continent as apparently to form a band of separation between Northern and Southern Africa. In many a tract to the north of this lofty zone, Mahomedanism has extended sway; but to the south of it, in these meridians at least, no green flag of the Prophet has yet been unfurled; while a few zealous missionaries, living on the coasts under the Equator, and on both sides of the mouth of the river Gaboon, have established centres whence to propagate the Gospel of Christ. It was in one of those seats of the missionaries that young DuChaillu, taken thither by his father who traded in the products of the country, first learnt the rudiments of the languages of the adjacent tribes, and obtained sufficient information to induce him, on his return to his adopted

*Sir R. Murchison.

home, to fit himself out with presents, medicines, and arms, and then to enter upon one of the boldest ventures which man ever undertook. In vain had the missionaries and trading blacks dissuaded him from such an undertaking, by depicting to him the savage character of the tribes of men (some of them cannibals) among whom he must trust himself, to say nothing of the ferocity of the quadrupeds and the impenetrable nature of the densely-wooded jungles and forests he would have to traverse. An intense love of natural history led him to plunge into these hitherto unexplored wilds. The giant anthropoid ape gorilla,* specimens of which had some years ago been for the first time brought to Europe by traders on the coast, was known to flourish in all his pristine vigor in the interior, and many a curious quadruped and bird were described as being common to that region. The die was therefore resolutely cast by the young naturalist; and, with a few black carriers and canoes, and without one white attendant, he dashed into thickets where no European had ever put his foot. Gaining the goodwill of chief after chief, and being probably considered by their sable majesties as a white spirit whose wrath might be fatal to them, and whom they must therefore propitiate, he has been enabled not merely to describe the singular habits both of the people and of the wild animals, but also to make a sketch-map of the region, and to define the course of the chief rivers, before and after they unite in a net-work of streams near the coast. When at the extreme eastern point of his tours, the information he derived from the natives led him to believe that the rocky and densely-wooded mountains really extended for so great a distance to the east that they might be supposed to send out embranchments into those highlands north of the Unianyembe Lake of Burton and Speke, which these authors called the Mountains of the Moon. Including periods of return to his friends the missionaries on the coast, and his voyages to and fro, he occupied nearly four years in these arduous explorations, and got together a greater quantity of apes, quadrupeds, and birds (some of them never before seen) than probably ever fell to the lot of one unassisted traveller. It is not our province here to estimate the scientific value of these animals, but we know that, in the opinion of Owen and some of the first zoologists of Europe and America,† M. DuChaillu has not only added greatly to their previous

*Though a few years only have elapsed since specimens of the great gorilla ape were first brought to Europe, there seems to be no doubt that Hanno, a Carthaginian navigator who reached the western coast of Africa southwards, did bring back the skins of the females of certain hairy creatures called *Topiyyai*, and suspended them in the temple of Juno at Carthage, as evidences of the discoveries he had made. (See the *Periplus of Hanno*, and DuChaillu's "*Equatorial Africa*," p. 343.)

†See Hartlaub's "*System der Ornithologie West Africas*," 8vo., Bremen, 1857, (Preface.) Also Cassin's "*Description of New Species of Birds from Western Africa*;" "*Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia, during the years 1855-6-7-8-9." Appended to these papers, extracts have been printed in his absence from letters to his correspondents—thus furnishing an independent record in the United States of the several journeys of DuChaillu.

acquaintance with the fauna of South Africa, but has by his clear and animated descriptions, convinced them that he has been as close an eye-witness of the habits of the gorilla and his associates as he proved himself to be their successful assailant. Strikingly attractive and wonderful as are his descriptions, they carry in themselves an impress of substantial truthfulness.

He has introduced us to many novelties in a hitherto unknown land, partly mountainous and partly plain, deluged with heavy rains lasting nine months in the year, overgrown with gloomy forests, and sparsely inhabited by man or beasts. Although its native tribes seem to be similar in their superstitions, their ordeals, and their customs, to those we read of elsewhere in African negro-land, the startling fact is presented to us of an avowed system of cannibalism among at least two tribes, who do not appear to be otherwise remarkable for brutality of character. Some passages in DuChaillu's work throw light on the probable origin of this revolting practice. Thus we learn that animal food is exceedingly scarce, and that, while an abundant supply of the vegetables which these negroes cultivate is barely sufficient to supply human wants in their depressing climate, their improvidence constantly reduces them to feed on the still less nutritious produce of the forest. Hence an uncontrollable craving for meat attacks individuals, and constitutes a recognized malady called *gouamba*, characterized by a pitiable state of nervous exhaustion. When this state of things prevails among numerous tribes, each of whom develops its own barbarous customs unchecked by the opinion of the rest, it is credible enough that cannibalism should have been resorted to in many instances, and that its practice should now and then take permanent root and become an established custom. In fact, the same want of animal food in New Zealand led, it is well known, to a similar system of cannibalism, before that country was colonized by Britain.

Aware that the faithful description of a region so exuberant in many natural productions, and inhabited by gigantic apes, and in one part by cannibal races, might probably be doubted, M. DuChaillu is quite prepared to meet all cavillers and objectors. * * *

Let us therefore unite with our practical geographers, Afrow-smith, Findlay, and others, in attaching due merit to the sketch-map on our walls which has resulted from such labors, and let us join the ethnologists in thanking M. DuChaillu for his vivid descriptions of wild and barbarous natives. Above all, let us thank him for the indomitable energy and courage with which he has successfully played the part of a bold geographical pioneer.

THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN AFRICA:

By Colonel LUKE SMITH O'CONNOR, C. B., F. R. G. S.,

Late Governor of the Gambia.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society, December 9, 1861, attention was called to these sketches as sustaining many anecdotes illustrative of African character.

As to the Gambia, which was a noble river, navigable to vessels of 300 tons for a distance of 300 miles from its mouth, little more was known of it beyond the falls of Baraconda than what travellers had told us two and a half centuries ago. Neither did the author consider this to be wondered at, for the nature of the country, its climate, and especially the jealousy and suspicion of the natives, presented almost insuperable barriers to the advance of the white man. "Aye, aye, Sir," said an old chief, "thankee, thankee; your words are sweet and your presents good, but, God be praised, we do not want to learn the white man's knowledge. The cities, the people, the fields, flocks, herds, rivers, forests, are *now* all ours, but once let you get your hand into our nation and you will take the dust from under our feet."

Speaking of the unscrupulous desire to make money, so common to Africans, he said, a negro trader asked his master why he left his own good land and risked his life in Africa? The white man replied, "To make money." "Good," said the black trader, "you are a wise man; but suppose you die, then whom do you make money for?" "For my child," answered the white man. "Ah!" exclaimed the African, "why not sell your child and make money of him?"

Referring to Dr. Livingstone's endeavor to civilize Africans by first obtaining an influence over them before beginning to preach the truths of religion, the President quoted the advice given by Loyola's successor on the course to be pursued in converting back to Catholicism the then Protestant city of Bologna. He said, "We will send missionaries to Bologna, but they shall not say one word about religion. They shall begin first by attending the hospitals, by attending the sick, by attaining influence over them, and establishing their repute as good men. Then let them begin to preach their religion, and they will be listened to."

Finally, the President called upon Mr. Freeman, the lately appointed Governor of the new British settlement of Lagos, to address the meeting.

Mr. Freeman said that hitherto he had never visited Western Africa, but that he had resided for some years in Northern Africa, and there in Tunis and Tripoli, and especially in Ghadames, had seen a great deal of the commerce of Central Africa. He could not but be aware of the great importance of Lagos, in offering a new opening to that commerce. Until lately by far the greater part of it had been carried across the Sahara, a distance of five or six months' journey; too long to be remunerative, unless combined with a trade in slaves. But the slave trade being now abolished in Northern Africa, the traffic across the Sahara was rapidly diminishing, and the commerce of the Soudan was consequently seeking a new outlet in some part of the western coast. Lagos was eminently suited to be that outlet, owing to its neighborhood to the mouths of the Niger, and means of overland access to the confluence of the Benue and Chadda. Thence Kano, the chief emporium of Central Africa, might be reached in a fortnight, and both Sokoto and Timbuctu were accessible. He thoroughly agreed with the President on the importance of gaining an influence over the Africans before attempting to convert them, and he believed by opening a trade from Lagos we should obtain that influence.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

Capt. SPEKE writes to Lt. Col. RIGBY, H. B. M. Consul at Zanzibar, dated Khoko in Western Ugogo, 12th December, 1860:

Our Kiraungozi and nearly all the porters have run away, and our Mozigos are lying on the ground. The rains too are very severe, worse even than an Indian monsoon. Our losses in the rough amount to nine mules, twenty-five slaves of the Sultan, and eighty Wanyam-wesis, so you may imagine our dilemma. But we are not out of spirits. Grant is a very dear friend, and being a good sportsman we get through our days wonderfully. At this place alone I have killed two rhinoceroses and three buffaloes, and Grant, a little further back, killed a giraffe. In addition to these, we have killed numbers and many varieties of antelopes, zebras, pigs, and hyenas.

We often think of you and the great service you have rendered to the expedition by giving us Baraka and the others of your crew; they are the life of the camp. As to Baraka, he is the "father" of his race, and a general of great distinction among the serviles. I do not know what we should have done without him. Bombay, with all his honesty and kind fellow-feeling, has not half the power of command that Baraka has. Would that I had listened to Bombay when at Zanzibar, and had engaged double the number of his "free men," for they do all the work, and do it as an enlightened and disciplined people—so very different from the Sultan's slaves, in whom there is no trust whatever. Many of the Sultan's men I liberated from slavery, and gave them muskets as an earnest of good faith, at the same time telling them they should eventually receive the same amount of wages as all the other "free men;" but they have deserted me, carrying off their weapons, and so reducing my number of guns.

Travelling here is much like marching up the grand trunk road in Bengal; the only things we want are a few laws to prevent desertion, and all would be easy. We are moving to-day with ten days' rations, but only in half-marches, sending the men back from each camp, to bring up the remainder of the loads. It is a tiresome business. At Tura I shall leave many things behind, and push on to Kazeh, to hire more men to fetch them up.

Mr. PETHERICK's last communication is dated Korosko, August 9th, 1861. He was then engaged in sending his effects across the Nubian desert by the overland route to Khartum, and was in daily expectation of the arrival of his new boat from Cairo, together with two members of his party who had not yet joined him.

One if not both of the expeditions that had preceded Mr. Petherick to explore the White Nile, have come to a premature termination. —M. LEJEAN penetrated no further than the Barri country, whence he returned, wearied with the people and suffering from ill health; and Dr. PENNY, after adding materially to our knowledge of the neighborhood of Gondakoro, has unhappily died.

Dr. PENNY's last two letters are now just published. They were addressed to M. Jomard. His last letter is dated May 20th, 1861.

His furthest limit was close upon that of Galuffi, on the same meridian as Gondakoro, and one degree to the south of it. Mr. Galton said that Dr. Peney, in his first journey, seemed to have fallen upon the southernmost portion of Mr. Petherick's route, at a distance of only 60 miles from Gondakoro.

The last news of Dr. LIVINGSTONE is dated April 9th, 1861. Extracts of the letter are given as follows, the Doctor having himself written it in the third person :

"On the 9th of April last, Dr. Livingstone's expedition arrived at Pomony Bay in the island of Johanna, from the river Rovuma. They had ascended the river only 30 miles, when, halting to wood their ship, a mark made on a tree showed that the water was falling at the rate of 6 or 7 inches a day. They had found some parts carrying no more than 5 or 6 feet of water, and as they drew nearly 5 feet, they had to return, lest they should be left fixtures till the flood of next year. The cause of this unsuccessful termination is to be attributed to various delays suffered by the *Pioneer* in the voyage out, making her at last quite two months behind the time for a successful trip up the river. After coaling, they left for the Zambesi, intending to go up the Shire, and then make a road past Murchison cataract on that river to Lake Nyassa. The distance is only 35 miles, and it is hoped that they will carry a boat up above the cataracts, and by that means explore the lake.

"It is also in contemplation to settle the point whether the Rovuma comes out of Nyassa, as asserted by all the people they met, before going in the *Pioneer* again to that river. The Oxford and Cambridge Mission accompany the expedition up the Shire, and it is proposed to place these gentlemen on the plateau of 4,000 feet above the sea, on which stands Mount Zomba. There they are likely to enjoy good health while pursuing their enterprise. They have had a good deal of fever, but no mortality. The healthy season begins in May.

"The Rovuma will probably turn out to be the best entrance into Eastern Africa. It must, however, be navigated with a vessel of light draught, and with the same skill as is required in the above-bridge London passenger boats. On the question whether it actually derives its waters from Nyassa, the Doctor thinks that it cannot come out of the Nyassa he discovered, but from some other lake. The reasons he adduces are: the Nyassa is already known to give off one large river, the Shire. This river never rises nor falls more than 3 feet, nor is its water ever discolored. The Rovuma rises and falls 6 or more feet, becomes very muddy, and no instance is known of one lake giving off two large rivers. The probability, therefore, is, that if the Rovuma does come out of a Nyassa or Nyanza (lake, or piece of water,) it is some other than that discovered by the expedition. It is well known that lakes having no outlets become brackish in the course of ages. This is the case with Shirwa, but Nyassa and Tanganyika are sweet. The former owes its sweetness to the Shire flowing out of it. Does Tanganyika owe its sweetness to the Rovuma?"

Despatch from Dr. BAIKIE, Commander of the Niger Expedition, to Earl Russell, dated Lukoja, September 10th, 1861. Communicated by the Foreign Office.

"MY LORD: The *Sunbeam* arrived on the afternoon of the 31st of August, and by her I received letters and despatches, being the first since 2d March, 1860. Among them was your Lordship's despatch of June, 1860, recalling the expedition; but, after great consideration, I have ventured to defer my return to England until I can again communicate with your Lordship, and this I have done for the following reasons:

"1st. Your Lordship has not yet been informed of the present state of affairs here, nor of what has been done here during the past year.

"2d. My supplies being limited, and my horses having all died, I was prevented from making any lengthened journey; but as I could not be idle, I tried to take advantage of a seemingly favorable state of affairs, and accordingly made a settlement at this spot.

"3d. The King of Nupe, the most powerful next to the Sultan of Sokoto, being desirous of seeing a market for European produce here, entered into relations with us, and undertook to open various roads for the passage of caravans, traders and canoes to this place, which promise he has faithfully performed; I, on my part, on the strength of the general tenor of my instructions, and faith in Mr. Laird's intentions, giving him to understand that it was the desire of H. M.'s Government to have a trading station here.

"4th. During our late distressed state, the King of Nupe behaved most kindly and liberally towards us, and, besides frequent presents, lent us cowries for our current expenses, so that I am now in his debt £70, or thereabouts; and during the very limited stay of the steamer here, eleven days and a half, it was totally impossible to communicate with and pay the king, and it would have been a most ungracious and impolitic act, after his extreme kindness, to have left the place in his debt, and one which I feel assured your Lordship would not have approved of.

"5th. Because, having secured a position here, and the place promising so well, I hardly feel justified in giving it up without first communicating with your Lordship

"Both the Rev. Mr. Crowther and Captain Walker, agent for the late Mr. Laird's executors, have expressed themselves most favorably impressed with the condition of the place, with its value as a central position and place for trade, and with the importance of keeping it up; and Mr. Crowther will send his views at length to England. I have reduced my staff as much as possible. Mr. Dalton is going to England; I have sent one servant to Sierra Leone, one to Lagos, and another is only prevented from also going by his being at Bida, and the leaving of the steamer before he can possibly reach it; and I am remaining with only two young men and my native followers. I have started a regular market here, and have established the recognition of Sunday as a non-trading day, and the exclusion of slaves from our market. Already traders come to us from Kabbi, Kano, and other.

parts of Hausa, and we hope, ere long, to see regular caravans with ivory and other produce. I have arranged with the Rev. Mr. Crowther again to try to open a road to Lagos by Ibadan, and at the end of this month I shall send off a messenger by this route to meet Mr. Crowther at Abbeokuta, and to return with other people.

"The step I am taking is, I can assure your Lordship, not lightly adopted. After a prolonged absence from England, to stay another season here without any Europeans, with only a faint prospect of speedy communication, and after all my experience of hunger and difficulty last year, is by no means an inviting prospect. But what I look to are the securing for England a commanding position in Central Africa, and the necessity for making a commencement. I have consulted with the Rev. Mr. Crowther, and that gentleman agrees with me in the expediency of what I am about to do, and in consequence of my determination he has left one of his followers with his family in charge of his mission station at the town of Gbebe on the opposite shore. But I would respectfully request that, should your Lordship see fit to recall me, another may be appointed in my place who should have consular authority, and whom I might personally introduce as my successor, and who would alike represent England here, and at the same time protect the many people who have trusted the white men, and who have gathered round me."

THE SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HER
MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. CONCLUDED AT WASH-
INGTON, APRIL 7TH, 1862.

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to render more effectual the means hitherto adopted for the suppression of the slave trade carried on upon the coast of Africa, have deemed it expedient to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the right honorable Richard Bickerton Pemell, Lord Lyons, a Peer of her United Kingdom, a Knight Grand Cross of her most honorable Order of the Bath, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties mutually consent that those ships of their respective navies which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose, as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the African slave trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose; or of having, during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers, been engaged in the African slave trade, contrary to the provisions of this treaty; and that such cruisers may detain, and send or carry away such vessel, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon.

In order to fix the reciprocal right of search in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the object of this treaty, and at the same time avoid doubts, disputes, and complaints, the said right of search shall be understood in the manner and according to the rules following:

First. It shall never be exercised except by vessels-of-war, authorized expressly for that object, according to the stipulations of this treaty.

Secondly. The right of search shall in no case be exercised with respect to a vessel of the navy of either of the two Powers, but shall be exercised only as regards merchant vessels; and it shall not be exercised by a vessel-of-war of either contracting party within the limits of a settlement or port, nor within the territorial waters of the other party.

Thirdly. Whenever a merchant vessel is searched by a ship-of-war, the commander of the said ship shall, in the act of so doing, exhibit to the commander of the merchant vessel the special instructions by which he is duly authorized to search, and shall deliver to such commander a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the vessel he commands, and also declaring that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel is employed in the African slave trade, or is fitted up for the said trade. When the search is made by an officer of the cruiser who is not the commander, such officer shall exhibit to the captain of the merchant vessel a copy of the before mentioned special instructions, signed by the commander of the cruiser; and he shall in like manner deliver a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruiser in which he sails, and the object of the search, as above described. If it appears from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that it is employed on lawful objects, the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vessel that the search has been made in pursuance of the aforesaid special instructions; and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue its voyage. The rank of the officer who makes the search must not be less than that of lieutenant in the navy, unless the command, either by reason of death or other cause, is at the time held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fourthly. The reciprocal right of search and detention shall be

exercised only within the distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the island of Cuba.

ARTICLE II.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding article into execution, it is agreed—

First. That all the ships of the navies of the two nations which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the African slave trade, shall be furnished by their respective governments with a copy of the present treaty, of the instructions for cruisers annexed thereto (marked A,) and of the regulations for the mixed courts of justice annexed thereto (marked B,) which annexes respectively shall be considered as integral parts of the present treaty.

Secondly. That each of the high contracting parties shall from time to time communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders. The said commanders shall hold the rank of captain in the navy, or at least that of lieutenant, it being nevertheless understood that the instructions originally issued to an officer holding the rank of lieutenant of the navy, or other superior rank, shall, in case of his death or temporary absence, be sufficient to authorize the officer on whom the command of the vessel has devolved, to make the search, although such officer may not hold the aforesaid rank in the service.

Thirdly. That if at any time the commander of a cruiser of either of the two nations shall suspect that any merchant vessel under the escort or convoy of any ship or ships of war of the other nation carries negroes on board, or has been engaged in the African slave trade, or is fitted out for the purpose thereof, the commander of the cruiser shall communicate his suspicions to the commander of the convoy, who, accompanied by the commander of the cruiser, shall proceed to the search of the suspected vessel; and in case the suspicions appear well founded, according to the tenor of this treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent to one of the places where the mixed courts of justice are stationed, in order that it may there be adjudicated upon.

Fourthly. It is further mutually agreed that the commanders of the ships of the two navies, respectively, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the aforesaid instructions.

ARTICLE III.

As the two preceding articles are entirely reciprocal, the two high contracting parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects or citizens may incur by an arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this indemnity shall be borne by the government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention; and that the search and detention of vessels specified in the first article of this treaty shall be effected only by ships which may form part of the two

navies, respectively, and by such of those ships only as are provided with the special instructions annexed to the present treaty, in pursuance of the provisions thereof. The indemnification for the damages of which this article treats shall be paid within the term of one year, reckoning from the day in which the mixed court of justice pronounces its sentence.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of the first article of this treaty, there shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, three mixed courts of justice, formed by an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their respective governments. These courts shall reside, one at Sierra Leone, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and one at New York.

But each of the two high contracting parties reserves to itself the right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of the court or courts held within its own territories.

These courts shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the present treaty, and according to the regulations and instructions which are annexed to the present treaty, and which are considered an integral part thereof, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

ARTICLE V.

In case the commanding officer of any of the ships of the navies of either country, duly commissioned according to the provisions of the first article of this treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said treaty, or from the instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case the Government to which such commanding officer may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any willful transgression which he may be proved to have committed.

ARTICLE VI.

It is hereby further mutually agreed that every American or British merchant vessel which shall be searched by virtue of the present treaty, may lawfully be detained, and sent or brought before the mixed courts of justice established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if in her equipment there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely:

First. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels:

Second. Divisions or bulkheads in the hold or on deck in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Third. Spare plank fitted for laying down a second or slave deck.

Fourth. Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

Fifth. A larger quantity of water in casks or in tanks than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Sixth. An extraordinary number of water casks or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outward, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels should be used only to hold palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventh. A greater number of mess-tubs or kids than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Eighth. A boiler or other cooking apparatus of an unusual size, and larger, or capable of being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel, or more than one boiler or other cooking apparatus of the ordinary size.

Ninth. An extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil, of manioc or cassada, commonly called farina, of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond the probable wants of the crew; unless such rice, flour, farina, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenth. A quantity of mats or matting, greater than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel; unless such mats or matting be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

If it be proved that any one or more of the articles above specified is or are on board, or have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was captured, that fact shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence that the vessel was employed in the African slave trade, and she shall in consequence be condemned and declared lawful prize, unless the master or owners shall furnish clear and incontrovertible evidence, proving to the satisfaction of the mixed court of justice that at the time of her detention or capture the vessel was employed in a lawful undertaking, and that such of the different articles above specified as were found on board at the time of detention, or as may have been embarked during the voyage on which she was engaged when captured, were indispensable for the lawful object of her voyage.

ARTICLE VII.

If any one of the articles specified in the preceding article as grounds for the condemnation should be found on board a merchant vessel, or should be proved to have been on board of her during the voyage on which she was captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall, in any case, be granted either to the master, the owner, or any other person interested in the equipment or in the lading, even though she should not be condemned by the mixed court of justice.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed between the two high contracting parties, that in all cases in which the vessel shall be detained under this treaty by their respective cruisers as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, and shall consequently be adjudged and condemned by one of the mixed courts of jus-

tice to be established as aforesaid, the said vessel shall, immediately after its condemnation, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up, unless either of the two Governments should wish to purchase her for use of its navy, at a price to be fixed by a competent person chosen for that purpose by the mixed courts of justice, in which case the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the condemned vessel shall have the first option of purchase.

ARTICLE IX.

The captain, master, pilot, and crew of any vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice shall be punished according to the laws of the country to which such vessel belongs, as shall also the owner or owners and the persons interested in her equipment or cargo, unless they prove that they had no participation in the enterprise.

For this purpose, the two high contracting parties agree that, in so far as it may not be attended with grievous expense and inconvenience, the master and crew of any vessel which may be condemned by a sentence of one of the mixed courts of justice, as well as any other persons found on board the vessel, shall be sent and delivered up to the jurisdiction of the nation under whose flag the condemned vessel was sailing at the time of capture: and that the witness and proofs necessary to establish the guilt of such master, crew, or other persons shall also be sent with them.

The same course shall be pursued in regard to subjects or citizens of either contracting party who may be found by a cruiser of the other on board a vessel of any third Power, or on board a vessel sailing without flag or papers, which may be condemned by any competent court for having engaged in the African slave trade.

ARTICLE X.

The negroes who are found on board of a vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice, in conformity with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be placed at the disposal of the Government whose cruiser has made the capture; they shall be immediately set at liberty and shall remain free, the Government to whom they have been delivered guaranteeing their liberty.

ARTICLE XI.

The acts or instruments annexed to this treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:—

(A.) Instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations, destined to prevent the African slave-trade.

(B.) Regulations for mixed courts of justice.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London in six months from this date, or sooner if possible. It shall continue and remain in full force for the term of ten years from the day of exchange of the ratifications, and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of ten years. And it is hereby agreed between them that on the expiration of one year

after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty shall altogether cease and determine.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms. Done at Washington the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE CAUSE OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Among the eminent men who have recorded their views on African Colonization as a National measure, should be rembered JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, RUFUS KING, HARPER, MERCER, Judge BUSHROD WASHINGTON, CLAY, WEBSTER, and FRELINGHUYSEN, illustrious alike for patriotism and philanthropy. There is a reasonableness in the benevolent principles of the scheme which they thought would commend it to the public mind of the States and the Nation, while it attracted towards it the hearts of our colored population. They saw that it invited these exiles from Africa to the greatest and most honorable work, thus giving the noblest exercise to their minds; that it gave a permanency and fruitfulness to their labors in the establishment and growth of Free States; that it planted those States in the position of increasing power and benevolence; and that, avoiding collisions and jarring controversies, and uniting more elements of opinion than any other plan, and strengthened by the union of more minds, it might result in the achievement of a greater success. The present time demands the profound reflection of those who desire the good of Africa and of our country in its relations to that quarter of the world. It is yet to be seen how far the measures of our General Government may afford additional evidence of its favor towards Liberia, or such of our free people of color as seek a home in that Republic be encouraged on their way by the donations of individuals or of States.

The growth of civilization and the ripening of its fruits, though a sure process is gradual, and while Africa in her barbarism has ministered to the wants of our civilization, let it be our happiness, as it is our duty, to repay her services by far richer and more enduring blessings:—the light of knowledge and the treasures of the Gospel.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT (DECLARING GEN. HUNTER'S ORDER OF EMANCIPATION NULL AND VOID.)

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Headquarters Department of the South,

Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,

Major General commanding.

Official: ED. W. SMITH,

Acting Assist. Adj't General.

And, *whereas*, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding,

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither General Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, or in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving aid to such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution in the language above quoted was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of these States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue, I beseech you

to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partizan politics.

This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1862.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY,

Dear Sir:—I am happy to say that our annual meeting last evening evinced far more interest in the public mind than I had anticipated to find. The Irving Hall, by half past eight o'clock, was nearly full. Compared with the other societies, this was the largest audience we have had for ten years.

We thought in February that in view of the inaction of the past year an anniversary meeting might be omitted. On receipt of advices from Liberia, that President Benson would leave in March and arrive in England in April, we hoped he might come on to the United States in season to be present. For some cause he has delayed in England, and was not present.

The speakers announced were, Rev. Dr. Rice, formerly of Kentucky, now in Dr. Alexander's church; and Rev. Dr. Tyng. Dr. Rice disappointed us; Dr. Tyng made a very popular address, pointing out the feeling of the South when Colonization began—its change and the wonderful influence of our present contest with rebellion, and declaring his conviction that of all the world no home for the colored race was so inviting as Africa. He was succeeded by William E. Dodge, Esq., and William Tracy, Esq.; when at a late hour the meeting was concluded.

Rev. Dr. DeWitt was elected President, and with few changes the officers of last year were re-elected.

I enclose an abstract of our annual report and the Treasurer's report.

Truly yours,

J. B. PINNEY..

(Abstract of annual report.)

Emigration.—The number of emigrants to Liberia for the year past has been but forty-nine. A larger number of the free colored population than usual have manifested a desire to go; but the difficulty of disposing of their little properties, to get ready to leave, has prevented many; while a yet larger number have been persuaded to try the shorter voyage to Hayti. The prospect of increased emigration in future, depends too much upon the results of our national convulsions, to allow any positive opinion. The probabilities are very great, that either by aid of this Society or by the direct power of the Government, the number hereafter emigrating will be much larger than heretofore.

Funds.—The total receipts of the treasury for the year—including a balance on hand at the last anniversary—were \$18,827.72; and the payments have been \$17,673.66: leaving a cash balance on hand of \$1,154.06.

No special appeal has been made for funds. The number of emigrants was not sufficient to require it, and it did not seem appropriate amid the heavy drafts upon public charities, growing out of the national troubles, to urge our cause beyond the simplest necessity. We have reason with gratitude to acknowledge the liberality of our friends, and to take it as an earnest of the ready mind with which all demands of justice and mercy to Africa will be met by the Christian people of America.

General events noticeable.—The American Society at Washington completed the hall for its offices during the last summer, at a cost of \$36,000.

The Society's vessel, endangered by the excitement in Baltimore during the April riots of 1861, was chartered on a voyage to England, and then to Odessa, from which she has not yet returned.

The brightening future prospects growing out of the disposition of the President of the United States, not only to offer aid to emancipation by the State authorities, but also to offer to the emancipated means to emigrate to some tropical country, are referred to with much gratification, and the suggestion thrown out, that by an extension of this principle the Government might make an offer of similar aid to all the colored population now free.

Liberia.—The eighth Presidential—biennial—election was held during the year 1861, resulting in the re-election of Stephen A. Benson for his fourth term.

The successful influence of Liberia in repressing the slave trade, and quieting the native tribes who had been instigated by the attempt of a Spanish slave trader to renew the traffic at Gallinas, are adduced as instances of the great value of the Republic.

The easy support of the recaptives, some 5,000 of whom were landed

in Liberia, is referred to, showing the readiness with which many thousand colonists from the United States could be received and cared for.

The President of Liberia has, during the year, commissioned three citizens of the Republic to address the free colored population of the United States, and encourage them to emigrate to it.

Recognition.—Especial notice is made of the gratifying action of the Senate of the United States in a bill passed to recognize diplomatically the Republic of Liberia.

This event, so long desired, is now nearly assured, and will give increased strength and dignity to the Christian Republic rising on the western coast of Africa.

Conclusion.—The future of the Colonization work is referred to with confident hope, that after our present national contest is closed, an immense movement of the free colored population will set toward Africa, in preference to either Hayti or Central America.

Treasurer's Report.

Receipts—

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Balance of 1861, | - - - - - | \$725 27 |
| Donations, \$3,366.25; Church collections, \$1,073.23; Legacies, \$4,918.14; Colonization Journal, \$28.25; Agencies, \$2,659.76, | - - - - - | 12,045 63 |
| Donations and legacies paid American Colonization Society, | 1,357 72 | |
| Repayment of advances to emigrants for sugar-mills, etc., | 464 00 | |
| Repayment on account of Seth Grosvenor steamer, - - - | 1,164 50 | |
| Income of Education Fund, Bloomfield, \$1,506.60; Fulton, \$1,500;—Repaid by W. F. Burns, \$64, - - - | 3,070 60 | |
| | | <u>\$18,827 72</u> |

Expenditures—Education, \$1,222.55; Emigrants, cash, \$836; American Colonization Society, \$1,357.72; Salary of Corr. Secretary, \$2,500; Miscellaneous, \$240.58; Office expenses and travel, \$328.96; Rent and clerk hire, \$1,003; Salaries of agents, \$1,728.82; Printing and Colonization Journal, etc., \$564.45; Expenses on house in Brooklyn, \$572.59; Bills payable and interest, \$7,318.57; Balance, \$1,154.06, - - - - - \$18,827 72

APPEAL TO COLORED MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL IN THE U. STATES.

In the May *Missionary Advocate* Dr. Durbin publishes an earnest appeal from Bishop Burns, in Liberia, to his colored brethren in this country, which we trust may deeply affect their hearts. Bishop Burns says in his plea—

“We have said that our field is one of *promise*. We have the largest church accommodations by far of any denomination in the republic. The houses are mostly of brick or stone. We gather into

them, from Sabbath to Sabbath, the largest congregations. Our educational agencies and influence are proportionably in the lead. Our Sabbath-schools swarm with children, Americo-Liberian and native. A brother, writing from Cape Mount a few days since, says: "Our Sunday-school numbers one hundred and forty-six, of whom one hundred are natives, and forty-six Americans." This is by no means an exception. It rather indicates the rule, and yet we ought to be breaking forth on every side; and if we had the men and women we need in sufficient number for the most important points we should have nothing to arrest our progress. To supervise and carry forward these educational interests to complete success; to fill the pulpits and train these growing congregations, not only in the knowledge and love of God, but in habits of self-reliance and Gospel extension, we require men, and women too, that know where to begin, what to do, and who are not afraid to do—men '*full of the Holy Ghost and faith.*'"

"Bishop Burns's plea," says Dr. Durbin, "ought to have great weight, even with white men and women who are ready to lay down their lives, perhaps early, in Africa if they go there to serve; but it ought to have overwhelming influence with the sons and daughters of the African race born and raised as Christians in America. The cultivated and pious among them owe themselves to the work of redeeming Africa from heathenism and the lowest of savage states."

"Every colored man that has come to our knowledge, or that has applied to us for aid to go to Liberia to serve in our missions, and has produced satisfactory testimonials, we have granted aid to go forward. The truth is, nearly every one of such colored people have heretofore been unwilling to go, and have been supported in their unwillingness by the advice of their friends among the white population. In all our applications, and they have not been few, to intelligent, pious, and active colored men, to go to our missions in Africa, but one has succeeded, and this one was in Baltimore. We have aided in sending forward three or four who applied to us for aid and furnished testimonials. And one of these we had applied to years before, and he then declined, afterward offered to go, and was sent out.

"We say so much to show the descendants of Africans in the United States what seems to us to be their duty, and to say, if they are worthy, and fit, and devoted, they can have aid to go to Liberia to serve in our well-organized and promising mission conference. Only such persons need offer; and such, too, must be well supported by written testimonials from suitable persons who have personal knowledge of them. Where are the colored young men of piety, promise, and action, born and raised in America, in the light and with the knowledge of Christianity, who are ready and willing to go to Africa and give their lives to the work of Christianizing that dark land? We should be glad to know them and help them forward."

THE BARK JUSTINA is expected to sail from Baltimore, with emigrants and supplies, to Liberia on the 3d instant.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

A letter dated March 6th, 1862, with a postscript of March 14th, has been received by the Missionary Board in New York from the venerable Bishop Payne, of Cape Palmas, Liberia. The Board fear their receipts will not enable them to meet the expenses of the Mission. The field is opening so widely and invitingly that the strongest motives exist for increased contributions among the friends of the cause in this country. The *Spirit of Missions* well exhorts, that these new African fields for Christian labor should be constantly remembered in the prayers of the faithful, and that by the liberality of their gifts they show the sincerity with which their prayers are offered.

We gather some interesting information from a visitation of Bishop Payne to some of the more remote parts of his diocese. He left Cape Palmas on the 17th of February. "The members of the church at Sinou seemed somewhat discouraged at their long deprivation of a minister."

"I encouraged them to hope for a supply ere long. I think, on the whole, it will be well to send Mr. Wilcox there about the middle of the year.

Arriving at Bassa Cove on Friday morning, I regretted to find that our stay must be even shorter than at Sinoe. I had the satisfaction, however, of seeing Rev. Mr. Thompson and wife at home, and some of the leading members of the Church and congregation. They are at present without a suitable place of worship, the roof of the Court House, heretofore occupied for this purpose, having fallen in. Services, however, will continue to be held in a private house. Mr. Thompson continues to be cheered by the confidence and esteem of the people to whom he ministers, and the prospects of the Church here are as good as in former years. The people, with praiseworthy zeal, are erecting a building to be used as school-house and chapel, until something better can be provided. There are several candidates for confirmation, but under the circumstances, the administration of the rite must be deferred. Mr. Thompson reports communicants, 23; Sunday-school scholars, 67; day-scholars, 56. Baptisms: adult, 1; infant, 2—for last year.

Bishop Payne found Upper Buchanan, at Bassa Cove, much improved and business increased: the land being much better than that at the lower settlement—though the harbor is much more inviting,—and the mission-house, which is near this, has suffered from decay—and the whole aspect of the settlement is changed, those who dwelt here having gone to some more inviting region. Says the Bishop—

We reached this place, Monrovia, early Saturday morning, 22d ult. I was happy to find Mr. and Mrs. Gibson well, also Mr. Stokes. Next day I preached in St. Paul's Church, this building being still

occupied by Trinity congregation, while their own church is being fitted up. In the same place, on Wednesday afternoon, I confirmed *three* persons. On the following day I proceeded up the St. Paul's river, visiting Rev. Mr. Russell and some other friends on the way. Thursday evening I spent at Harrisburgh, a station of the Presbyterian Board, where there are some dozen Congoes, with a few Liberian children under instruction. It was pleasant to hear the former, so lately heathen, as the first exercise at evening prayer, repeat the Creed. Next morning I passed over the Rapids of the St. Paul's to Muhlenberg, the new station of the Lutherans. But new as it is—only about two years old—I found the zealous missionary Rev. Mr. Hergart, with the aid of some *forty* Congoes, boys and girls, placed under *his* care, has cleared about twenty acres of land, and put most of it under cultivation. The children work five hours, and go to school three, an arrangement which I think worthy of imitation, where we have to deal with fresh recruits from heathenism.

Mr. Hergart has been on the Mission premises only about two years, and certainly accomplished far more than I ever knew to be done at an African station within this time. The Congoes have been under instruction little more than a year, and most of them can speak and be spoken to in English; many can read and write a little.

And here it is proper to call attention to this new element, which has suddenly *transformed Liberia into a proper mission field*. No less than three thousand of these people, called Congoes, but really of various tribes, have been introduced into the Republic within the past two years. * * * *

As you have been informed, Mrs. Williams, who formerly taught the parish-school here, has been married to the Rev. Mr. Russell. I am happy, however, to state that it will be reopened now by Mr. White, who, as candidate for orders, has been studying for some time under the Rev. Mr. Gibson.

Cape Palmas, March 14th.—I reached this place to-day, at two o'clock P. M., somewhat improved in health.

I am glad to learn that the members of this Mission, except Mr. Auer's child, are in usual health.

With Christian greetings to the members of the Foreign Committee, I remain, Rev. and dear brother, yours faithfully.

Letters from the Rev. C. C. Hoffman are received to March 15th. Mr. Hoffman has suffered from attacks of illness, and feels it necessary to relax his efforts.

The Rev. Mr. Wilcox has taken my Sunday duties for two weeks. I hope next Sunday to resume them. Harris and Seton recommenced their recitations to me yesterday.

We expect Mr. and Mrs. Auer next Sunday, the 16th, with their child. They will go first to Cavalla and then to Bohlen.

Dr. Fletcher has been absent at Monrovia during the last month. Dr. De Lyon attended me during my sickness. He was with me three nights, and was unremitting in his attentions. The Doctor assists me in the secular agency. With his aid, I think, I can get on without much extra work.

Our hospital is progressing. It will soon be ready to be occupied. I propose to have the beds as its main support, say at \$100 each a year. We have a fine, substantial, durable building. Dr. De Lyon and his good mother are to reside in it. I feel great comfort and satisfaction in this work, and trust God, who has enabled us thus far to carry it on, will enable us to bring it to a successful issue. We owe nothing but what we have money to pay, and shall soon stretch forth the arms of our love, to relieve the sick and comfort the needy.

P. S.—Most gratifying news reached me to-day, that, in answer to our petition to the Legislature, in behalf of the hospital, they had appropriated the sum of *three hundred dollars annually*, for the period of ten years.

Letters have come to hand from Monrovia March 10th, and from Corisco, dated to February 21st. Mr. James Amos, of the Niffau station, was at Monrovia on his way to this country, on account of the health of his wife. The missionaries at Corisco, Mr. Mackey says, were enjoying pretty good health, and their work was going on as usual. Mr. Nassau sends us an account of threatened trouble from the followers of Ukuku, which for a time endangered some of the missionary labors; but this has ceased.—*Home and Foreign Miss'y for June.*

At the meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions recently in New York, Rev. Albert Bushnell, of Western Africa, spoke of the obstacles in the way of the conversion of Africa, and of the brightening prospect. He said Africa belongs to Christ, and must be possessed for Him, and it can be done. He mentioned several encouragements, in the prospect—

1. God has in the most wonderful manner opened up the continent of Africa by explorations.

2. The Powers of the earth are becoming more favorable to the Missions. Eighteen years ago Louis Phillippe attempted to break up the Gaboon River Missions. Last year a French Commodore said to me, "Myself and all my resources are at the service of the American Missionary." I have travelled in a French man-of-war, and we are treated most kindly by the representatives of France. In Egypt, the Mahommedan rulers give missionaries free passages in their steamers.

3. The climate is becoming better understood, and is far less fatal.

4. The slave trade is now in a fair way to be abolished. Our own noble, philanthropic President recently assured me that he and his Cabinet were united in the determination that this horrid traffic should cease. Conversions are more numerous: during the last three years there have been more conversions than in any ten or fifteen years before. Our prospects now are most encouraging.

INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIR BETWEEN LIBERIA AND SPAIN SETTLED.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* of May 1st, in allusion to an attack made some months ago on the small man-of-war schooner *Quail*, by a Spanish man-of-war steamer, in the harbor of Monrovia, in consequence of the co-operation of Liberia with Great Britain in the capture of a Spanish slaver at Gallinas, states that the affair has been satisfactorily adjusted and settled through a correspondence of Her Majesty's and the Spanish Government. "Earl Russell has signified his hearty approval of the course of the Liberians, and has instructed Her Majesty's minister at Madrid to inform the Government of Her Catholic Majesty that Her Britannic Majesty and Government are responsible for the act of their officer in destroying the slaver *Buena Ventura Cubano*." The *Ledger* says:

It will be remembered that some months since an attack was made in the harbor of Monrovia, by a Spanish three-masted war steamer, upon the Liberian naval schooner *Quail*, in consequence of her seizure of the Spanish vessel *Buena Ventura Cubano*, while engaged in the slave trade. This slaver was captured in the Gallinas river, a Liberian prize crew put on board, and lighters sent for by her captors to get her over the river with a view to a jury trial at Monrovia. In this state of things, an officer of the British cruiser *Torch* took possession, and set her on fire, and she was consumed. Some correspondence has grown out of this transaction, between the Liberian and the British and Spanish Governments; the latter demanding reparation and indemnity from the former. Earl Russell has signified his hearty approval of the course of the Liberians, and has "instructed Her Majesty's minister at Madrid to inform the Government of Her Catholic Majesty that Her Majesty's Government are responsible for the act of their officer in destroying the *Buena Ventura Cubano*."

The misunderstanding existing between Great Britain and Liberia, in reference to the boundaries of the Republic and the Colony of Sierra Leone, is in a fair way to be honorably adjusted, Earl Russell having proposed that commissioners be appointed by each government to adjust this and any other subject of difference between the two or their citizens.

The correspondence which led to this satisfactory result was conducted on the part of Liberia by our esteemed fellow citizen, Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General of the Republic in London, who seems to have acted wisely, at the right time, in a dignified way, and to have taken the true ground.

DEATH OF REV. DR. BETHUNE.

Mourning in the Church.—Intelligence has been received from Florence of the death of George W. Bethune, D. D., in that city, on the 28th of April. It was telegraphed to Paris just in time to catch the steamer, and although not as particular as could be desired, the

method of communication leaves little room to doubt the truth of the statement. This will be sad tidings to many hearts. No clergyman of his own church, if indeed any in the whole body of Christians in this country, was more widely or favorably known than Dr. Bethune.

He was born in this city in March, 1805. In 1826, just after attaining his majority, he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, but a few months after transferred his relations to the Reformed Dutch, and was settled at Rhinebeck on the Hudson. A few years after he removed to Utica, and in 1834 accepted a call to Philadelphia, where he built up a new and flourishing church. In 1849 he came to Brooklyn, to be near his wife's physician, and yielded to the importunity of his many friends to take charge of a decaying enterprise in that city. Under his care the church was reorganized, and a new edifice erected, now known as the Church on the Heights. He resigned the pastorate of that Church a little more than three years since, to visit Europe for the fourth time, in search of health; and on his return became associate pastor of the church in Twenty-first street, New York. His health becoming more and more precarious, he left again for Europe during the last year, and was on his way to Florence at the date of the last published advices concerning him. Mrs. Bethune, who has been an invalid for many years, was also with him.

As a preacher, Dr. Bethune had few equals. His sermons were characterized by great simplicity and clearness, both in method and arrangement, and his delivery was remarkably distinct, elegant and appropriate. He wrote laboriously, not for lack of fluency, but because his taste was uncommonly fastidious, and he found his severest critic in himself. His doctrinal sermons were models, containing a full, logical elucidation of his subject, in a style uncommonly interesting and attractive. His common method of preaching was textual, as distinct from the style known as subjective, and he greatly excelled in drawing the whole marrow of his discourse out of the sacred words chosen as his theme.

Dr. Bethune has also been favorably known as an author. Among his prose works are the "Fruits of the Spirit," "Early Lost—Early Saved," "History of a Penitent," and several volumes of sermons, orations, and occasional discourses. An elegant edition of Isaak Walton's "Complete Angler," published anonymously in 1847, was from his pen. The book was never extensively circulated, but it is brimming, to the eye of a careful observer, in its notes and illustrations, with evidences of an erudition hardly to be suspected from the nature of the subject. In 1848 he published a volume of poems, entitled "Lays of Love and Faith," and he has given to the church some beautiful hymns, which will live as long as music is a part of worship.

As a scholar he was also justly celebrated. He had a hearty love for the classics, and was an especial admirer of the old Greek poets. He read the modern European languages with great fluency, and spoke French with more elegance than many natives. But it was as a belles-lettres scholar that he was most widely known, and we believe he had no superior in this country in that department.

In social life he was universally beloved for his

his

FREE NEGROES.—The following table shows the number of free negroes in the several states of the Union, and also exhibits a fact which is perhaps not generally known, that there are more free negroes in the fourteen slave states and in the District of Columbia than in the nineteen free states:

| <i>Number of Free Negroes,</i> | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| <i>In the Free States.</i> | | <i>In the Slave States.</i> | |
| California, | 3,816 | Alabama, | 2,630 |
| Connecticut, | 8,542 | Arkansas, | 187 |
| Illinois, | 7,069 | Delaware, | 19,723 |
| Indiana, | 10,869 | Florida, | 908 |
| Iowa, | 1,023 | Georgia, | 8,459 |
| Kansas, | 623 | Kentucky, | 10,146 |
| Maine, | 1,195 | Louisiana, | 18,638 |
| Massachusetts, | 9,454 | Maryland, | 83,718 |
| Michigan, | 6,823 | Mississippi, | 731 |
| Minnesota, | 229 | Missouri, | 2,983 |
| New Hampshire, | 450 | North Carolina, | 30,097 |
| New Jersey, | 24,947 | South Carolina, | 9,648 |
| New York, | 49,005 | Tennessee, | 7,235 |
| Ohio, | 36,225 | Texas, | 339 |
| Oregon, | 121 | Virginia, | 57,579 |
| Pennsylvania, | 56,373 | District of Columbia, | 11,107 |
| Rhode Island, | 3,918 | | |
| Vermont, | 582 | Total, | 259,078 |
| Wisconsin, | 1,471 | | |
| Total, | 222,745 | | |

WEST AFRICAN DISCOVERY.—Recent explorations into the great continent of Africa show that there exists a salubrious interior, with noble rivers, lakes, mountains, fertile regions, and numerous inhabitants, many of the latter in a semi-civilized state.

Capt. R. F. Burton, the indefatigable traveller, has sent an account of his examination of Abbeokuta river, which he ascended from Lagos, and found to be navigable till crossed by a ridge of rocks, at a place called Aso, which bars any further progress. Captain Burton was continuing his survey of the coast rivers, with a view of finding the best means of communication with the interior.

Dr. William Durrant, medical officer of the Niger Exploring Expedition, states in a letter dated London, February 12th, that he observed the further he progressed inland, the less virulent became the climatic diseases; that the native tribes at the confluence of that famous stream with the Tchadda are Mahomedans, and in mental and physical qualities are superior to most of the African nations; and that "cotton grows spontaneously, and might be successfully cultivated, over a most beautiful and extensive country."

ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH OUT HER HANDS.—She is doing it in her children to God and for God. A remarkable instance of it came to our knowledge within a few days past: a gentleman came to our office with the copy of a will lately made by a colored woman, now deceased, leaving to the Missionary Society twelve hundred dollars. This woman, fifty years a member of the M. E. Church, was a slave up to her fifteenth year, when she obtained her freedom papers on account of her integrity of character. She was never married, never received above six dollars per month at ser-

about 484,000 are aboriginal inhabitants of the country, and about 16,000 Americo-Liberians. Their form of government is that of a Republic—having an elected President, and two houses (Senate and House of Representatives) of the legislature. The Vice-President and President are elected for two years, the House of Representatives for two years, and the Senate for four years. There are 18 members of the Lower House and 8 of the Upper House; each county sending two members to the Senate. Hereafter, as the population augments, each 10,000 persons will be entitled to an additional representative. The Vice-President must be 35 years of age, and have real property of the value of 600 dollars; and, in the case of the absence or death of the President, he serves as President. He is also President of the Senate, which, in addition to being one of the branches of the Legislature, is a Council for the President of the Republic, he being required to submit treaties for ratification and appointments to public office for confirmation. The President must be 35 years of age, and have property 600 dollars. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such subordinate courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

Liberia is situated on that part of the coast of Guinea called the Grain coast (most fertile in rice,) having for its south-eastern boundary the San Pedro River, 78 miles east of Cape Palmas, and running along the coast to the mouth of the Shebar river, 125 miles north-west of Monrovia; it has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back about 100 miles on an average, but with the facility of almost indefinite extension into the interior, the natives everywhere manifesting the greatest desire that treaties should be formed with them, so that the limits of the Republic may be extended over all the neighboring districts. The Liberian territory has been purchased by more than twenty treaties, and in all cases the natives have freely parted with their titles for a satisfactory price. The chief solicitude has been to purchase the line of sea-coast, so as to connect the different settlements under one government, and to exclude the slave trade, which formerly was most extensively carried on at Cape Mesurado, Tradetown, Little Bassa, Digby, New Sesters, Gallinas, and other places at present within the Republic, but now happily excluded—except in a recent instance at Gallinas, under peculiar circumstances. The country lately devastated by the infamous slave traders, is now being cultivated and enriched by peaceful agriculture and extending commerce. It furnishes a home to the defenceless natives who have fled for protection from slavery and death, liable to be inflicted upon them by their own ruthless chiefs. The natives know that within Liberian jurisdiction they are secure from the liability of being seized and sold into slavery.

The original settlers landed in Liberia and hoisted the American flag on the 25th April, 1822, at Cape Mesurado, where Monrovia, the capital was established, and they continued under the fostering care of the American Colonization Society until the 24th day of August, 1847, 25 years, when they were proclaimed a free and independent

State, with the sanction of the parent Society, and were regularly installed as the Republic of Liberia. England and France soon welcomed this small state into the family of nations by making treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with her. These friendly examples being imitated by other powers, it follows that Liberia is acknowledged, and has treaty relations with some of the most respectable States of the world situated in Europe and America. It is deeply to be regretted that the United States, the fatherland of Liberians, has not yet acknowledged the young Republic. It is to be hoped that since the power has passed out of the hands of the pro-slavery party in America, that Liberian independence will soon be acknowledged by the 12th nation of the world. The Republic of Africa will, no doubt, soon be acknowledged by the mighty Republic of America.

Though Liberia was established on the Coast of Africa as an asylum for the free coloured people of the United States, it was not intended to confine the object merely to the deportation of persons previously free. On the contrary, many slaves were emancipated expressly for emigration to Liberia, and a number of benevolent and kind masters (I will mention only one name, John McDonough, New Orleans), and particularly mistresses (I will confine myself to naming three excellent women, Miss Margaret Mercer, of Virginia, Mrs. Reed, of Mississippi, and Miss Mattie Griffith, of Louisville, Kentucky, who manumitted all her slaves when she came of age, two or three years ago—this beautiful and noble minded young lady was in London last year), could be mentioned who not only made great sacrifices, but nearly pauperised themselves by giving up their property in slaves, and also by furnishing them the means of comfortably reaching the colony by a long sea passage, and providing for their welfare after their arrival in their future homes. Upwards of 6000 persons were in this category, most of whom, and their descendants, have since become valuable and useful citizens of this little state, who if they had continued in the land of their birth would have remained depressed as an inferior caste, repulsed from the society of the white race, and excluded from all but the most menial and least lucrative employments. With the natural aspirations of free men, and finding all the circumstances surrounding them in their new homes so favourable for the development of the industry, talents, and enterprise they possessed, we have witnessed all the success which was to be expected. We find them changed from the careless, listless beings they were in America into the pains-taking, industrious, and energetic citizens of Liberia. It would be easy to mention the names of numerous persons of Liberia who would do credit, by their respectable characters, their wealth, and their general success, to almost any civilized community, who owed their prosperity exclusively to the education of circumstances they found in Liberia, but who would, if they had remained in their native land, under the prejudices and the depressing circumstances surrounding them, have continued mere drones and nobodies. These people were early taught to govern themselves. The white governors sent out by the American Colonization Society had the good sense to take pains to select the most re-

spectable of the coloured people to aid in administering the affairs of the infant colony, and the training of Lot Carcy, Elijah Johnson, John B. Russwurm, and J. J. Roberts, and others that could be named, was so good that on the death of the lamented Buchanan, in 1841, (the last of the white governors) it was resolved that all in authority hereafter should be coloured persons, and Mr. Roberts was made the governor, and continued so for six years, and on the independence of the state being proclaimed, and the Republic of Liberia instituted, Mr. Roberts was elected President, and on three subsequent occasions he was re-elected President, thus serving eight years as chief of the Republic, and previously six years as governor, making a total service of 14 years as chief magistrate of Liberia.*

His excellent successor, the actual President, Stephen Allen Benson, came from Maryland at the early age of 6 years, and, having gone through all the varied vicissitudes, among others, of being a prisoner when very young among the aborigines, then being a successful merchant, then being a member of the Legislature as Senator, then Judge, then Vice-President of the Republic and, of course, President of the Senate, and occasionally Military Commander of the volunteer countrymen in resisting the attacks of the natives, became President of the Republic, and, having served 3 terms of 2 years each, was inaugurated for a 4th term last January, and, on the completion of 8 years of service as President, he will probably retire to his large coffee estate at Bassa, and hereafter some of my present audience may have the pleasure of partaking of probably the best coffee produced in the world from his plantation.

It is instructive to contrast the cheap and successful self-government of the Liberians with the expensive and not over successful government of white men in the Colonial establishments of the Europeans on the coast of Africa. White men, soon dying in the ungenial climate of Africa, require large salaries and frequent successors, whilst the blacks, living in a climate far more congenial to them than the temperate zone would be, are long-lived, healthy, and economical administrators of the simple laws of their own framing, which are well adapted to promote the prosperity of their countrymen.

*No more energetic, judicious, and truly respectable and successful chief of a government could have been found, if the world had been searched over, than Mr. Roberts has been. He came from Virginia, at the age of 20, and being educated by circumstances, though not very favourable for literary and scientific development, has proved himself all that his countrymen required in a chief magistrate, and, like the great Iron Duke (as Wellington is called by the *Times*) of this country, conscientiously performed his duty under all the remarkable conditions of his varied life. On retirement to the ranks of the people, he has again been called on to fill the vastly important office of President of the Liberian College and professor of jurisprudence. He has lately completed the erection of a magnificent college edifice, with the same energy, good sense and success, which characterized his past career. Mr. Roberts proves how much we are the creatures of education and of circumstances. He might have been a menial servant or a barber in Virginia, but he has become an historical character by removal to Liberia. Long may he live to enjoy the respect and grateful affection of his countrymen and the friends of his race.

Liberia has every advantage of climate and of fertility of soil, and of variety of production, to make it a rich and powerful nation. Every species of tropical produce thrives in this country. Rice is abundant, and is cultivated on the high lands as well as on the low grounds near the coast. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, cassada or cassava root, beans, peas, watermelons, pineapples, oranges, lemons, guavas, mangoes, plantains, bananas, pawpaws, tamarinds, pomegranates, and a great variety of other edibles, afford ample supplies for the tables of the inhabitants and for the demands of shipping. Among other articles which already yield valuable exports, or are likely soon to do so, are coffee, sugar, cotton, ginger, pepper, indigo, ground nuts, arrow-root, palm-oil, ivory, camwood, and other woods for dyeing purposes, as well as for ship and house building, &c. Nearly all these productions are indigenous in this country. The wild coffee tree may frequently be met with in the woods. It is the same species as that ordinarily reared in other parts of the world, but may be much improved by cultivation. Several of the inhabitants have applied themselves to this branch of agriculture, which may be carried on with smaller means than are required for the cultivation of sugar or cotton, though both of these articles, particularly sugar, have been produced with success. Specimens of Liberia coffee which have been sent to the United States and to Europe have been pronounced, by good judges, equal to the best received from Mocha or any part of the coffee-producing world. The civilized population of Liberia is, however, so small [Americo-Liberians only sixteen thousand,] that important exports cannot be expected until greatly increased capital, and a great addition from the free negroes of the United States, shall give a greater command of skilled and industrious settlers who will be fortunate in finding abundance of native laborers at the low rate of three dollars and rations per month all through the country. Liberia is already prepared to receive seven thousand or eight thousand American negroes per annum, and every year will give it increased ability to receive comfortably additional thousands, until twenty-five thousand or thirty thousand emigrants per annum will not be inconvenient. The United States has four millions of slaves and half a million of free negroes. Liberia could receive all of these in the next twenty-five or thirty years with great advantage to both the American and the African Republics.

The charity and liberality of the Liberians have been taxed by the sudden and unexpected landing upon their shores of nearly 5,000 savages, taken from slave-ships within a few months, but such has been the energy of the Government and the well directed efforts of the well-disposed people of Liberia, that the sudden and unexpected addition to their population had been provided for most humanely, and with every prospect that these poor wretches, wrested from the hands of the infamous slave traders, will be reared up to respectability and useful citizenship. An important feature of this new immigration is that it consists principally of young people, mostly boys and girls under twenty years of age, who will be more readily moulded into civilized and useful inhabitants than if they had been of more advanced years.

The American Government has lately made an arrangement to allow the Liberian Government one hundred dollars per head for all the landed re-captives over eight years of age, and fifty dollars per head for all under eight years. These poor creatures are carefully looked after in a moral, religious, and economical point of view. Already some of the Congoes landed from the detested slavers have become useful and successful citizens, some being even magistrates, members of the legislature, and missionaries.

The climate of Liberia is warm, (the latitude of Monrovia is only 6.19 north of the equator,) but equable, and tempered by frequent rains and daily sea breezes. The year is divided into but two portions, known as the rainy season and the dry season. The rainy time commences the middle of May, and the dry season commences the middle of November. It should, however, be understood that this absolute distinction is in some measure to be qualified, as there are rainy days, and clear, pleasant days, in every month of the year. The dry season is the warmest, and January is the hottest month in the year—the average height of the thermometer usually being about 75 deg. The negroes from the United States do not find the heat oppressive at any season. It is a mysterious and unaccountable fact, that the climate that is fatal to the whites, is not only innocuous, but is congenial to the blacks. This is a benevolent provision of Providence. If white men could have lived in Africa, within the tropics, the whole continent would doubtless long since have been subjected, like America, to the domination of rulers of European origin, which has resulted in the extirpation of the aborigines. Many attempts have been made by different nations—Portuguese, Dutch, English, French, Danes, and Swedes—to establish settlements of white colonies on various inter-tropical portions of the African coast, and all have failed from the same cause—the deadly nature of the climate. Yet at Sierra Leone and Liberia colored men, whose ancestors for two hundred years had resided within the temperate zone, find the climate salubrious, and live as long as others of the race in America. All immigrants, however, have to pass, shortly after their arrival, through what is called the acclimatising fever. It is a bilious remittent fever, which usually passes into the intermittent form. The first settlers suffered severely from this disease, but now that its treatment is better understood, and the proper accommodation and attendance is provided, it has ceased to be so much dreaded as formerly. Two or three deaths usually happen out of every one hundred emigrants who arrive, but it is observed that the fatal cases are almost always those of persons who were previously in bad health, or who neglected the simple precautions which are prescribed for new comers. In many cases, on the other hand, the immigrants find their health improved by the change of country. It is a remarkable fact that foreigners may visit this coast, and land at six or eight o'clock in the morning and remain on shore all day, until six or eight o'clock P. M., with perfect exemption from coast fever, if they only are careful to sleep on board ship at night. It seems that African fever is contracted principally while asleep, or while exposed to the miasma, which appears to be more noxious during

night. There are numerous cases of foreigners being detained on shore at night, and for several nights at a time, who shut themselves up in a close room, with a little fire to expel dampness, and who escape entirely all deleterious effects of climate, except a little lassitude for a day or two.

There are no very large rivers within the present limits of Liberia. The two largest are the Cavally, in the southeast, having water enough for vessels of fifteen feet draft for eighty miles, and the St. Paul's, in the northwest, having a navigation of sixteen miles for vessels of eleven or twelve feet draft of water, and having a course of three hundred miles through a fertile and beautiful country. There are numerous small streams, some of which are half a mile wide at a distance of fifty miles from the ocean, but none are navigable for large boats more than thirty miles from their mouths.* Their currents are obstructed by rapids, which will make hereafter fine seats for water-power manufactories, and most of the rivers are capable of being much improved for navigation by engineering art. The rivers St. John, Junk, St. Paul, and Cavallay, are those running through the most fertile and well cultivated countries. The Junk and St. Paul countries are more famous for sugar cultivation, whilst the people upon the St. John are more addicted to coffee culture, though sugar grows well also. Cotton grows spontaneously all over Liberia, and only requires care to make it a great staple of export. * * *

For political and judicial purposes, the Republic is divided into counties, which are further subdivided into townships. The counties are four in number, Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland. The townships are commonly about eight miles in extent. Each town is a corporation, its affairs being managed by officers chosen by the inhabitants. Courts of monthly and quarter sessions are held in each county. The civil business of the county is administered by the four superintendents appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The county system of government is capable of indefinite extension over new districts of territory that may be acquired, giving all the advantages which local self-government affords to the inhabitants, added to the conservative and effective metropolitan governmental benefits of the central power of the entire Republic. The system has thus far worked well, and it may be in time worthy of imitation by other countries, provided the experience of a few more generations shall prove its efficiency.

Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, so named after Mr. Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, a great friend to the settlement

* The other rivers are Great Cape Mount River, Little Cape Mount River, Stockton River, Sisters River (usually called River Cass, navigable for twelve feet draft for forty or fifty miles interior;) Sanguin River, Shebar, St. John's, Junk, Gallinas, Solyina, Manna, Sinou River, Mesurado, and Booma. The ports of entry and delivery are, Robertsport, on Grand Cape Mount River, in Montserrado county; Monrovia, Cape Mesurado, Montserrado county; Marshall, on Junk River, Montserrado county; Buchanan, on St. John River, Bassa county; Greenville, on Sinou River, Sinou county; Harper, Cape Palmas, Maryland county.

of Liberia, is beautifully situated on Cape Mesurado,* about seventy-five feet above the level of the Atlantic ocean, in 6.19 north latitude, and 11 deg. West longitude, has a population of about 3,500 souls. Its position is most happy, having, by means of the Mesurado and Stockton, and the St. Paul's and the Junk rivers, the greatest facilities for navigable communication with the interior. Besides being the executive, judicial, and legislative seat of government, it is well furnished with schools, churches, and missionary establishments, a newspaper called the *Liberia Herald*—dating back to 1826—a college, and other evidences of advancing civilization and refinement.

The new college just completed is a magnificent edifice, situated on a most commanding site, on a twenty-acre field for play-grounds granted by the Government, and is due to the liberality of the people of Boston, United States, who not only furnished the funds for the construction of the building, but also have presented a library, geological cabinet, and otherwise endowed it. The Government has also granted 4,000 acres of land, of which 1,000 acres are in each of the four counties of the Republic. This land will become valuable in the course of time. Mr. ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, is the President of the college, and is a Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law. The Rev. S. Alexander Crummell, a graduate and M. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, England, is a Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, the English language and its literature. The Rev. E. W. Blyden, a young man of great energy, talents, and usefulness, now the Principal of the Alexander High School for Boys, in Monrovia, and an experienced teacher, is the Professor of Greek and Latin languages and their literature.

To show how entirely sectarian principles are disregarded in Liberia, I may mention that Mr. Roberts is a Wesleyan Methodist, Mr. Crummell is an Episcopalian, and Mr. Blyden a Presbyterian; and there is a prospect of their acting harmoniously together in the advancement of true religion, and the civilizing influences of science and literature which may be expected to flow from the teaching of these excellent men. The greatest benefit to the rising generation is expected from this college, particularly as it will prevent the necessity of sending the youths to England and the United States for instruction. Measures are being taken for a superior education of girls, which has hitherto been neglected, to the injury of the State, for women, as mothers and sisters, exerting a great influence over society, particularly in attending to the youth of both sexes, are, when they are competent, the greatest social improvers. I hope some liberal Englishmen will emulate the liberality of the Bostonians to the boys' college, by supplying the means for the High School for girls at Monrovia, which should be liberally endowed and made as effectually useful as possible.

* The other principal capes are Cape Mount, in 7 deg. north and 10.48 west; Cape Palmas, in 4.23 north and 7.43 west longitude, Greenwich Observatory. There are most useful and very elevated lighthouses on Cape Mesurado and Cape Palmas, which are a great assistance to the navigation of the coast.

The inhabitants of Monrovia are great Sabbatharians. They go constantly to church; and so closely do they respect the Sabbath, that when Prince de Joinville, the captain of the French frigate *Belle Poule*, came into their port on Sunday, and offered to salute the flag, it was declined, because of their unwillingness to have the Sabbath desecrated. So also when Captain Eden, of one of her Majesty's ships, was ordered to call at Monrovia, to salute the Liberian flag, he happened to arrive on Sunday morning, and communicated to the President that he wished to salute the flag, provided it would be returned, when he was informed that it could not be done on that day, being Sunday, but it would be returned on the following day (Monday.) Captain Eden, being pressed for time, saluted on Sunday, with the understanding that the salute would be returned to the first British cruiser that came into port. The conscientious British captain performed his duty, and the Monroviaans performed what they considered to be their duty; and I hope both will be justified by the opinions of their respective countrymen, as far as they have done what they believed to be right.

Such of the aborigines as have for three years previously adopted and maintained civilized habits are entitled to the elective franchise, and a considerable number exercise this privilege. There are native magistrates and jurors. Two of the magistrates serving in Bassa county, and who act as associate justices in the monthly courts, are Bassa natives.

It is the policy of the Liberian Government to induce American immigrants to settle in the interior—some fifteen, twenty, or thirty miles from the coast—where the surface of the country is undulating and hilly, and more healthy for those freshly arrived than the coast country. Carysburg, White Plains, and Clay Ashland are some of these interior settlements from which good results have already been experienced. When a new settlement is formed, it is customary for some five, six, seven, eight, or ten families of the old residents of Monrovia, or other old towns, to accompany and guide the strangers, and indoctrinate them into the mysteries of their newly commencing Liberian life. This is a wise course. Each settler, on his arrival in the Republic, is entitled to draw a town lot or plantation. If a town lot be drawn, he is required to build a house, of brick, stone, or other substantial materials, sufficient for the accommodation of all the family of the proprietor within two years, and he receives a fee simple deed. If a plantation be drawn, two acres must be cultivated within two years to get a fee simple deed. Every man may have a town lot, or five acres of farm land, together with two more for his wife, and one more for each child that may be with him, provided that no family shall have more than ten acres. Women, not having husbands, may each have a town lot, or two acres of farm land, on their own account, and one acre on account of each child. Unmarried men of the age of twenty-one, arriving from abroad, on taking the oath of allegiance, shall be entitled to draw a town lot or five acres of farm land the same as family men. There is a penalty of five dollars for cutting down palm trees, except by the fee simple proprietor. Each proprietor of

farm lands must show his boundaries by erecting posts at the angle of the same.

The English is the mother tongue of the Liberians, and they are extending its use along the coast and into the interior. Nothing is more common than for the native chiefs and the head men and other important persons among the tribes within the jurisdiction of Liberia and even far beyond, to place their sons at the early age of three, four, or five years, in the family of the Americo-Liberians expressly to learn English and to acquire civilized habits. Among the natives, to understand English is the greatest accomplishment and advantage; and with some of the coast tribes, a knowledge of English is beginning to be regarded as a necessary qualification for the ruling men of the chief towns. Our language has become the commercial medium of communication throughout not only the African coast, but other parts of the world where ships and steamers carry the civilizing influence of commerce, and in time it will become universal.

There is no standing army, but all males between the ages of 16 and 50 are compelled to serve in the militia, except clergymen, judges, and a few other privileged persons. This force is well drilled, and has the 1,500 muskets kindly presented by the present Emperor of the French, and it has proved itself to be eminently qualified to defend the country, and to make the government respected among all the neighboring tribes and nations of the Coast of Guinea.

The Navy consists of one vessel, a schooner of five guns, kindly presented by her Majesty's Government, and of an advice boat, the steamer *Seth Grosvenor*. These vessels are most usefully employed in suppressing the slave trade, and in acting as "Guarda Costa."

The revenue of the republic for the year ending the 30th of September, 1861, was 149,550.11 dollars. The expenditure was for same time 142,831.11 dollars.

A portion of the receipts and expenditure arose from the recaptured Africans landed at Liberia, and supported by the Government until they can be placed out to take care of themselves.

The import and export duties are the great sources of income. The total product of import and export duties was 44,000 dollars.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Expenses for legislature were..... | 4,500 dollars. |
| " for Judiciary..... | 7,900 dollars. |
| " for Salary or Civil List..... | 6,400 dollars. |

The Liberians are under great obligations to the British Government and British people for their kind regards and useful efforts to encourage and aid them in the great task of building up a negro nationality on the coast of savage Guinea. The British Government* were the first to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, were the first to present them with a small vessel-of-war to act as "Guarda

* Liberia has since been acknowledged by France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Hamburg, Italy, Bremen, Denmark, Lubeck, Portugal, and soon will be by the United States. With most of these States treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation, have been made, and treaties are being negotiated with other governments.

Costa," and to aid in suppressing the slave trade, and have for many years done all in their power to countenance and foster the growth of this youthful state. The British people also have manifested the most friendly and kindly feelings towards this young people. The late Duke of Sussex, Capt. Rosenberg of the Royal Navy, and Lord Bexley, were early kind friends to Liberia, as well as the eminent Thomas Clarkson, and also Dr. Thomas Hodgkin of the same past age, but this last mentioned gentleman continues to the present day one of the warmest of Liberia's friends. I must also mention, as particularly dear to Liberians, the name of Gurney. The late philanthropic and benevolent Samuel Gurney, and the present Samuel Gurney, and Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, are excellent examples of the practical and useful efforts made by members of the Society of Friends to extend social improvement over the world. Two most promising youths from Liberia are at present under the charge and at the expense of Mr. S. Gurney, who is giving them the best possible education to make them useful citizens on their return home. Never does a month go round that I do not receive useful books, periodicals, newspapers, and other food for the mind, from Mr. Gurney, Dr. Hodgkin, and other kind friends of the colored race, to be sent to the libraries and reading-rooms of Liberia. The good people of Edinburg, also, are manifesting great kindness by educating two most promising young men as medical missionaries, who, on their return to Liberia, will spread the benign influences of civilization and christianity over the aboriginal population of the republic. I must mention John A. Callender, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Johnston, of Edinburg, as the most forward in this labor of love towards these young Liberians, one of whom will, I hope, be rewarded by taking off the prizes awarded in the Edinburg University, for successful scholarship and devotion to study. Another benefactor of the republic must be mentioned; Martin Farquhar Tupper, the popular poet, and author of *Proverbial Philosophy*, who, many years ago, granted a large gold medal to be worn for one year by the most successful writer as essayist, historian, &c. The prize is awarded by a council of respectable citizens, the President, Secretary of State, and other public functionaries being *ex-officio* members of it. Great good has already been effected by this judicious stimulus to literary and scientific efforts, which will be more and more efficacious as population, wealth, and refinement increase, and intellect is developed.

The principal materials for building purposes are wood, stone, and brick. The forests abound in suitable timber for houses, as well as ships, but for the reason that wood houses are infested with a destructive little insect, locally known as "bugabug," stone or brick building materials are preferred by those who can afford the expense. Excellent blue and grey granite, and hard sandstone, as well as clay, suitable for bricks, abound, and innumerable oysters, clams, and snails furnish shells, out of which lime for cement is manufactured.

A great variety of excellent fish are found in all the Liberian rivers, of which the mullet, angel fish, and white boys are preferred.

From the sea are taken the barracouta, mackarel, cavalla, and a great number of other fish for frying.

Iron ore abounds all over Liberia, but as yet no copper, tin, zinc, lead, silver, or other useful minerals have been discovered in Liberia. Some gold and some indications of coal have been found, and I hope when the four young men now in Edinburgh and London receiving education, return home, they will discover copper, lead, coal, and other useful minerals, and also to be able to construct the canal or railway between the Junk and Mesurado Rivers and the breakwater at Monrovia, and other engineering works of prime necessity and utility.

Many persons say that Liberia is a failure—that she has not advanced as she ought to have done, and that the results are far less than we expected. But if we consider the small expenditure upon Liberia—millions of pounds have been spent upon Sierra Leone—thousands of dollars only on Liberia—and that only 16,000 Anglo-Saxon negroes have left the United States and settled on the coast, and that they have been far more numerous and prosperous, and progressive, in the forty years since they made their homes in this savage country than were the English settlers in Virginia in sixty years after they landed, and have since become a mighty nation of 32,000,000 souls, what may we not expect from Liberia if the four-and-a-half millions of American negroes living most unhappily in their native land should migrate in the next thirty years to the "Land of the Free" on the West Coast of Africa? There can be no doubt that Liberia is far better adapted for the American negroes than Hayti, which has the Catholic religion, and foreign language, manners, and customs—the French; whilst the Liberians have the same Protestant religion, the same language, and the same manners and customs which they left behind them in America. The negroes of the United States should desire to create a flourishing Anglo-Saxon-Negro nationality on the coast of their fatherland, which has been so well commenced by the pioneers who for 40 years have been preparing the way for their comfortable residence in Liberia.

The American Liberians, in their Declaration of Independence, use the following language to describe their fortunate change of circumstances by migrating from the United States to this new and improving country. They say:—"Liberia is already the happy home of thousands who were once doomed victims of oppression, and thus far our highest hopes have been realized. Our courts of justice are open equally to the stranger and the citizen for the redress of grievances and for the punishment of crime. Our numerous and well-attended schools attest our efforts and our desire for the improvement of our children. Our churches for the worship of our Creator, everywhere to be seen, bear testimony to our piety and to our acknowledgment of his providence. The native African, bowing down with us before the altar of the living God, declares that from us, feeble as we are, the light of Christianity has gone forth; while upon that curse of curses, the slave trade, a deadly blight has fallen as far as our influence extends. Therefore in the name of humanity, virtue,

and religion—in the name of the Great God, our common Creator and our common Judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully ask of them that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which our condition entitles us, and will extend to us that comity which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities.”

Then follows the Constitution, one section of which declares, “That there shall be no slavery within this Republic, nor shall any citizen or any person resident therein deal in slaves, either within or without its bounds, either directly or indirectly.”*

DISCUSSION.

Mr. BENSON (President of Liberia,) responding to the call of the chairman, said—After so lucid a statement made by the author of the paper, respecting the origin, objects, progress, and present condition of Liberia, though of necessity made somewhat in general terms, he deemed it unnecessary to tax their time and patience with any lengthy additional remarks. He had, therefore, risen simply to bear testimony to the correctness of the statements made by Mr. Ralston, and to assure them that many of the facts stated had come within the compass of his own observation and knowledge. The object of the pioneers who first emigrated to Africa forty years ago, to found the colony of Liberia, as well as many of those who followed them at different periods, was not restricted to the amelioration of their own individual condition, defranchised and almost brutalized as many of them had been in the land of their birth. This only formed one of the motives by which they were influenced. They felt it to be their duty to co-operate with philanthropists in the United States and elsewhere, in establishing a civilized negro government and nationality in their fatherland, first, for the purpose of ameliorating their own condition; secondly, of affording an asylum, a respectable and comfortable home, for such of the African race in other countries, as might be disposed to emigrate thereto; and thirdly, of imparting the inestimable blessings of civilization and Christianity to the millions of aborigines of that benighted continent. The progress Liberia had hitherto made in securing those cherished objects, and her future prospects of realizing a consummation of them, could be reasonably inferred from the statements made by Mr. Ralston. It was true that

* Captain Robert Stockton, of the American war ship *Alligator*, and Eli Ayres, M. D., made the treaty for Cape Mesurado, 15th day of December, 1821, with King Peter, King George, King Zoda, King Long Peter, their Princes, and head men (the English and French had been trying for Cape Mesurado for 100 years, and had not been able to procure it,) who paid down 6 muskets, 1 box of beads, 2 hogsheds of tobacco, 1 cask of gunpowder, 6 bars of iron, 10 iron pots, 1 dozen knives and forks, 1 dozen spoons, 6 pieces of blue baft (cotton cloth,) 4 hats, 3 coats, 3 pairs of shoes, 1 box of pipes, 1 keg of nails, 3 looking glasses, 3 pieces of kerchiefs, 3 pieces of calico, 3 canes, 4 umbrellas, 1 box of soap, 1 barrel of rum; and to be paid hereafter, 6 bars of iron, 1 box of beads, 50 knives, 20 looking glasses, 10 iron pots, 12 guns, 3 barrels of gunpowder.

hitherto the efforts made by those engaged in providing this asylum had not been duly appreciated by the colored race generally in foreign lands, especially in the United States; but Liberians had not been discouraged thereby. The hesitation hitherto shown to emigrate to Liberia was regarded by its inhabitants as extremely fortunate. A larger influx of immigrants into Liberia, before sufficient experience had been acquired in conducting its government and institutions, and in developing the resources of the country—considering the quality of the majority of those who had hitherto immigrated—would have greatly endangered the success of the Republic. Thus, providentially no doubt, the spark of hope that had been kindled in Liberia had been kept alive. Liberia, by the productive industry of her civilized population, as well as by other means, has been hitherto, but especially within the last six or eight years, undergoing a preparation for the reception annually of a large number of emigrants. During the last six or eight years its productive capacity had been satisfactorily tested on a small scale, so that no Liberian now entertained a doubt but that the husbandman, or one prosecuting any other branch of industry, suited to a young but rising country, would be abundantly rewarded by the fruits of his labour. Freemen, freewomen, free lads and lasses, would voluntarily rise at the dawn of day in the rural districts of that country, and cheerfully repair to the fields of sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava, potatoes, &c., and labour for themselves in friendly competition, more steadily and effectually by far, than if they had a lazy overseer behind them, with the brutal lash compelling them to perform unrequited labour. Such cheering scenes of thrift, cheerfulness and plenty might be seen, every day in Liberia, and this accounted for the fact alluded to by Mr. Ralston in his paper, that Liberia was able to sustain, in part of 1860 and 1861, without inconveniences, until provision was duly made for them by the United States Government, a population equaling one-fourth of her entire civilized population, suddenly landed on her shores from prize slave-ships, captured by American cruisers. Liberia was now, under God, capable of sustaining herself, even though she should not receive another colored emigrant from abroad. The inhabitants could build up and sustain the Republic by the natural increase of the present population. They had an abundance of raw material in Liberia and on the Continent, consisting of the aborigines, whom they could polish and make suitable, each to occupy creditably his place in the great political superstructure they were endeavoring to rear. Young, poor, and weak as Liberia had been and was, she had succeeded, with the aid of foreign missionary associations, in civilizing hundreds of those sons and daughters of the forest, and many of them could be exhibited on that day in Liberia, as good, honest, intelligent Christian citizens; and among them were many serving as ministers of the Gospel, magistrates, jurors, school teachers, and constables—men and women who would be respected and admired in any rational civilized community. And tens and hundreds of thousands more would be civilized and Christianized in the same way, only more rapidly, in proportion to the extension of

political jurisdiction of Liberia on that continent, and the increase of civilized population. Thus, while they were desirous, and even anxious, that their colored friends and kinsmen, especially in the United States, should emigrate to Liberia—as in their opinion the home that could be found for them—let it not a moment be imagined that Liberia's progress and perpetuity entirely depended on immigration. Even if they should refuse to immigrate there, Liberia would prosper; but if they took the wiser course, and joined the Liberian community, it would be the means, no doubt, of promoting the success and progress of that Republic with greater rapidity. As he should be looked upon as a fanatic by some when he asserted that he regarded Liberia as a child of Providence. The great ultimate and disadvantages under which they had had to labour from the first planting of the colony, had taught them the value of trying to do their duty in the present, and of trusting in the future. Experience had abundantly taught them that this was an indefinitely valuable lesson; and acting in harmony with, there was safety under all circumstances. Even now, the events beyond human control, in connection with the negro, were inspiring, and would continue to transpire, in the Western hemisphere, which were revealing, and would continue to reveal, the Disposition respecting the much abused negro race, and which would be sufficient to teach all people that their deliverance and elevation were not far distant. These events, in connection with other circumstances, to say the least, evidently indicated that a brighter day of hope for the negro was beginning to dawn—a hope which no power, cupidity, sagacity, nor avarice, would be able to crush. Liberia had inflicted a death-blow upon slavery co-extensively with political jurisdiction. The government and people of Liberia, uncompromisingly antagonistic to slavery and the slave traffic, were determined to tackle with it at any hazard, whenever and wherever it should attempt within their dominion to show its deformed limbs. They were determined that the foot of the dealers in human flesh should not pollute an inch of Liberian soil—a soil that had been consecrated to personal, civil, and religious liberty. And he could assure those who heard him that in making these assertions he did no more than give expression to the sentiments of the people of Liberia, who were united on the subject; for, failing to secure and perpetuate the great blessing of liberty, life itself would be no longer desirable to them. He desired, in conclusion, to express the assurance that there was nothing of which he could conceive that would tend to encourage and confirm his fellow-citizens and himself on their return to Liberia, in that cherished purpose, that his present trip to England, where they had been so highly gratified by hearing his session given so generally to kindred sentiments, and where he had heard in all circles (and they have been many) in which he had the pleasure of socially mixing, the greatest solicitude for the success of Liberia, and for the welfare of the colored race to which he belonged.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Ralston for his able paper, which were duly acknowledged. [We are compelled to omit at present several speeches made on this occasion, with the list of Liberian articles now on exhibition at the World's Fair in London.]

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at the City of Washington, on the seventh day of April last, which treaty is word for word as follows :

[For the Treaty see last number, page 173.]

We now present papers A and B, which are annexed to this treaty :

Annex (A) to the treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, signed at Washington on the seventh day of April, 1862.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NAVIES EMPLOYED TO PREVENT THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

ARTICLE I.

The commander of any ship belonging to the United States or British Navy which shall be furnished with these instructions, shall have a right to search and detain any United States or British merchant vessel which shall be actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged in the African slave trade, or to be fitted out for the purpose thereof, or to have been engaged in such trade during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the United States or British navy ; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such merchant vessel (save in the case provided for in article fifth of these instructions) as soon as possible, for judgment, before one of three mixed courts of justice established in virtue of the fourth article of the said treaty, that is to say :

If the vessel shall be detained on the coast of Africa, she shall be brought before that one of the two mixed courts of justice to be established at the Cape of Good Hope, and at Sierra Leone, which may be nearest to the place of detention, or which the captor on his own responsibility, may think can be soonest reached from such place.

If the vessel shall be detained on the coast of the Island of Cuba, she shall be brought before the mixed court of justice at New York.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship of either of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant vessel liable to be searched under the provisions of the said treaty, the search shall be conducted with

the courtesy and consideration which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of a lieutenant in the navy, or by the officer who at the time shall be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

ARTICLE III.

The commander of any ship of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant vessel, in pursuance of the tenor of the present instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained the master, the mate, or boatswain, and two or three, at least, of the crew, the whole of the negroes, if any, and all the cargo. The captor shall, at the time of the detention, draw up, in writing, a declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; such declaration shall be signed by himself and shall be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the mixed court of justice before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication. He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed and certified list of the papers found on board the same, as well as a certificate of the number of negroes found on board at the moment of detention.

In the declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certified list of the papers seized, and in the certificate of the number of negroes found on board the detained vessel, he shall insert his own name and surname, the name of the capturing ship, and the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made.

The officer in charge of the detained vessel shall, at the time of bringing the vessel's papers into the mixed court of justice, deliver into the court a certificate signed by himself, and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, the negroes if any, and her cargo, between the period of her detention and the time of delivering in such paper.

ARTICLE IV.

If urgent reasons, arising from the length of the voyage, the state of health of the negroes, or any other cause, should require that either the whole or a portion of such negroes should be disembarked before the vessel can arrive at the place at which one of the mixed courts of justice is established, the commander of the capturing ship may take upon himself the responsibility of so disembarking the negroes, provided the necessity of the disembarkation, and the cause thereof, be stated in a certificate in proper form. Such certificate shall be drawn up and entered at the time on the log-book of the detained vessel.

ARTICLE V.

In case any merchant vessel, detained in pursuance of the present instructions, should prove to be unseaworthy, or in such a condition as not to be taken to one of the three ports where the mixed courts of justice are to be established in pursuance of the treaty of this

date, the commander of the detaining cruiser may take upon himself the responsibility of abandoning or destroying her, provided the exact causes which made such a step imperatively necessary be stated in a certificate verified on oath. Such certificate shall be drawn up and formally executed in duplicate at the time.

In case of the abandonment or destruction of a detained vessel, the master and crew, together with the negroes and papers found on board, and one copy of the sworn certificate mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this article, shall be sent and delivered to the proper mixed court of justice at the earliest possible moment.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the eleventh article of the treaty signed by them on this day, that the present instructions shall be annexed to the said treaty, and be considered an integral part thereof.

Done at Washington the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[L. s.]
[L. s.]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
LYONS.

Annex (B) to the Treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain, for the abolition of the African slave trade, signed at Washington on the seventh day of April, 1862,

Regulations for the mixed courts of justice.

ARTICLE I.

The mixed courts of justice, to be established under the provisions of the treaty, of which these regulations are declared to be an integral part, shall be composed in the following manner:

The two high contracting parties shall each name a judge and an arbitrator, who shall be authorized to hear and to decide, without appeal, all cases of capture or detention of vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty, shall be brought before them.

The judges and the arbitrators shall, before they enter upon the duties of their office, respectively make oath before the principal magistrate of the place in which such courts shall respectively reside, that they will judge fairly and faithfully; that they will have no preference either for claimant or for captor; and that they will act in all their decisions in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty.

There shall be attached to each of such courts a secretary or registrar, who shall be appointed by the party in whose territories such courts shall reside.

Such secretary or registrar shall register all the acts of the court to which he is appointed; and shall, before he enters upon his office, make oath before the court that he will conduct himself with due respect for its authority, and will act with fidelity and impartiality in all matters relating to his office.

The salaries of the judges and arbitrators shall be paid by the Governments by whom they are appointed.

The salary of the secretary or registrar of the court to be established in the territories of the United States shall be paid by the United States Government; and that of the secretaries or registrars of the two courts to be established in the territories of Great Britain shall be paid by her Britannic Majesty.

Each of the two Governments shall defray half of the aggregate amount of the other expenses of such courts.

ARTICLE II.

The expenses incurred by the officer charged with the reception, maintenance, and care of the detained vessel, negroes, and cargo, and with the execution of the sentence, and all disbursements occasioned by bringing a vessel to adjudication, shall, in case of condemnation, be defrayed from the funds arising out of the sale of the materials of the vessel, after the vessel shall have been broken up, of the ship's stores, and of such parts of the cargo as shall consist of merchandise. And in case the proceeds arising out of this sale should not prove sufficient to defray the expenses, the deficiency shall be made good by the Government of the country within whose territories the adjudication shall have taken place.

If the detained vessel shall be released, the expenses occasioned by bringing her to adjudication shall be defrayed by the captor, except in the cases specified and otherwise provided for under article seven of the treaty to which the regulations form an annex, and under article seven of these regulations.

ARTICLE III.

The mixed courts of justice are to decide upon the legality of the detention of such vessels as the cruisers of either nation shall detain in pursuance of the said treaty.

The said courts shall adjudge definitely, and without appeal, all questions which shall arise out of the capture and detention of such vessels.

The proceedings of the courts shall take place as summarily as possible; and for this purpose the courts are required to decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of twenty days, to be dated from the day on which the detained vessel shall have been brought into the port where the deciding court shall reside.

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, either on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other cause, except upon the application of any of the parties interested; but in that case, upon such party or parties giving satisfactory security that they will take upon themselves the expense and risks of the delay, the courts may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay, not exceeding four months.

Either party shall be allowed to employ such counsel as he may think fit, to assist him in the conduct of his cause.

All the acts and essential parts of the proceedings of the said courts shall be committed to writing and be placed upon record.

ARTICLE IV.

The form of the process, or mode of proceeding to judgment, shall be as follows:

The judges appointed by the two Governments, respectively, shall, in the first place, proceed to examine the papers of the detained vessel, and shall take the deposition of the master or commander, and of two or three at least of the principal individuals aboard of such vessel; and shall also take the declaration or oath of the captor, if it should appear to them necessary to do so, in order to judge and to pronounce whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty, and in order that, according to said judgment, the vessel may be condemned or released.

In the event of the two judges not agreeing as to the sentence which they ought to pronounce in any case brought before them, whether with respect to the legality of the detention, or the liability of the vessel to condemnation, or as to the indemnification to be allowed, or as to any other question which may arise out of the said capture; or in case any difference of opinion should arise between them as to the mode of proceeding in the said court, they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators as aforesaid, which arbitrator, after having considered the proceedings which have taken place, shall consult with the two judges on the case; and the final sentence or decision shall be pronounced conformably to the opinion of the majority of the three.

ARTICLE V.

If the detained vessel shall be restored by the sentence of the court, the vessel and the cargo, in the state in which they shall then be found, with the exception of the negroes found on board, if such negroes shall have been previously disembarked under the provisions of articles fourth and fifth of the instructions annexed to the treaty of this date,) shall forthwith be given up to the master, or the person who represents him; and such master or other person may, before the same court, claim valuation of the damages which he may have a right to demand. The captor himself, and in his default, his Government shall remain responsible for the damages to which the master of such vessel, or the owners either of the vessel or of her cargo, may be pronounced to be entitled.

The two high contracting parties bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be awarded by the court; it being mutually agreed that such costs and damages shall be paid by the Government of the country of which the captor shall be subject.

ARTICLE VI.

If the detained vessel shall be condemned, she shall be declared lawful prize, together with her cargo, of whatever description it

may be, with the exception of the negroes who shall have been brought on board for the purpose of trade; and the said vessel, subject to the stipulations in the eighth article of the treaty of this date, shall, as well as her cargo, be sold by public sale for the profit of the two Governments, subject to the payment of the expenses hereinafter mentioned.

The negroes who may not previously have been disembarked shall receive from the court a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the Government to whom the cruiser which made the capture belongs, in order to be forthwith set at liberty.

ARTICLE VII.

The mixed courts of justice shall also take cognizance of, and shall decide definitely and without appeal, all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels and cargoes which shall have been detained under the provisions of this treaty, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said courts, and in all cases wherein restitution of such vessels and cargoes shall be decreed, save as mentioned in the seventh article of the treaty to which these regulations form an annex, and in a subsequent part of these regulations, the court shall award to the claimant or claimants, or to his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the owner or owners may have actually sustained by such capture and detention; and it is agreed that the indemnification shall be as follows:

First. In case of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified—

(A.) For the ship, her tackle, equipment, and stores.

(B.) For all freights due and payable.

(C.) For the value of the cargo of merchandise, if any, deducting all charges and expenses which would have been payable upon the sale of such cargo, including commission of sale.

(D.) For all other regular charges in such case of total loss.

Secondly. In all other cases (save as hereinafter mentioned) not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified—

(A.) For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by the detention, and for loss of freight, when due or payable.

(B.) For demurrage when due, according to the schedule annexed to the present article.

(C.) For any deterioration of the cargo.

(D.) For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

The claimant or claimants shall be entitled to interest at the rate of 5 (five) per cent. per annum on the sum awarded until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs. The whole amount of such indemnifications shall be calculated in the money of the country to which the detained vessel belongs, and shall be liquidated at the exchange current at the time of the award.

The two high contracting parties, however, have agreed that if

it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the judges of the two nations, and without having recourse to the decision of an arbitrator, that the captor has been led into error by the fault of the master or commander of the detained vessel, the detained vessel in that case shall not have the right of receiving, for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present article, nor any other compensation for losses, damages, or expenses consequent upon such detention.

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of—

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 100 tons to 120 tons, inclusive, | £5 per diem. |
| 121 tons to 150 tons, inclusive, | 6 |
| 151 tons to 170 tons, inclusive, | 8 |
| 171 tons to 200 tons, inclusive, | 10 |
| 201 tons to 220 tons, inclusive, | 11 |
| 221 tons to 250 tons, inclusive, | 12 |
| 251 tons to 270 tons, inclusive, | 14 |
| 271 tons to 300 tons, inclusive, | 15 |

And so on in proportion.

ARTICLE VIII.

Neither the judges, nor the arbitrators, nor the secretaries or registrars of the mixed courts of justice, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before such courts any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which such judges, arbitrators, and secretaries or registrars have to perform.

ARTICLE IX.

The two high contracting parties have agreed that, in the event of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or any other legal impediment of one or more of the judges or arbitrators composing the above mentioned courts, respectively, the post of such judge or arbitrator shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner:

First. On the part of the United States, and in that court which shall sit within their territories: if the vacancy be that of the United States judge, his place shall be filled by the United States arbitrator; and either in that case, or in case the vacancy be originally that of the United States arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled by the judge of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and the said court, so constituted as above, shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

Secondly. On the part of the United States of America, and in those courts which shall sit within the possessions of her Britannic Majesty: if the vacancy be that of the United States judge, his place shall be filled by the United States arbitrator; and either in that case, or in case the vacancy be originally that of the United States arbitrator, his place shall be filled by the United States Consul, or, in the unavoidable absence of the Consul, by the United States Vice Consul. In case the vacancy be both of the United

States judge and of the United States arbitrator, then the vacancy of the judge shall be filled by the United States Consul, and that of the United States arbitrator by the United States Vice Consul. But if there be no United States Consul or Vice Consul to fill the place of the United States arbitrator, then the British arbitrator shall be called in in those cases in which the United States arbitrator would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the United States judge and of the United States arbitrator, and there be neither United States Consul nor United States Vice Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the British judge and the British arbitrator shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same and pass sentence accordingly.

Thirdly. On the part of her Britannic Majesty, and in those courts which shall sit within the possessions of her Britannic Majesty, if the vacancy be that of the British judge, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or in case the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor resident in such possession; in his unavoidable absence, by the principal magistrate of the same; or in the unavoidable absence of the principal magistrate, by the secretary of the Government; and the said court, so constituted as above, shall sit, and, in all cases brought before it for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same and to pass sentence accordingly.

Fourthly. On the part of Great Britain, and in that court which shall sit within the territories of the United States of America: if the vacancy be that of the British judge, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or in case the vacancy be originally that of the British arbitrator, his place shall be filled by the British Consul; or in the unavoidable absence of the Consul, by the British Vice Consul; and in case the vacancy be both of the British judge and the British arbitrator, then the vacancy of the British judge shall be filled by the British Consul, and that of the British arbitrator by the British Vice Consul. But if there be no British Consul or Vice Consul to fill the place of the British arbitrator, then the United States arbitrator shall be called in in those cases in which the British arbitrator would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the British judge and of the British arbitrator, and there be neither British Consul nor Vice Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the United States judge and arbitrator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication, shall proceed to adjudge the same and pass sentence accordingly.

The chief authority of the place in the territories of either high contracting party where the mixed courts of justice shall sit, shall, in the event of a vacancy arising either of the judge or the arbitrator of the other high contracting party, forthwith give notice of the same by the most expeditious method in his power to the Government of the other high contracting party, in order that such vacancy may be supplied at the earliest possible period.

And each of the two high contracting parties agrees to supply definitely, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the above mentioned courts from death, or from any other cause whatever.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the eleventh article of the treaty signed by them on this day, that the preceding regulations shall be annexed to the said treaty and considered an integral part thereof.

Done at Washington, the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[L. s.]
[L. s.]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
LYONS.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the 20th ultimo, by Charles Francis Adams, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James, and Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the [L. s.] Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LIBERIA METHODIST MISSION.

The *Methodist Missionary Advocate* for July gives extracts from a letter addressed to the corresponding secretary by the Rev. P. Coker, who went from Baltimore to Liberia about ten years ago. He says he has never regretted for one hour the step he had taken. He was on a visit to Bishop Burns at Monrovia from Cape Palmas in 1862. He observes: "This is the first time in ten years residence in Africa that I have left my charge for pleasure or profit. I came in hope of reaping some benefit from a short sea voyage." He mentions great trials among the Christians at Cape Palmas, owing to a threatened extermination of the settlements by hostile natives, but adds "the excitement has since quieted down, and it is a little more pleasant living in Palmas; still the people have no confidence in the natives, and watch is still kept up at night." But "the native troubles," says Mr. Coker, "have been a hindrance to us; we had a revival, in which about twenty have joined the church. Seven of these are Congoes. They seem to be truly converted." Miss F. Cyrus, a teacher of a school of native girls in the midst of a native tribe, reports that she can have a greater number

than she can take care of. They are becoming fond of their books and of civilization, and three have lately expressed a change of heart.

The Principal of the Methodist Monrovia Academy is William F. Burns, (son of the Bishop,) who was educated at Middletown, Conn. He sends the following account of a recent examination:

The examination of the third term for 1861 took place on the 28th of November last. The students were examined in Latin Grammar and Reader, Hoocher's Physiology, Algebra, Arithmetic, and Natural Philosophy, (Johnston's.) We were favored with the presence of the chairman of the committee of selection, Bishop Burns, Rev. Profesor E. W. Blyden, Hons. J. J. Roberts and S. F. M'Gill, M. D. The examination passed off creditably, and was closed by speeches from the gentlemen present, all of whom, with two exceptions, had been present at the previous examinations, and could thus judge of the advancement made from July to November. The day following, or the 29th of November, the preparatory department held its first examination under Mrs. Lucinda I. Burns. This department numbers forty, making with the number now in the higher department sixty-two. They were examined in Reading, Spelling, History, English Grammar, Writing, and Arithmetic to simple multiplication. It was attended by some of the members of the committee, Rev. Bishop Burns, Hon. J. J. Roberts, and other friends of the cause of education. The teacher of the primary department, Mrs. Burns, (wife of the Bishop,) being obliged, on account of ill health, to resign her position, the post is now filled by Mr. James A. Tuning, a student of the academy last year. We are sadly in need of a library, and if it was known through the Methodist papers we should soon have one. There were some books once, and a few now, but they are mostly sermons. We need some histories. We have a fine room and shelves, but no books. Will not Dr. Durbin interest himself in our behalf, resting assured they will be taken care of?

Books for the library of this academy should be sent by express, freight paid, to Rev. D. Terry, care of 200 Mulberry street, and they will be forwarded.

Q. Who was our first missionary to Africa?

A. Melville B. Cox.

Q. How many missionaries are there now in Africa?

A. Twenty, namely: Rev. Francis Burns, missionary bishop; J. W. Roberts, T. E. Dillon, S. F. Williams, Thomas Fuller, Philip Gross, Daniel Ware, W. H. Tyler, N. D. Russ, W. P. Kennedy, Philip Coker, H. H. Whitfield, C. A. Pitman, J. M. Moore, sup., Othello Richards, sup., H. B. Mathews sup., J. S. Payne, sup., B. R. Wilson, sup., James G. Thompson, John C. Lowrie.

Q. What is the present membership in our African Mission?

A. One thousand four hundred and seventy-three.

EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS.

From this mission intelligence is received to the 9th of April. The death of Mrs. Messenger is deeply lamented. Also the death of Dr. Turner, who had proved a valuable laborer in the missions as in all good works, is mentioned with deep sorrow. The Rev. Mr. Aner and wife have commenced their work at the Bohlen station, some distance up the Cavalla river.

ZULUS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. M'Kenney writes from Amanzintote, March 1st, that an unusual attention to religion prevails. Several interesting cases of conversion are reported. He mentions an interesting case of attachment of a people to a missionary. Mr. M'Kenney states that his people had pledged themselves to raise in two months \$50 for the support of Mr. Rood's family, whose return they greatly desired, but who was absent in this country, but who has since sailed for his African home.

RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (OLD SCHOOL.

Adopted May 26, 1862, at Columbus, Ohio.

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society, and all others having in view the accomplishment of the same benevolent object, viz: the removal of the free people of color from this country with their own consent, and their settlement as citizens of Liberia in the land of their fathers, or elsewhere; and they are hereby commended to the liberal support of our members throughout our churches.

OUR SPRING EXPEDITION.

The bark "Justina," of 394 tons, chartered by this Society, sailed from Baltimore, Md., for Liberia on the 10th ult., with eighteen emigrants and a full cargo. The Society sent out provisions, &c., for the support of the emigrants for six months, and also merchandise amounting to about four thousand dollars for defraying general expenses and making improvements in Liberia. The principal part of the cargo was shipped on account of citizens of Liberia, who had sent their orders and the payment for the purpose. The whole cost of the cargo was \$36,000. This indicates prosperity in Liberia.

We had been led to expect a much larger number of emigrants. Of those who sailed in the "Justina," three were from Connecticut, two from Pennsylvania, and thirteen from Kentucky.

Since the "Justina" sailed we have received an application for a passage in our next expedition of *eighty* persons from Tennessee, and *twenty-seven* from Kentucky. We therefore feel constrained to call upon our friends for enlarged contributions to enable us to go forward and colonise those now applying for a passage, and also to hold out some encouragement to others that we will assist them. Many of our warm friends and regular contributors have been waiting for some special call or emergency. We now come to them with the very appeal they have been waiting for, the very necessity which they have been hoping would come. In response we shall hope and expect to hear from them soon, and to receive such large donations from them as shall encourage us to go forward and colonise those who have already applied, and also to promise a free passage and six months support to as many more as desire to go. As the Commissioners from Liberia, Messrs. Crummell, Johnson, and Blyden, are now executing their mission to the colored people of this country, we may reason-

ably anticipate that a large number of them will determine to migrate to Liberia. It is our purpose that none of them shall fail for want of means. We offer them all a free passage and six months support, until they become acclimated, learn the ways of the country, and can take care of themselves in good style.

We call upon our friends to come forward with their donations immediately and sustain us in these large endeavors.

*List of Emigrants in the Bark Justina from Baltimore for Liberia
June 6, 1862.*

| No. | Names, and from what State. | Age | Where to settle. | Remarks. |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | NEW JERSEY— <i>Newark.</i> | | | |
| 1 | Peter A. Treadwell..... | 81 | Monrovia..... | Free—husband and wife. do. wife's sister. |
| 2 | Harriet S. Treadwell.... | 84 |do..... | |
| 3 | Sarah F. Hughes..... | 26 |do..... | |
| | PENNSYLVANIA, <i>Philad'a.</i> | | | |
| 4 | Rosetta Stott..... | 19 |do..... | |
| 5 | John Hageman..... | 50 |do..... | |
| | KENTUCKY, <i>Nelson Co.</i> | | | |
| 6 | Solomon Edwards..... | 45 | Kentucky..... | Emancipated by Harden Edwards, deceased, of Nelson Co., Kentucky. |
| 7 | Simon Edwards..... | 44 |do..... | |
| 8 | Nelly Edwards..... | 40 |do..... | |
| 9 | Lavina, her daughter... | 12 |do..... | |
| 10 | John, her son..... | 10 |do..... | |
| 11 | Stephen Edwards..... | 38 |do..... | |
| 12 | Laura Edwards, his wife | 24 |do..... | |
| 13 | William, their son..... | 7 |do..... | |
| 14 | Isaac Foster..... | 37 |do..... | |
| 15 | Amelia Edwards..... | 25 |do..... | |
| 16 | Sarah Ann Edwards.... | 23 |do..... | |
| 17 | Elizabeth, her child.... | 5 |do..... | |
| 18 | Julia Ann, her child ... | 1 |do..... | |

NOTE.—These added to the number previously sent, make 10,605 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries—and with 1,000 sent by the Maryland State Society to "Maryland," make a total of 11,605.

RECOGNIZED INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

The following bill which was introduced by Mr. Sumner and passed the Senate some weeks ago, has been fully discussed in the house and finally passed, after the rejection of numerous amendments.

Mr. GOOCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, having reported back the following Senate bill; which was read:

A BILL to authorize the President of the United States to appoint diplomatic representatives to the republics of Hayti and Liberia, respectively.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be,

and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States to the republics of Hayti and Liberia, respectively. Each of the said representatives so appointed shall be accredited as commissioner and consul general, and shall receive the compensation of commissioners, according to the act of Congress approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six: *Provided*, That the annual compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed four thousand dollars—

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 86, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Francis P. Blair, Blake, Buffinton, Casey, Chamberlin, Clark, Clements, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Ely, Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, William Kellogg, Lansing, Lehman, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McKnight, McPherson, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorhead, Anson P. Morrill, Justin S. Morrill, Nixon, Timothy G. Phelps, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Hellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Benjamin F. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Verree, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Albert S. White, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester—85.

NAYS—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Baily, Biddle, Jacob B. Blair, George H. Browne, Calvert, Cobb, Corning, Corning, Cox, Dunlap, Grider, Harding, Holman, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, May, Menzies, Noell, Norton, Nugen, John S. Phelps, Price, Segar, Smith, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Stiles, Vibbard, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe, and Wright.—37.

ASHMUN INSTITUTE.

Recent events, in connection with our present civil strife, have turned public attention in the north to the urgent duty and necessity of increased endeavors for the education of our free people of color, whatever may be their destiny, and if it be as we deem it most reasonable to believe the design of Providence to restore them to their ancient mother country, that they may become the teachers and benefactors of her barbarous children, heightens the considerations which should move us to send them forth qualified to dispense the treasures of civilization and knowledge with which they have become enriched. It is well suggested by a writer in the Presbyterian, that if in this great commotion which now distracts and afflicts us, the number of free colored youth should be increased, to whom an education might be given they might thus be prepared to do great good not only to their own people in this land, but to the millions who dwell in Africa. Says the writer, of necessity, this education must be in a large degree, if not wholly, gratuitous, and the Church will be called upon to supply the means necessary to originate and continue the necessary system for supporting and educating these colored youth.

We are very glad that the Presbyterian Church has already taken such action, as now seems to be a providential preparation for her share of this work. The establishment of the Ashmun Institute, chiefly by the efforts and sacrific-

cess of members of the Presbytery of New Castle, removes the necessity of any new project for the emergency, and affords an opportunity for all who are desirous to do good to the colored race, to effect their purpose quickly, and with a good prospect of success. A good education can be secured here for comparatively small cost; and nothing is necessary to give greater usefulness to this Institution, than that those who are anxious to do something for the elevation of the coloured race, should enable it, by enlarging its funds, to open the door to more students, and reduce the cost of their education to these students. We commend the Institute to the benevolence of our readers, and as the Fourth of July is a time when many are accustomed to bestow gifts for the benefit and good of the coloured race, will not this promising school be remembered at that time?

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, June 13, 1862, the Financial Secretary mentioned the departure of the bark "Justina" from Baltimore with freight and eighteen passengers, and that the unexpected freight would equal the entire expenses of the expedition. It was also stated as a reason for donations that application had been received for a passage in our fall expedition of eighty emigrants, and for twenty-eight from Kentucky.

The Liberian Government having appointed three commissioners to visit the United States and present "the claims and advantages of Liberia, and to invite them to come over and to help build up a free and independent nationality," on motion of the Corresponding Secretary the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Government of Liberia has commissioned three of her distinguished citizens, viz: the Rev. Alexander Crummell, B. A., the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, and Hon. J. O. Johnson, to visit the United States, and by public addresses and private conversations with their colored brethren, to exhibit the many advantages of their emigration to Africa, and many political and moral considerations that should induce them to do so; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee cordially approve of this movement by the Liberian Government, and of the object proposed by the above named Commissioners, who are cordially commended to the respectful and favorable regards of all the friends of this Society.

Resolved, That we will give a free passage, six months support after arrival in Liberia, and the usual amount of funds allotted to immigrants, to such free people of color as may be reported to this Committee by those Commissioners as prepared to emigrate to that Republic.

The Rev. Mr. Blyden, a professor of the ancient languages in the College of Liberia, having expressed a desire to obtain for that College the publications of this Society, it was, on motion of Mr. Gurley,

Resolved, That a bound set of the annual reports of the American Colonization Society, and of the African Repository from its commencement in 1825, be presented to the College of that Republic.

On motion of the same, at the same meeting, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

It having pleased Almighty God to remove recently by death several Vice Presidents of this Society, who were alike eminently its friends and benefac-

tors and the benefactors of our country, the Executive Committee performs the duty, alike just and mournful, of here recording their names: The Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, an honor to his country and mankind; the Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., of New York, gifted with rare learning, eloquence, and philanthropy; the Rev. NATHAN BANGS, D. D., of New York, venerable for wisdom and piety; Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D., of Vermont, President of the Colonization Society of that State, and the Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON, of Ohio, for many years an able member of the Congress of the United States; and express their profound sense of the loss which the cause of this Institution has experienced by their decease.

We find the following notice in the Presbyterian of the 14th of June:

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lloyd, who have recently been appointed to the Zulu Mission, in Southern Africa, are expected to sail from New York on Saturday, the 21st inst. A farewell missionary meeting will be held in the University Place Church, (Rev. George Potts's, D. D.,) to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, 15th inst., at half-past seven o'clock. These designated missionaries have long been members of the Rev. Dr. Potts's church, in which the farewell meeting will be held.

. REPORTED CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

Key West dates of June 20th state that a United States gunboat captured a large bark on the coast of Cuba, just as she was landing her last boat load of slaves. She was said to have had on board one thousand slaves. She was in the offing at Key West, under charge of a prize crew. They found \$100,000 in gold on board.

The British mail steamer Etna, which sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool, carried out \$2,222,402 in specie. Among the passengers is Abraham Hansen, Esq., United States Consul to the Republic of Liberia.

MEETING OF THE STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY AT CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ON THE 12TH, AND OF THE STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF MAINE AT PORTLAND ON THE 28TH OF LAST MONTH.

The Rev. Franklin Butler, the respected agent of this Society in several of the New England States, represents the meetings of these two State auxiliaries as highly encouraging. Much thought is now expended everywhere on the interests and prospects of our colored people. The address of the Rev. E. W.

Hyden, Professor of the Ancient Languages in the College of Liberia, who is a highly educated black man, and minister in the Presbyterian Church, was listened to with profound interest. Mr. Blyden is a native of St. Thomas, but educated in the Alexander High School of Monrovia, has visited England and Scotland, and received the commendation of eminent men in those countries as well as in this. The Rev. Alexander Crummell, his associate in his present visit to our country, and who is also appointed to a professorship in the Liberia College, intends with Mr. Blyden to consecrate himself to the interests of the Liberia College. We hope to give a more particular account of these meetings in our next number.

Letters are received at this office from Liberia up to the 9th of May.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1862.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. F. Butler—\$75:
Concord—Hon. Onalow Stearns,
 J. B. Walker, each \$10, Hon.
 H. G. Upham, \$5, Hon. F. N.
 Fiske, \$4, Mrs. Gen. R. Davis,
 \$3, Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D.,
 Hon. Allen Tenney, C. Minot,
 Dr. E. Carter, S. Coffin, \$1
 each..... 37 00
Portsmouth—Rev. Charles Bur-
 roughs, D. D., \$10, Dr. D. H.
 Peirce, \$6, D. R. Rogers, Mrs.
 W. Williams, Mrs. and Miss
 Ladd, \$5 each, Miss M. C.
 Rogers, \$2, Dea. D. Knight,
 Mrs. H. C. Knight, Miss. E.
 Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Foster,
 Horace Webster, each \$1.... 38 00
 75 00

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler—\$37 71:
Keosauqua—Estate of Nath. Lathrop,
 deceased, by B. B. Butler and
 A. J. Watkins, executors..... 37 71

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt—\$430 25:
Norwalk—A. H. Hubbard, \$100,
 Wm. P. Greene, \$25, James
 Greene, William P. Greene, Jr.,
 each \$15, William Williams,
 Mrs. H. P. Williams, Gover-
 nor Buckingham, Dr. Charles
 Osgood, each \$10, Geo. Per-
 kins, Mrs. David Smith, Mrs.
 Russell Hubbard, Mrs. Chas.
 Spaulding, J. M. Buckingham,

L. W. Carroll, Gardner Greene,
 Mrs. Henry Strong, each \$5,
 Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, L. Black-
 stone, J. Dunham, Mrs. J. A.
 Rockwell, Jedediah Hunting-
 ton, E. G. Abbot, each \$3. C.
 Spaulding, \$2, F. Johnson, J.
 P. Barstow, Dr. Eaton, each
 \$1..... 258 00

Meriden—Chas. Parker, \$20, J.
 and E. Parker, \$10, to consti-
 tute Rev. Cyrus Kelsey a life
 member..... 30 00

New London—Thos. W. Williams,
 W. C. Crump, each \$10, Mrs.
 N. H. Lewis, \$8, W. W. Cut-
 ter, Chas. A. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis
 and daughter, each \$5, Rev.
 Dr. Hallam, Mrs. Edward
 Larned, Mrs. J. S. Richards,
 Mrs. Jona. Starr, each \$3,
 Mrs. A. H. Chew, Mrs. Sarah
 Garrett, A. Barnes, each \$2, H.
 P. Haven, Mrs. Joshua Lar-
 ned, Dr. Jewett, Nathan Bel-
 cher, each \$1..... 65 00

Wethersfield—Dr. Cooke, \$3, R.
 A. Robbins, E. Johnson, P.
 Southworth, Captain Savage,
 each \$2, Wills Adams, J. S.
 Griswold, L. R. Wells, S. Wood-
 house, James Griswold, Mrs.
 S. Griswold, Mrs. F. W. Gris-
 wold, each \$1, Mrs. W. W.
 Andrews, \$1 50, Mrs. Thomas
 Griswold, A. Wells, Mrs. Jos.
 Wells, each 50 cents..... 21 00

561 71

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Middletown</i> —H. G. Hubbard, | |
| Mrs. W. Huntington, each \$10, | |
| E. H. Roberts, E. A. Russell, | |
| Mrs. General Mansfield, each | |
| \$5, Mrs. E. T. R. Stedman, \$3, | |
| Dr. Woodward, Mrs. Sarah | |
| Spencer, each \$2, B. Douglas, | |
| E. Davis, Miss E. Tracy, Miss | |
| E. A. Selden, Miss M. H. Hul- | |
| bert, Mrs. Jona Barnes, each | |
| \$1..... | 48 00 |
| <i>Cromwell</i> —J. Stevens, Edward | |
| Savage, each \$3, Miss Latte- | |
| mer, Mrs. Brooks, each \$1, J. | |
| Ingliss, 25 cents. | 8 25 |
| | <hr/> 480 25 |

NEW JERSEY.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| By Rev. John Orcutt—\$138 82: | |
| <i>New Brunswick</i> —Miss Elizabeth | |
| Bennett, \$35, John Clark, \$10, | |
| Dr. Geo. Janeway, Mrs. P. S. | |
| Van Deventer, Mrs. John W. | |
| Stout, Johnson Letson, David | |
| Bishop, each \$5, Rev. Dr. | |
| Proudfit, \$3, Mrs. Eliza Bun- | |
| yon, James Garretson, Lewis | |
| Applegate, each \$2, John Ter- | |
| hune, Prof. Berg, E. Baker, | |
| K. T. B. Spader, J. B. Van | |
| Aesdale, Judge Bunyon, Ro- | |
| sanna Francis, each \$1..... | 86 00 |
| <i>Newark</i> —J. D. Vermilye, \$10, | |
| Rev. W. H. Steele, Wm. Ran- | |
| kin, J. B. Peirce, Frederick | |
| T. Frelinghuysen, each \$5, | |
| Rev. Dr. Nichols, \$2, Miss | |
| Mary Townsend, \$3, J. A. Hal- | |
| sey, \$1, Cash, \$1 50, New Jer- | |
| sey Colonization Society, \$3. | 45 50 |
| <i>Metuchen</i> —Collection in Re- | |
| formed Dutch Church..... | 6 82 |
| <i>Elizabeth</i> —Rev. H. W. Whitney. | 1 00 |
| | <hr/> 138 82 |

The above were appropriated
for the personal benefit of the
New Jersey emigrants by the
Rev. John Orcutt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Pennsylvania Colonization So- | |
| cietv on account of colonizing | |
| two persons from their State | 116 00 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Miscellaneous..... | 286 40 |
|--------------------|--------|

OHIO.

Balance of legacy of G. W. Bur-
net, deceased, late of Cincin-
nati, by Chas. Munroe, being
payment of note of \$3,000,
without interest, less pre-
mium \$6; whole of said leg-
acy, \$5,000, acknowledged in
Repository for August, 1861. 2,994 00

KENTUCKY.

From the estate of the late
Haden Edwards, of Nelson
county, through the Rev. A.
M. Cowan, agent of Kentucky
Colonization Society, on ac-
count of colonizing thirteen
persons left by Mr. Edwards. 585 00

EMIGRANTS—Received for freight
on merchandise sent to Libe-
ria, for individuals, in bark
"Justina"..... 609 20

FOR REPOSITORY.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>MICHIGAN</i> .— <i>Ypselants</i> —Mrs Sa- | |
| rah Whittlesey for 1862 and | |
| 1863..... | 2 00 |
| Total Repository..... | \$3 00 |
| Donations..... | 505 25 |
| Legacies..... | 8,081 71 |
| Emigrants..... | 1,449 03 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 286 40 |
| Aggregate Amount..... | <hr/> \$5,274 38 |

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

Vol. xxxviii.] WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1862. [No. 8.

REPORT ON THE NATURAL PRODUCTS AND CAPABILITIES OF THE SHIRE AND LOWER ZAMBESI VALLEYS.

By JOHN KIRK, Botanist to the Livingstone Expedition.

! *Dated Senna, December 28, 1860.*

—o—
[From the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London.]
—o—

I beg to offer the following report concerning the capabilities of the regions explored by the expedition under your command for the growth of such articles as are in demand in Europe:

The countries examined have been those bordering the Zambesi from the east coast to Sesheke, a Makololo town, situated in the centre of the African continent; likewise the valley of a tributary river, the Shiré, from Lake Nyassa to its confluence with the Zambesi, near Morambulla Hill. The highlands of the Batoka and Manganja countries have also been visited. The area thus included extends over 11° of longitude and 5° of latitude; the greatest height above the sea level being 8,000 feet.

The Zambesi forms a large Delta, commencing sixty miles from its mouth; the coast for about eight miles inland is muddy, wooded with mangrove, *avicennia*, and other trees peculiar to such places within the tropics; the remainder of the Delta consists of rich flat alluvial lands, intersected by many branches of the river. This great tract is covered almost exclusively with gigantic grasses, which keep down all other forms of vegetation, only *borassus palms*, with a few figs, acacias, or *lignum vitæ* trees, being able to resist the fires which sweep over these plains during the dry season. The people at present inhabiting the Delta are for the most part fugitives; the slave trade and war have combined to desolate this rich country, which once produced corn, vegetables, and fruits in abundance. Near the coast cotton of an inch staple is found growing wild, having sprung up from seed accidentally scattered; this equals in value much of the Egyptian. Climate and soil are admirably suited, seeing that the plant succeeds so well without cultivation, surrounded by weeds. In the more inland districts it could not raise its head above the dense luxuriance of the other vegetation. The labor required to cultivate cotton here is very small, and the Delta might be made a vast cotton field by encouraging the natives to industry. Many parts of

these lands are also suited for the growth of the sugar cane; a little is now raised near the coast, and succeeds well, and it might be raised in most parts, even without irrigation. Besides sorghum, pennisetum, maize, setaria, eleusine, and various other sorts of native corn, the Delta also yields wheat during the cold season. Rice of good quality is also cultivated. Tropical fruits succeed well, and near the coast mangos, pine apples, guavas, cashews, lemons, oranges, and cocoa nuts are still found where Portuguese settlements had existed in former times.

The climate of the Delta is mild, presenting neither the excessive heat nor cold of the interior; the atmosphere is much moister, and heavy dews are frequent; the prevalence of a sea breeze renders the parts near the coast more healthy than those within the mangroves. The malaria, although an obstacle to the settlement of Europeans, is by no means so intense as that of the west coast; and we have not found a case which resisted treatment, while a cure is commonly effected on the third day. To those passing through, or remaining for a short time, there seems to be no danger. But in order that this might become an extensive source of cotton, the permanent residence of Europeans is not necessary; if it were raised by the natives, and purchased from them by agents, a steady supply might be depended on; but time would be needed, even under a wise government, to bring the Delta back to a flourishing state.

The valley of the Zambesi, from the Delta to where the river enters the Batoka Hills, presents a very uniform vegetation, that of the valleys and adjacent plains differing from that of the hills, which frequently cross the river. In its course it is joined by the Loangwa and Kafué from the north, and several smaller streams from the south. The forests which clothe this region abound in valuable woods. Lignum vite and ebony are both common, so much so that in the region between Tetté and Shupanga we have frequently consumed a ton per day of these alone, the only difficulty experienced being to obtain them of sufficiently small size to enter the badly constructed furnace. There are also many timber trees suitable for machinery and ship-building. A species of *Pterocarpus* (the "Malompe"), from its lightness and strength, is well adapted for making oars, and is used by the people of the interior for their paddles. The forests, inland from Shupanga, contain the "gunda," from single trees of which canoes capable of carrying three tons are hollowed out.

The hilly regions, especially those between Senna and Tetté, contain the buaze, but it is found in the hills of Mburuma and of the Batoka also. This is the best fibre in the country, being durable when exposed to water; it is invariably used for fishing nets, and exists so abundantly that no attempt has been made to cultivate it. The seed also yields a large amount of a drying oil. Between the river bank and the hills there are many wide plains of the richest soil, which in ordinary seasons yield abundant crops, but are liable to suffer from droughts by which the corn crops are cut off, but do not affect the cotton to such an amount. In the damp valleys sugar cane and wheat are raised, but irrigation would be required to render these crops general. The district to the north of Tetté is the only part in which sugar is manufactured; this is performed in a very rude manner by the natives.

Cotton seems to be the crop best suited for these parts; it is grown in small quantities everywhere; it is a perennial shrub, and springs up the following season even after being burned down; the quality varies very much. That of Kebrabassa is good, also that found beyond the Kafué, but in the intermediate space that chiefly cultivated is of the Kaja or native sort. And the plantations are very small: this is to be accounted for by their distance from the coast, and the very unsettled state of the population, who have been impoverished by successive bands of the Matebele. Above Kebrabassa there are hundreds of miles of the best cotton lands, but until these rapids shall have been shown to be navigable at flood, there exists a considerable land carriage, which could not be undertaken unless these parts were in the hands of an active and powerful government.

The valley of the Zambesi, beyond the Victoria Falls, is so far removed from the navigable part leading to the east coast, that its vegetable produce is of comparatively little importance in a commercial point of view; it is also very unhealthy; otherwise it is a very rich country, inhabited by the finest races we have met, both for physical and mental development; they seem free of the suspicion with which a foreigner is regarded in other parts, and are anxious to obtain European articles, of which they see the advantage. In the north, beyond the part reached by us, the sugar cane is said to be grown, while near Sesneke the cotton plant attains a size not observed elsewhere; a single plant sometimes covering a space of twelve feet diameter, and forming a stem eight inches thick. A plantation of such bushes would require only to be kept clean to continue for a lifetime. This had been a season of unusual drought, but there had been a heavy crop of cotton, which was allowed to rot on the ground.

The Batoka highlands, to which attention has been drawn as the first discovered in these latitudes possessing a healthy climate, are situated to the north of the Zambesi, between it and the Kafué. The valley of the Zambesi is there 1,000 feet above the sea; the southern slopes are steep, and come down near to the river; the highlands themselves form a vast undulating plain, varying from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high; they are covered with grass suitable for cattle, and open forests abounding in game; in most parts they are well watered by streams which might be made to irrigate the surrounding parts. The climate is cool and healthy, and during the cold season there are frosts at night. Near the Victoria Falls various native fruit trees have been cultivated by the natives, a thing almost unknown in other parts of Southern Africa. Cotton is said to be grown in the north; and the parts visited by us, which had been deserted by the inhabitants, seemed in every respect well suited for it. If these regions were more accessible, their value could not be over estimated, as a European settlement would exercise a most beneficial influence over the interior, and prevent those desolating wars which have stayed the advancement of the people. The whole of this country is free of the Tsetse fly, which is so common in the Zambesi valley; thus cattle and horses might be kept, and an industrious population would soon congregate around any one who could secure to them peace. The obstacles which stand in the way are the difficulties of communication with the coast.

Turning to the valley of the river Shiré, which joins the Zambesi eighty miles from the coast, near the Hill of Moramballa, we meet a fertile region in immediate communication with the coast, forming the pathway to another still richer, possessing highlands superior in point of position to those of the Batoka, thickly peopled by an industrious race, already extensively engaged in the growth of cotton. The people are of one race and language, but governed by many chiefs, each supreme in his own district. These regions possess the advantages of easy access, and of not having had intercourse with the Portuguese settlements. Previous to our visit, Europeans had never been seen by the people, and we were invariably well treated, unless when coming in contact with slave-trading parties from the coast. The first hundred miles of this valley takes a northerly course, the river being deep and navigable the whole way; beyond this, a mountainous region, involving a transport of thirty-five miles, intervenes between the lower and upper valley, in which the Shiré is again navigable to Lake Nyassa, in latitude S. 14° 30'.

The trade of the interior, on its way to the different coast towns, passes to the south of the lake, crossing the river Shiré. The chiefs in these parts, possessed of neither ivory nor copper, must sell their people if they would purchase foreign goods, and excuses are easily found for such a course. By the present path of trade, they are so far removed from the coast that cotton could not repay the carriage, but by the establishment of commerce on the Shiré, the production of cotton and sugar would open to them a more profitable means of employing labor, and direct the people to industry and the growth of such things as are required in Europe, being advantageous to both parties.

The lower Shiré valley is one hundred miles in length and twenty miles average width, with hills on either side; it is raised only a few feet above the river level, which is much more constant throughout the year than that of the Zambesi. The soil is of the richest description, producing a luxuriant vegetation much like that of the Delta, but possessing more trees, including *lignum vitae* and ebony. Near the river the *motsakiri* tree, whose seed yields oil, is abundant, and there are large spaces occupied by the *borassus* palm. In the southern part rice is grown extensively, and the crops do not suffer from want of rain. In the northern, bananas, sugar cane, cassava, and sweet potatoes are cultivated; while every village has large plantations of cotton, the quality being superior to that seen elsewhere. The natives grow it for the manufacture of cloths, a most tedious process when performed without machinery; the picking and spinning are done by hand, and all engage in it, from the chief to the poor people. They have never had an opportunity of selling cotton, but seemed delighted with the idea, and would readily enter into its growth on a large scale if they knew that it would be purchased in exchange for cloth and beads. The whole valley is admirably suited for the growth of cotton, while some parts, possessing a large amount of salt, which appears on the surface during the dry months, may yield the Sea Island variety, so much esteemed for the great length of its fibre. The only experiment made with this variety of cotton was at Tetté, where it grew from seed brought by the expedition, and continues still, although in a very unfavorable situation. This yielded $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch staple. The other varieties of seed brought were inferior to what is now in the country.

The Upper Shiré valley is continuous with the southern end of Lake Nyassa, and about 1,000 feet above the sea level. The range of hills separating it from Lake Shirwa is distant from five to ten miles. The extent of plain on the west seemed to be much greater. Although not free from fever, this is a much more healthy situation than the Lower Shiré valley; the soil is equally rich, and suitable for sugar cane and cotton; the latter is a universal accompaniment of every village, some fields being an acre in extent. From its proximity to the highlands, this is a promising tract, as it possesses the river leading south to the Zambesi and north to Lake Nyassa.

The highlands of the Manganja country are placed between the river Shiré and Lake Shirwa; they are part of that elevated ridge which extends far along the eastern side of the African continent; their altitude varies from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, but there are single mountains in the range much exceeding that, the highest being "Zomba," which reaches 8,000. The western slopes to the Shiré are steeper than those on the east, which go down to Lake Shirwa, nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level. These undulating highlands are watered by many streams which continue flowing the whole year. The climate is cool and pleasant, and in our experience quite free of malaria, those who had suffered when in the valley feeling a sudden change on ascending the hills.

The cotton of these elevated regions is an annual, from three to four feet high; it is gathered in August and September, at which season there is no danger of the crop being injured through rain. Sugar cane is grown in many parts, and would succeed well almost anywhere, from the abundance of moisture in the soil, and the facilities offered for irrigation by the many perennial streams. European vegetables and fruits, also wheat, could be raised during the cold season. Magnetic iron ore is abundant near the schist rocks which compose the mountain chain, with the exception of the higher peaks; from it the natives manufacture implements of agriculture and war.

Of all the regions explored, the Manganja highlands are the best suited for a settlement conducted by Europeans: possessing a good soil and climate, they command both Upper and Lower Shiré valleys, and lend through Lake Nyassa to the countries far north and west, which now supply most of the ivory, copper, and slaves taken to the coast between Quillimane and Rovuma. It is of easy access from the south, through the Zambesi and Shiré, and possibly another path may be found to it from the north. A vessel of four feet

might pass at once up the river Shiré at all seasons, as the Zambesi below the confluence is free of the many sand banks which encumber it further up, and render its navigation difficult during the latter months of the dry season.

The flora of the highlands differs entirely from that of the valleys, but bears a resemblance to that of the Batoka country. The grass is in general short, compared with that of the plains; there is an abundance of fine trees, and several sorts of fruits. Many orders of plants, scarcely known below, are here abundant, such as Ranunculaceæ, Proteaceæ, Balsaminæ, Melastomaceæ, Geraniaceæ, Rosaceæ, Piperaceæ, Iridaceæ, etc., while the many ferns show a humid climate compared with the Zambesi valley, where that order of plants is almost absent.

The tsetse fly is unknown among the hills, and very rare in the Upper Shiré valley, on the eastern side. In the lower valley, however, it is the natural accompaniment of the large herds of elephants which inhabit the grass plains and marshes.

The expedition has thus shown unlimited tracts of land adapted for cotton, and others suited for sugar cane; the best for both being near the coast, and enjoying a healthy climate, thickly peopled by a race already engaged in the growth of cotton, all that is required being to develop further a branch of industry now existing, in doing which the slave trade would be broken, and the victims of it turned to industry at home. The only obstructions now standing in the way is the restriction to the free navigation of the Zambesi, which, while closed to others, is not in use by the Portuguese, who have only employed it occasionally for the shipment of slaves, but never for trade. A large supply of lignum vite, ebony, buaze fibre, and Indian rubber has also been pointed out, while the abundance of wild indigo seems to indicate a country adapted for its production.

Special Notice of a few of the more important Vegetable Productions.

Corron.—There are two species of the cotton plant cultivated in the countries explored: one of these, known as *Tonje Kaja*, has been in existence for a very long time, and may be indigenous; no trace of its introduction can be found; it is found everywhere, but is being replaced by a better sort named *Tonje Manga*, which signifies foreign cotton, and is of modern introduction, having come from the various towns on the east coast. A variety of the *Tonje Manga* is met with in the interior of the continent, but not found much further east on the Zambesi than the confluence of the Kafué. This may have been introduced from the west coast.

The *Tonje Kaja* is, according to situation, either perennial or annual. On the Manganja Hills it is an annual from two to four feet high, sown in March and gathered in August. In the valleys it forms a shrub, remaining several years in the soil. It is readily known from the other sort by leaf and seed. The cotton is of very short staple, seldom exceeding half an inch; it very much resembles wool, and adheres strongly to the seed, from which it cannot be entirely removed; this renders it much more troublesome to pick, and an iron roller is employed to facilitate the separation.

The plant is much less prolific than the other, and the only good quality possessed by it is superior strength, on which account some still prefer it. It is the most universally distributed, being seen everywhere from the coast to the valley above the Victoria Falls, and along the course of the Shiré. In the region shut off from the coast by Lake Shirwa, it becomes the only sort grown; but the foreign kind is advancing from both north and south, and fast displacing it.

Tonje Manga, the sort of recent introduction, is, like the other, annual or perennial; it is superior in every respect, and attains a much greater size. The staple varies from half an inch to an inch and a quarter, has great lustre, and separates from the seed, which has a clean black coat. What is now produced on the Zambesi and Shiré equals much of the Egyptian, and might be improved by the judicious selection of seed. But there is no necessity for the

introduction of new seed, what is now grown on the Shiré being of good quality and very prolific. The variety of Tonje Manga found in the central African valley, above the Victoria Falls and as far down as the confluence of the Kafue, differs in the cohesion of the seeds of each cell which form a mass, from the exterior of which the cotton separates easily. The plant attains a great size, and continues seemingly for an indefinite time. Among the ruins of the old town of Sesheke a single plant was measured with a woody stem eight inches diameter, and covering a space of twelve feet. This year it had yielded an abundant crop of cotton three fourths of an inch in fibre.

Having found cotton throughout the whole extent of country explored, we know what quality may certainly be obtained, while much more may be expected from careful cultivation. The only cotton seed brought by us, superior to that already in the country, was the Sea Island variety; this yielded excellent cotton one and a half inch long when grown under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and the plant still continues at Tette, although uncared for. Nowhere have we seen cotton which would not be worth exportation, but the best is that of the Manganja country, where the people have given it much attention; thence it might also be exported with least expense, while Europeans, settled in the neighboring highlands, could direct and superintend the natives of the valleys.

The Delta is excellent cotton ground, but unfit for Europeans, and the present population is very thin and unsettled. Beyond Kebrabassa the Zambesi valley, both below and above the Victoria Falls, with the Batoka highlands, might produce a vast supply, and the Batoka hills present a healthy station for residents; but the difficulties at present connected with the rapids of Kebrabassa render this an inferior position in which to commence such an undertaking, which is to be regretted, as the people of the interior seem more disposed to industry than those of the coast.

The specimens of cotton contained in the collection sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew exhibit fully the different qualities found on the Lower Zambesi and on the Shire. Since then, others have been added from the interior, showing that the cotton grown there is but little inferior.

SUGAR CANE.—The want of moisture and occurrence of droughts in certain seasons limit the amount of soil adapted for the growth of the sugar cane. Nevertheless, the greater part of the Delta, the Shire valley, the Manganja Hills, with spots near the Zambesi, where joined by tributary streams, are capable of producing it abundantly. In each of these parts we have found it in cultivation, but in small amount. Near the Portuguese settlement of Tette alone is sugar manufactured, but the process is so rude that it always possesses a bad flavor. The Manganja Hills and table-lands are certainly the regions best suited for its growth, being conducted by Europeans. There the many perennial springs, sources of streams, irrigating the whole country, prevent the failure of crops, and would supply sources of water-power. The only drawback to the Lower Shire valley and the Delta is the prevalence of fever; in other respects it is, perhaps, the best situation for the cane.

The Portuguese have paid as little attention to sugar as they have to cotton; that made at Tette is not much used by the Europeans.

OILS.—The ground-nut succeeds well, and is universally cultivated by the natives; from it oil is expressed, which they use with food, but it has not been made an article of commerce, and the machinery used even at Tette is of the rudest description.

The Sesamum is also grown from the coast to the Batoka country. Different species of Cucurbitaceous plants yield a pure oil from their seeds, which is employed in cookery.

The Motsakiri tree, of the order Meliaceæ, grows abundantly near the river banks both of the Zambesi and Shiré in all parts; from its wide distribution, this might be obtained in considerable quantity; it separates, under exposure to cold, into a solid and fluid portion.

Other oils are obtained from the seeds of the Sterculia, and the "Boma" nut (grown extensively at the Victoria Falls) yields a large amount of pure oil.

year were \$262 58, and with its aid the Parent Society was able to raise funds within the State to the amount of \$1,225 67. From that time the annual receipts increased, but very irregularly, as times and circumstances have permitted. The greatest amount received in any one year was \$18,416 54, in the year ending April 30, 1852. The whole amount raised by this State Society has been \$151,622 87.

It would be interesting to show how this amount has been expended in securing, by colonization, the freedom of slaves to whom freedom had been offered or bequeathed on that condition; in the purchase of territory; in furnishing medical attendance, medicine, and other means of health and comfort, and improvement to emigrants, and in promoting our general object in other ways through the Parent Society; but for these details we can only refer to our previous reports.

But, in addition to that amount, this Society has caused other funds to be raised which have not passed through its treasury. The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, incorporated by procurement of this Society in 1850, and under whose patronage Liberia College has been incorporated, and furnished with buildings, library, cabinets and a faculty, had, up to their annual meeting in January last, received funds to the amount of \$33,155 24. Those trustees are mostly prominent members of this Society, and have themselves made large donations towards that amount, besides giving their personal labor and influence. Had we followed the less safe practice, as we think, of other colonization societies, this fund, instead of being placed in the keeping of a corporation created for that special purpose, would have been brought into our treasury, as a special fund for education, swelling our total to \$184,778 11.

In consequence of this movement, funds in aid of Liberia College have been raised by societies in other States, to an amount unknown to us; including, however, one donation of \$25,000, for the foundation of a professorship in that College.

The past year.—During the financial year ending April 30, 1862, the labors of the Society have been affected, like most other labors, by the struggle of the nation to preserve its life; a struggle intensely engaging the thoughts and anxieties, and heavily taxing the pecuniary means of intelligent and patriotic men, and at the same time deranging their previous calculations, and throwing a cloud of uncertainty over all prospects, especially in relation to persons of color residing in the United States. There has been a disposition among all classes of men, of all races, to postpone the decision of every question that can be postponed, till they know better what ought to be done, and what means there are left for doing it. Many of our best friends have felt themselves obliged to reduce their donations to one-half, or even one-tenth, of their usual amount, and not a few to withhold them altogether.

These things, however, have not affected the payment of legacies. That of Miss Mary P. Townsend, of \$3,000 00, mentioned

own manufacture, "warranted inferior to none imported in workmanship and variety of style," must be taken as proof of rapid improvement at Carysburgh, since its first settlement in 1837.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Our last report announced that the legal difficulties which had for several years impeded the completion of the college buildings had been removed, and the work on them resumed. We are now happy to announce that the buildings are completed and ready for use.

The plans and specifications for the buildings were drawn by L. Briggs, Jr., Esq., architect of Boston, under the direction of the trustees, in consultation with President Roberts, with a careful regard to economy, in view of the uses of the building, the nature of the climate, and the probable necessity of future enlargement. The main building is seventy feet long by forty-five feet wide, and three stories in height, on a foundation of Liberia granite, and surrounded by a verandah, eight feet wide, on an iron frame, the posts of which are inserted into blocks of granite. It contains apartments for two members of the faculty and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students; a dining-room sufficient for these families and the students; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus; a hall to be used for a chapel, lecture-room, or any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened; rooms for recitation and for study in classes; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store-rooms, and other accommodations. The kitchen is a detached building, in easy communication with the dining-room. The eleven dormitories furnish all desirable accommodation for twenty-two members of the regular college classes, which is as great a number as can be expected for some years. They may, without discomfort, receive twice that number; and when it becomes necessary, more dormitories may be added with little expense.

The Legislature of the Republic has done liberally. It has granted the site of twenty acres, on which the college stands, and where it must remain till removed by the concurring votes of its Trustees and the Legislature. It has granted, as an endowment, one thousand acres of land in each of the four counties, to be selected by the trustees. It has appropriated six hundred dollars, to enable the professors to visit foreign institutions. It has given the college a carefully revised charter, the result of the best thinking in Liberia, aided by able counsel in the United States, and satisfactory to both Boards of Trustees who are concerned in its management. And it appears ready to grant any other favors in its power which the best interests of the college may be found to require.

This delay has not been wholly useless. It has secured the settlement, in the minds of Liberians generally, before opening the college, of questions which otherwise would almost certainly have come up, and might have made trouble, at some future time. It has also en-

abled the Trustees of of Donations, to whom the appointment for the present belongs, to find a Faculty in Liberia, and thus to avoid the most formidable obstacle to the successful establishment of the College; viz: the difficulty of finding suitable men elsewhere; inducing them to accept the appointment; securing their safe acclimation; and above all, making them acceptable after their arrival.

The college had already an able president, the Hon. J. J. ROBERTS, under whose superintendence the buildings were erected. The following appointments were made August 9, 1861, viz:

Hon. J. J. ROBERTS, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.

Rev. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, Professsr of Intellietual and Moral Philosophy, and of the English Language and Literature.

Rev. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

Till other arrangements are made, Prof. Crummell is to give instruction in Logic and Rhetoric, and in History; Prof. Blyden in the Hebrew and French Languages; and the two, conjointly, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Prof. Blyden removed his family into the rooms prepared for a professor's residence in the main college building, about the close of the last year.

Professor Crummell, being necessarily detained for a time in the United States, engaged in procuring books for the library. He is understood to have procured about four thousand volumes, many of them very valuable and difficult to be obtained. A list of these, with the donors, will probably appear, from the proper source, in due time; but it seems a duty now to mention the gift of about six hundred volumes by the corporation of Harvard College, through J. L. Sibley, Esq., librarian.

A part of these books have been sent out, and have arrived. With them have been sent about seven hundred specimens for the cabinet of mineralogy, gathered from most parts of the world between the Mississippi and the Ganges, and wanting only two or three specimens, which are already promised, for a complete elementary cabinet. A small but well-selected box of specimens in conchology accompanied them.

For the inauguration of the college, January 23, 1862, was selected, as a time near the close of the session of the Legislature when the attendance of the proper persons would be most convenient. On that day a procession was formed in front of the house of President Roberts, and marched, led by a band of music, to the college buildings. The exercises were sacred music, reading the scriptures, prayer, music by the band, addresses by Chief Justice Drayton, President Roberts, and Professor Blyden, appropriate resolutions moved by Hon. D. B. Warner, and adopted by the Trustees, and a closing Doxology. The Legislature ordered the addresses to be printed at the public expense.

The way seemed now fully prepared for the formation of college classes and regular recitations; but the appointment of two professors

as commissioners from the Republic to the colored people of the United States, as noticed in another part of this report, compelled its postponement for a few months.

The endowment of this college, and its support till endowed, will demand the earnest consideration of the friends of Christian civilization in Africa. The funds remaining in the hands of the Trustees of Donations, after erecting the college buildings, are well invested, yielding a satisfactory income. But their income is altogether inadequate to the support of the college, and no good financier would willingly encroach upon or disturb the principal. The New York Colonization Society has assumed the payment of Professor Blyden's salary, from the income of its Fulton fund, and will support several beneficiaries from its Bloomfield fund.

If more than a very few scholars are to be educated in this college for many years to come, it is plain that some of them must receive pecuniary aid, as few Liberians are able to spare the services of their sons, and support them in college, without aid. The best form of rendering such aid is doubtless by establishing scholarships yielding a certain sum annually, to be used in assisting students who show that they deserve it. The annual amount should be from half to the whole of a student's necessary expenses.

The New York Colonization Society, in its late annual report, says: "Perhaps in no more certain way can perennial blessings be assured to the race in Africa than by the adequate endowment of professorships and scholarships in this college." "Twenty scholarships, founded this year, would do much to insure permanence and freedom to the future population of Liberia; while their prosperity would attract thousands of our aspiring colored population to become participators by emigrating thither." And that Society, at its annual meeting,

"Resolved, That to aid a thorough education among the people of Liberia, endowments of scholarships in the Liberia College are urgently needed, and this Society will thankfully receive, and faithfully apply, gifts intrusted to it for that object."

EMIGRATION.

It is very generally and very confidently believed that our present national struggle and its results must lead to a great emigration of colored people to Africa, and to a corresponding increase of the business of our Society. It must be so in the end; but, for the present, the contrary effect is produced. Politicians in great numbers have been converted to the belief that colonization is inevitable; but there is a great diversity of opinion among them as to the details of the operation. Several plans have been started which are supposed to be new, but which were abundantly considered, and for good reasons discarded many years ago. The old project of emigration to Hayti has been revived, and pushed forward with energy, but without any prospect of meeting the wants of more than a small part of those who will find emigration desirable. Colonies in South America, Central America, the region of the Rocky Mountains, and elsewhere, have

been proposed, any of which would cost more in health, in lives, and in money, than colonizing in Africa, and would doubtless end in failures. By these projects, the attention of colored people contemplating emigration has been distracted, and they have been prevented from coming to any conclusion. Some have been made to fear that, if they should embark for Africa, they might be captured on the passage by Southern Confederate privateers, and sold as slaves. Many have been encouraged to hope that there would be such changes in the United States as would abolish all prejudice against color, and thus relieve them of all inducement to emigrate. It has been supposed that the "contrabands," as they are called, would furnish a large number of emigrants. It may be so at some future time, but as yet it is not known that any of them are willing to be colonized anywhere. Their choice seems to be, freedom where they are, under the protection of the United States Government, and with the aid and support of Northern charity. Some have talked of their compulsory removal, with which, of course, our Society can have nothing to do. Meanwhile, the work of colonizing slaves, manumitted for that purpose by their masters, has been entirely suspended. A large number in Virginia, in Louisiana, and elsewhere, were ready and expecting to emigrate, when the civil war commenced, and made it impossible for them to reach the place of embarkation.

By such influences the number of emigrants has been greatly diminished. Only fifty-five were sent out during the year 1861. Of these, one sailed from Baltimore, one from Boston, and the remainder from New York.

This diminution, we are confident, can be only temporary.* It can last only while men's minds are kept in a state of indecision by the causes which have been mentioned. Africa affords a better home for colored men than can be found or made on this side of the Atlantic; and when men's minds become settled at all, they must be settled in that conviction, and they will act accordingly.

Compulsory Emigration.—Having mentioned the project of compulsory emigration, it may be well to say a few words more concerning it. The American Colonization Society has always carefully guarded against that idea, from the very beginning. The provision, that its emigrants shall be colonized only "with their own consent," has been in its Constitution under all its forms. It is also in its act of incorporation; so that it cannot expend a single dollar in colonizing emigrants otherwise than with their consent, without forfeiting its charter, and thus committing legal suicide. Assertions, insinuations, or suspicions that it would violate this fundamental principle of its existence, have never been anything better than unmitigated calumnies. Leading politicians in some States have once or twice threatened the forcible expulsion of the free people of color, and have appeared to desire the co-operation of our Society; but they have

* While this Report was in press, information was received that application had already been made to the Society for the passage of eighty emigrants from Tennessee, and twenty-eight from Kentucky, in November.

always been made to understand decidedly that the Society could not be used for any such purpose.

Since the commencement of the present civil war has brought up the question of the disposal of "contrabands," and thus, of the disposal of the whole colored population, some good, intelligent, influential men have been induced to entertain the idea of compulsory colonization. They say that the colonization of the colored people is indispensable to their own welfare; and if they do not know enough, or perversely refuse, to choose the course which their own good requires, it is the duty, and therefore the right, of the wiser and more powerful white race, to act as their guardians; to choose for them, and compel them to accept the choice. Early in the past winter, there were indications that this feeling existed more extensively than the doctrine was avowed.

At the annual meeting of the National Society at Washington, no politician was hardy enough to attempt to entangle it in any such scheme, so that there was no opportunity to put any such motion on record, as made and voted down. What could be done, however, was done. The President of the Society, in his address at the public meeting, expressly declared that "the idea of compulsion must not be associated with" our operations; that "emigration must be left to the conviction of the parties that they will do better in another land;" that, from the beginning, our constitution has bound us to colonize free people of color only "with their own consent—words which cannot be too often repeated or too strongly emphasized;" words which "prohibit our becoming the agents of any plan involving compulsion, and pledge us to leave to the free man of color, so far as we are concerned, the time, place, and occasion of his emigration." This address was very fully endorsed by a vote of the Society after its delivery, and of the Board of Directors at a subsequent session. The same principle of colonizing only with the consent of the emigrants, was embodied in several reports of committees to the Board of Directors, which were adopted by express votes as laws for the government of the executive officers of the Society. And those officers had already pledged themselves to this same principle by express words in their annual report.

If politicians find themselves compelled to do things that can be "excused" only by "necessity, the tyrant's plea," they may pronounce it indecorous for this Society to criticise their policy. We therefore only say that if they find a necessity, military or political, for expelling the colored people by force or terror, they must do the work themselves, without help or encouragement from us. We cannot make ourselves responsible for such a proceeding, either as principals or accessories.

The Liberator Commission.—A new agency for promoting emigration has lately taken the field. The Legislature of Liberia, near the close of its last session, authorized the President of that Republic to appoint Commissioners to address the free colored people of the United States in favor of emigration. Such an appointment has been frequently proposed, but never before made. Its immediate

occasion was certain information received from the United States, a part of which, relating to the future action of our Government, was at least premature. Of the details of the action or purposes of the Commissioners we are not informed, except on one point. A Boston paper of April 18 contained a dispatch from Washington, dated April 17, in the following words, viz.:

"An agent of the Government of Liberia appeared before the President to-day, and urged the compulsory transportation of freed slaves to Liberia."

This was copied into another paper, with severe comments. The Commissioners applied to the President to exonerate them from that imputation. He replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to reply, in answer to your communication of the 1st May, which I herewith return, that neither you nor any one else have ever advocated, in my presence, the compulsory transportation of freed slaves to Liberia or elsewhere.

You are at liberty to use this statement as you please.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

J. D. JOHNSON,

ALEX. CRUMMELL.

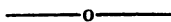
District of Columbia.—Some have supposed that the act emancipating slaves in the District of Columbia, and providing for their colonization at the expense of the Government, would furnish many emigrants. It may do so ultimately, but not now. Immediately on its passage, the Society offered its services to the Government in colonizing such as are desirous to emigrate. The number known to entertain that desire, after industrious inquiry, was *one*. The colored people were expecting such changes as would make the District the most desirable place for their residence.

CONCLUSION.

And so it is extensively. While white men foresee, as near at hand, a great emigration, induced by motives too strong to be resisted, people of color are waiting, in the hope of changes which will make their condition here as good as that of white men, and thus remove, as they think, all inducement to emigrate.

In this expectation we have no doubt they will be disappointed. But if their condition here could be made all that they hope or wish, still emigration would be their interest and their duty. No conditions of ease, and comfort, and wealth, and respectability in this country, which their imaginations can conceive, would be so attractive to a right-minded man as the career of prosperity, and beneficence, and glory which opens before them in the land of their ancestors. Making Africa what Africa may and must become under the influence of Christian civilization, is the most glorious triumph which yet remains to be achieved in any quarter of the world. *They* can do that work better than any other people on earth. Indeed, the most competent judges affirm that they are the only people on earth who are qualified for it. They have peculiar advantages for it in their consanguinity. There is among them mind, and intelligence, and wealth enough to

do it themselves, without help; and if help is desirable, it may be had in any amount in which they will show themselves ready to use it. Some of their own number have already successfully begun the work, have done more towards its accomplishment than white men have ever been able to do, and are earnestly entreating them to come over and share in their labors and their glory.



MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PORTLAND, ME., June 28, 1862.

Reverend and Dear Sir: The annual meeting of the Maine State Colonization Society occurred in the High Street Church (Rev. Dr. Chickering's), on Thursday evening, the 26th instant.

The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Wright, of the mission to Persia, and Chickering, of Portland.

On taking the chair, Hon. Phineas Barnes, President of the Society, made an introductory address in his felicitous style.

Rev. John O. Fiske, of Bath, Secretary, made a very able report, in which he alluded to the favorable omens for the enterprise of colonization, the disadvantages of colored emigration to Hayti, and to the opinions of the founders respecting the benignant influence of African colonization upon the condition and destinies of the colored people in this country, showing that they regarded it as the most effectual way of elevating the negro to the highest position and happiness.


Rev. E. W. Blyden, professor of languages in Liberia College, followed with an address of great interest and value. Referring to the erroneous views commonly entertained respecting the physical condition of Africa, he said it is a land of beauty and grandeur, of equable climate, of prolific soil and luxuriant vegetation, of hills, and valleys, and flowing streams. The Republic of Liberia he regarded as a "fixed fact," so that, though no more emigrants from this country should go there, she would still exist, and go on to maturity and strength.

Respecting the condition and prospects of the colored people in this country he spoke with great plainness and force. He insisted that there is no ground of hope for the highest elevation and welfare of the negro but *emigration to Africa*. They that would detain him here are not his best friends. That philanthropy which encourages him to stay this side of his ancestral land is but "partial and temporary." The true friends of the man of color are colonizationists, who would help him to self culture and development in a country of "his own," without the overshadowing influence of the white man. He lamented the delusion which exists in the minds of many of his brethren, and of some of the professed friends of the negro, in regard to this subject. Africa is the hope for the colored race. Nature indicates this, God's providence signalizes it, and the sooner people of color and their friends recognize and act upon this fundamental truth, the happier will it be for Africa and for America.

At the close of this address, which was listened to with profound interest

by a very large audience, in which were many clergymen and people from different parts of the State, attention was called to the fact that, while we had been delighted with one representative of Liberia—the living voice of one of her citizens,—another representative had also appeared—a book written by Rev. Alex. Crummell, the fellow citizen and associate in Liberia College with Mr. Blyden—a book marking an era in African literature and progress—worthy of the man, and of our times, and of universal progress.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Blyden for his address was heartily applauded.

 [We will publish Mr. Blyden's address in our next No.]

Rev. Dr. Duff, of Canada East, spoke, in the happiest terms, of his entire approbation of the sentiments of Mr. Blyden, and of his great delight in the pure English and solid truths to which we had listened. He said that Canada is no fit place for the negro, and he had always believed and maintained, on the other side of the Atlantic and on this, that, for the elevation of the black, he must be endowed with *nationality*, and Africa is the place for that.

The officers of the last year were re-elected, among whom are—

Hon. Phineas Barnes, of Portland, President; Rev. John O. Fisk, of Bath, Secretary; Freeman Clark, Esq., of Bath, Treasurer.

This meeting was one of the most interesting that I have ever attended, and its influence will be salutary and abiding.

Our friends in Maine have lost none of their faith in our principles, nor of their zeal for our success in the great work of colonization. Though the abundance of the sea does not flow into their harbors, as in better days, they do not withhold from Africa. God bless them.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

F. BUTLER.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Washington, D. C.*

—o—

LETTER FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

MONROVIA, May 7, 1862.

REV. R. R. GURLEY,

Respected Sir—Among the many letters which have come addressed to President Benson, since his departure from this city for England, and which it became necessary for me to open, is one from yourself, dated 23d February, 1862, thanking his Excellency for the copy of his message forwarded to, and informing him of your intention to transmit to him, by earliest opportunity, copies of the last report of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and of the ratification of the treaty on the subject of the Recaptured Africans. As His Excellency is absent, and is, therefore, deprived of the pleasure of reading and replying to your letter, and may not be favored in England with its duplicate, permit me, sir, in his behalf to thank you for your expressed intention to transmit to him the copies of the

report referred to. I feel safe in saying, His Excellency will, on the receipt of the report, peruse it with great interest. I hope he has ere this date arrived safe in London, and has had the pleasure of communicating as much to his numerous friends in America.

Since His Excellency's departure, great peace has prevailed among our aboriginal inhabitants, except among the Niffo and Little Cee fishermen—the latter, who have ever given us trouble, are naught but highway robbers and murderers, ever causing difficulty wherever they are permitted to locate. Our farmers are becoming more and more interested in their branch of business, and, thanks to the Lord for it—the day has already come in Liberia, that the men who put aside their coats and cause the ring of their axes to be heard in the deep forest, earning their bread in the sweat of their brow, are no longer regarded as men of mean birth and of brainless heads. Among some of the things which do not keep pace with the times is, the educational interest of Liberia, notwithstanding it is two thousand per cent in advance of what it was in the days of Ashmun and up to the time of Buchanan. Unfortunately, Mr. Gurley, your letter to Rev. A. D. Williams, one of Liberia's strongest props, requesting him to express in a letter, some of his observations connected with the early settlement of Liberia, came a few months too late. True, the old veteran had the pleasure of reading the letter, but before he could make it convenient to afford you the gratification sought, he was summoned to the spirit world. Oh what a vacancy succeeded the demise of that tried champion! When I call to mind the days of Mr. Ashmun—when I think of the time, (it was in 1824 if I mistake not,) when you were here with him endeavoring to soothe his troubled mind and to quiet his spirit that had been wounded by the ungenerous act of the Society, and hear your own name mentioned in connection with those by-gone days, I fancy I can enter fully into your feelings when you yourself look back to what is now being borne away by the irrecoverable past. Could Mr. Ashmun now come forth and be once more associated with things of time, what ravishment of heart would be his, on seeing some of those little boys, now grown to be men, whom he used to pat upon the head as he passed them in the narrow foot paths of Monrovia, ruling a republic that had grown out of the little colony, for whose safety, welfare, and interest he had spent his best days and even sacrificed his life. If such meditations as these occasion sadness of heart to the writer, who has, comparatively, just come to manhood, what must be the effect of them upon the mind of Mr. Gurley? But, I turn away from these thoughts, which are only calculated to make us weep like children, and proceed to inform you that a few days ago I commissioned nine persons to go in search of a suitable site for the seat of government. Every revolving year admonishes us of the necessity of seeking in the interior some place that will be, or afford us a safeguard against the invasion of foreign powers, whose cupidity may become excited when we shall have fairly begun to develop the inexhaustible rich resources of our country.

Rev. Sir, let no untoward circumstance occur in the operations of

the Society that will have a tendency to weaken the strong ties of union and affection which have so long and so advantageously to ourselves, bound the Society and Liberia together.

I have, no doubt, greatly taxed your patience and therefore will proceed no farther.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. B. WARNER.

ON THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

ITS PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES.

[Continued from page 207.]

Mr. FULLER, of Sierra Leone, said he was not acquainted with Liberia, but he believed the negroes of that country were in a more advanced state than the negroes of Sierra Leone. The latter, however, had had greater advantages than were possessed by the people of Liberia. They had always had schools and the best of teachers, from the time of the colony being settled. But there was one thing which had proved a bane to Sierra Leone; that was, if he might be excused for saying so, the presence of some of the Europeans who had been sent out there, and who had set such an example to the natives, that he could not but think it would have been better if they had remained in England; and if the natives were to form their opinions of Englishmen in general from some of those whom they had seen in the colony, it would be a very bad opinion indeed. However, when he came to this country, and saw the good feeling which prevailed towards the negro race, and the desire that was everywhere expressed for their elevation in the social scale, he felt very thankful to the people of England upon the whole. Liberia was no doubt a very promising country, and one which he hoped to see in a short time raising its head amongst the great nations of the earth; and from all they had heard of that state that evening, he thought they must come to the conclusion that the negro was as capable of education, and of being raised in the social scale, as any other portion of the great human family. He would express a sincere hope that this country would do all in its power to advance the Republic of Liberia, and would take every means to promote the elevation of the negro in the social scale.

Colonel O'CONNOR, ex-Governor of Gambia, expressed the deep interest which he felt in this subject, and his anxiety to attend the meeting, at which he had had the opportunity of seeing his excellent friend, Mr. Roberts, the ex-President of Liberia. Whilst bearing his willing testimony to the great excellence and value of the paper which had been read, he was, nevertheless, happy to have the opportunity of

contradicting or modifying the statements it contained with regard to the alleged mortality amongst the governors of our African colonies. It was true that the picture had been presented to him of one governor going out to supply the place of one who had died, and another being *in petto* ready to succeed him; but he was happy to say, although several governors of Sierra Leone and Gambia had fallen victims to the climate of those countries, there were, nevertheless, a great many still living, after having passed through their period of office. Colonel O'Connor mentioned the names of several governors who were still living, amongst whom were Governors Kennedy and Hill. The same might be said with regard to the colony of Gambia. Two of his predecessors were still alive, and he believed he might safely say that he himself was still alive. With reference to Liberia, every one who had been on the coast of Africa must feel the most lively interest in it. During the time he was governor of Gambia he ruled quietly and easily, and the natives made rapid advances. There were amongst them merchants of high standing and ability, some of whom sought admission into his council, but he could not admit them, however desirous he might have been of doing so, because it was contrary to the rules of the colony. He might be allowed to express a slight difference of opinion from Mr. Fuller. He (Col. O'Connor) regretted if, during that gentleman's experience in Sierra Leone, that colony was under the government of such men as he mentioned, but he could point to Governor Hill, and to others who had endeavored to do their best for the welfare of the colony, and the benefit of whose rule was still apparent; and for his own part, however much his power might have fallen short of his will, he had certainly labored honestly and earnestly to govern well.

Mr. ROBERTS, ex-President of Liberia, expressed his gratification at the deep interest which had been manifested in the little Republic of Liberia. The Consul-General had been pleased to refer to him in a flattering manner, with regard to his connection with that colony. He had resided in Liberia thirty-three years. When he was in the State of Virginia, at the age of twenty years, he felt that if he remained in the United States he could never arrive at that position which white men occupied in that and other countries; therefore he determined to seek employment where by good conduct and energy he might gain that respect which was due to a *man* everywhere. He arrived in Liberia in 1829, and within the present jurisdiction of that colony there were then annually exported no fewer than from thirty thousand to forty thousand slaves, but through the energetic measures adopted by the Republic, with the efficient aid of Her Majesty's officers, the slave trade had been extinguished for six hundred miles along that coast. They had always looked to the British Government and people for assistance and protection, when they were scarcely permitted to look for it elsewhere. Liberia had had many difficulties to encounter. The colony had been formed by a people who had had few advantages for improvement, especially in that which was calculated to fit them for the political management of their own affairs. Under those circumstances they remained under the control

of the American Colonization Society until the year 1847. At that time, a political question having arisen between Liberia and the British Government with regard to commerce, it was necessary that the colony should assert its claims to political independence, which was done in 1847; and he was happy to say the British Government was the first to acknowledge the independence of the colony. Other European Governments followed in that acknowledgment. Since then they had received from Her Majesty's Government the kindest treatment, and everything had been done to assist them by Her Majesty's officers, both naval and military. He had great pleasure in referring to the interest which had been shown in this Republic by Colonel O'Connor, who was ever ready to assist them in their need. He was sure the meeting must have been gratified by the facts which were conveyed by the paper, and also by what had fallen from President Benson and Mr. Fuller, and his Excellency the late Governor of Gambia.

Mr. G. F. WILSON, F. R. S., said one of the speakers had called upon the people of this country to do what they could to advance the interests of the Republic of Liberia. He begged to call attention to a means which the colony itself had just taken to advance its own interests. It had been his duty a few days ago, as a member of a jury, to inspect the products sent from Liberia to the Great Exhibition; and he was sure all who took an interest in that country would be pleased to hear that it had sent a most interesting and valuable collection of its products, extremely well arranged.

Mr. JOHNSON, Secretary to President Benson, added some remarks upon the present condition and future prospects of Liberia. He said, although they had a comparatively small territory, they had no desire for aggrandizement, except for the purpose of affording means of emigration to their brethren, and civilizing the native tribes of Africa. The geographical position of the country rendered it peculiarly adapted for that work. They had sometimes been obliged to resort to arms for the chastisement of their brethren of the colored race, but there were only two instances in which they had done so; the first was for the suppression of the slave trade, and the second was to chastise them for the barbarous murder of some of the citizens of the Liberian republic. Having referred to the anomalous position which the colony formerly held with regard to the United States, he joined his acknowledgment with those of ex-President Roberts to the British Government as having been the first to recognize the independence of the Liberian Republic, and for the assistance which it had invariably extended to that country, to which, he said, much of its present prosperity was owing.

Captain CLOSE, R. N., said, whilst he had command of the northern division of the naval squadron on the Coast of Africa, amongst other instructions he was especially charged to render every assistance to the Liberian Government whenever they required his services. This was sufficient to prove the great interest which the British Government took in that state. He paid a visit to Liberia while Mr. Benson was President, and he was fortunate enough to be there at the time when the annual inspection of the school children took place in the presence

of the President and government officials. The scene which he then witnessed was most interesting; the assembling of the children to the number of eight hundred or nine hundred, the marching with banners, the hymns sung, and the general proceedings of the day reminding him of similar anniversaries which he had witnessed in his father's schools at Cheltenham. On the outside of the circle of children were assembled a large number of negroes, who had recently been rescued from a slaver by an American vessel, and landed in the free Republic. Great difficulties had been met with in the suppression of the slave traffic, until the Liberian Government had obtained possession of the territory in the vicinity of the Gallinas river. At that time he had pointed out, in his dispatches to the English Government, the great importance of that territory being added to the Republic, and since its acquisition the slave trade had been annihilated, and the cruisers formerly employed there were available for the surveillance of other parts of the coast. With reference to what had fallen from Mr. Fuller as to the character of some of the former governors of the African Colonies, he would say, as regarded Colonel O'Connor, Mr. Hill, and others, they were unquestionably the right men in the right place, and the retirement of the latter gentleman from the governorship of Sierra Leone was, in his opinion, the greatest loss the colony could have sustained.

Mr. ex-President ROBERTS said it might be a matter of surprise how the small Republic of Liberia could do more towards the suppression of the slave trade than the British squadron. The reason, however, was this: the squadron could only capture the vessels at sea when they had a cargo of slaves on board, and for many years the British vessels cruised off the coast without being able to suppress the slave traffic, which was carried on at the establishments in the vicinity of the Gallinas, but as soon as the Republic obtained possession of that territory the slave depots were destroyed, and an end was put to the traffic in human flesh.

Dr. MACGOWAN said, what most excited the surprise and admiration of a thoughtful foreigner in this country was the number and income of institutions which were supported by voluntary contributions—unless that foreigner were of British origin, when he would see in them nothing to which he was unaccustomed. Now Liberia was a monument of this kind, and one on which Britons as well as Americans could look with complacency. About the time that Clarkson and Wilberforce commenced their labors in the West Indies, American philanthropists devised the scheme of African colonization, which aimed both to suppress the execrable slave trade and to promote the manumission of slaves. To the success of this enterprize the British Government lent effective aid, as the Consul-General of Liberia had just informed them. It promptly recognized the claims of the little State to sovereignty, a claim which was disregarded by the United States until the present session of Congress—when the baneful influence of slavery could no longer thwart the philanthropy of American citizens. The recognition of Liberia had passed in the Senate, and was only one of the many noble deeds of the present Chief Magistrate of the United

States. That same dire influence being no longer operative, the right of search had been conceded, and thus a heavy blow struck at the infamous slave traffic, so inimical to manufacturing and commercial interests. It could not, however, receive its fatal blow until France and Spain honestly join in the enterprise. The history of Liberia would throw light on the subject of colonization and self-government. It had been affirmed that the Anglo-Saxon race was the only one fitted for successful colonization and for the free exercise of the franchises, but that those qualities were not distinctive of race was demonstrated by the Africans in Liberia. They saw that piety and intelligence were all that was required for the formation of thrifty colonists and good citizens. This experiment had taught us that civilized man—when not emasculated by statecraft, nor etiolated by priestcraft—was competent for self-government.

Mr. JOHN DILLON said it was not an unusual thing, in discussing the products of a particular country, to exhibit examples of those products. That had been done in a remarkable manner that evening, but it was not alone that they had exhibited before them samples of the cotton and tobacco of the country, but they had also been shown the *men* of the country, of whom they could judge for themselves. He had listened with surprise to the language which had been addressed to them that evening by the gentlemen of the African race. They had all, no doubt, in their minds some lurking feeling that the negro race was incapable of the same degree of intelligence and excellence as the white race. The example they had had that evening must have dispelled that idea entirely. They had seen and heard men who had expressed their views not only with great truth and force, but with singular grammatical correctness, and even elegance, and in a manner which showed that they themselves fully comprehended and felt what they expressed. He could say, for himself, he should leave that room with a more favorable feeling, and with a stronger predilection towards that injured race than he had when he entered it, and he believed that would be the case with all present.

Mr. DEWEY referred to the earlier efforts of the American Colonization Society, which had resulted in the settlement of this interesting colony of the negro race, making especial allusion to the exertions of Mr. Mills and Dr. Milner—the latter a distinguished minister, and friend of the cause of Africa. At first the efforts of those philanthropic men seemed likely to produce no good results, but they, after much difficulty, had succeeded in reassembling the committee of the Institution at New York, and under their auspices the work of emigration had been carried on with success. He had seen that evening the realization of his hopes respecting that colony, and he begged to express his thanks to the people of this country for the way in which they had befriended this unhappy race in the time of their greatest need.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure they would readily accord to Mr. Gerard Ralston their best thanks for the able paper he had read that evening, as well as for having initiated a most interesting discussion upon Africa and Liberia. The American Colonization Society had

been in existence forty years. They knew that for a long time, like all young colonies, Liberia had to fight its way through difficulties, privations, and trials. There was scarcely a flourishing colony of this country which, in its early formation, did not have to go through similar trials; but in the course of time it acquired a position of considerable importance. Liberia was now the point to which a large portion of the colored population of America were looking. He had always said that the African race was capable of civilization, and would ultimately be civilized, but, with the help of Providence, this would be effected by the means of its own children. It would seem that Africa could be won only by Africans themselves. It was a country unsuitable to European constitutions, and there were comparatively few persons who, by adopting habits which enabled them to withstand the effects of the climate, could live for any length of time in that country; but Africa was essentially the country for Africans, and he was convinced the true policy, both of this country and of America, was to encourage as much as possible the emigration of the colored people in America to Africa. He would say, let them find half a dozen Liberias; let the people carry with them all the civilization they had acquired in America, and all their practical knowledge of cotton, sugar, and tobacco; let them go and till the soil of Africa and produce those articles which were so much required in England. We were suffering from a dearth of cotton in this country, which was brought about principally by the failure in the supply of the slave-grown produce of America, owing to the sudden changes which had taken place in the political condition of that country. The enormous demand from this country must be met from some source or other. We might not be able to do this in a day, but it must be done shortly, and it was to our interest to turn our attention to all sources from which a supply of cotton could be obtained, especially to Africa, as being a large natural cotton field. Therefore he said—Encourage this emigration, and plant industrial settlements wherever it was possible, and endeavor to find other districts along the coast which should resemble Liberia in the natural growth of the soil, and in the industrial activity of the inhabitants. He would only further say he had never presided over a meeting with more gratification than he had done that evening, in which they had gained so much information upon Africa, and in which they had had not only specimens of the produce of the country, but also specimens of the men of Africa who were capable of growing it, and who had shown them, by the intelligence and education they had exhibited, to what a degree of perfection, and how much higher in the social scale they would attain if they were afforded the opportunity. In conclusion, he begged to propose that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Gerard Ralston for this very able paper.

The vote of thanks being passed,

Mr GERARD RALSTON expressed his acknowledgments to the meeting for the very patient attention with which they had listened to his paper. He could assure them that, as the representative of Liberia, he felt under the deepest obligation to them for the kindness

and courtesy they had shown to the President, the ex-President, and other officials connected with that colony, in their visit that evening.

The paper was illustrated by a collection of the products of Liberia as sent to the International Exhibition. These consisted of specimens of cotton cloth, well manufactured and dyed; of coffee, sugar, raw cotton, palm oil, oil from the kernel of the palm-nut, rice, silk worm cocoons. Swords made by the natives from the iron of the country, with stone anvils and hammers, pouches, leather accoutrements for horses, and a great variety of fibres were also on the table.

Catalogue of Liberian articles at the International Exhibition, London, 1862.

Fibres.

No. 1. Bundle of fibre from the trunk of the bamboo tree. This fibre is taken from the external coating of the tree, and makes the strongest cordage of any material known to the aborigines; they use it for nooses in their snares for taking wild animals of the greatest strength.

No. 2. Bundle of fibre from the leaf of the bamboo tree. This fibre is extensively used by the natives for finer articles manufactured from fibres.

No. 3. Bundle of fibre from the palm tree—the same that produces the nut yielding the palm oil. This fibre is taken from the leaf.

No. 4. Bundle of pine-apple fibre. This fibre is taken from the leaf, which yields a considerable per-centage. Wild pine apples cover extensive fields in Liberia.

No. 5. Bundle of fibre from the plantain tree.

No. 6. Bundles of African hemp. Grows wild near the sea-shore, and may be collected in any quantity.

No. 7. Bag manufactured from fibre No. 1. 8. ditto. No. 2. 9. Neck-lace (dyed) ditto. No. 2. 10. Caps ditto. No. 2. 11. Satchels ditto. No. 2.

No. 12. Fancy mat.

Timber.

No. 13. Black Gum, grows on high land—from 60 to 70 feet high, about 8 feet across the stump, and may be cut in lengths of 20 feet.

No. 14. Whismore, grows on high land and on low land—varying a little in grain and colour according to the elevation. Grows 40 or 50 feet high, and affords a stock 25 feet long, 2 feet square.

No. 15. Burwood, grows on high land mostly; found in small numbers in swamps. A large tree, 60 to 70 feet high, and from 3 to 4 feet across the stump.

No. 16. Cherry-wood. Grows the same as No. 14.

No. 17. Brimstone, grows tall and straight, like the white pine of North America; not so large, however, in diameter.

No. 18. Box-wood, found on high land. Grows from 25 to 30 feet high, and from 8 to 9 feet across the stump.

No. 19. Cedar, a large tree, very abundant. Grows on swampy land, and produces a stock from 20 to 25 feet, from 12 to 15 inches square.

No. 20. Iron-wood, not very abundant, hard and heavy; therefore but little used.

No. 21. Black Oak, very abundant, with large crooked branches.

No. 22. Mahogany, very abundant on the high lands of the interior.

Cotton.

No. 23. Liberian Cotton, from native seeds. There are several varieties of cotton produced by the natives of the interior of Liberia, among which is the kidney seed, called by some Brazilian cotton. The natives, 100 or

150 miles in the interior of Liberia, cultivate a considerable quantity of cotton, from which they manufacture many articles for their own use, besides a large number of country cloths, averaging about 2½ lbs. each, which they dispose of in trade to the sea-board tribes. At Monrovia they sell annually about 50,000 of these cloths, and the trade in them is steadily increasing. It is thought that by some instruction in the art of cultivation, and suitable encouragement, these people may be induced to furnish the raw material in any quantity within a few years.

Coffee.

No. 24. Coffee, from light alluvial soil near the sea-coast.

No. 25. Coffee, from stiff clay and gravelly soils of the interior. Coffee is found, in a dwarfish state, growing wild in all parts of Liberia. Some suppose it to be indigenous, others that it was introduced by the Portuguese a few centuries ago. The coffee now being cultivated in Liberia is from plants originally procured from the forest, and is greatly improved by cultivation. From present indications, in a few years the exportation of coffee from Liberia will be very considerable, and its superior flavour will secure for it a corresponding demand at remunerative prices.

No. 26. Dry Coffee berry, unhulled.

Sugar.

No. 27. Sugar. The soil and climate of Liberia are peculiarly well adapted to the growth of sugar cane. In no country, perhaps, does it grow more luxuriantly.

No. 28. Syrup. 29. Molasses.

No. 30. Country cloths manufactured by the natives of the interior, as referred to at No. 23.

No. 31. Native Robes, manufactured for the exclusive use of the chiefs of the country.

32. Blue cotton yarn, various shades of native dye.

33. White cotton yarn, native spun.

34. Liberian quilts.

35. Hammocks, manufactured from the fibre of the bamboo.

36. Rattan basket. This material is very abundant in Liberia.

37. Leather bag, manufactured by the natives from the raw material.

No. 38. Horse halter, ditto. 39. Otter skin pouch, ditto. 40. Leopard pouch, ditto. 41. Gazelle skin pouch, ditto. 42. Mountain deer pouch, ditto. 43. Wild cat pouch, ditto. 44. Tanned monkey skin, ditto. 45. Bullock's skin ornamented with cowries, ditto. 46. Black monkey skin, with white tail, ditto. 47. Fancy morocco belts, ditto. 48. War spears, ditto. 49. Swords, ditto. 50. Hoes, for agricultural use, ditto. 51. Razors, ditto. 52. Knives, with belts, etc., ditto. 53. Knife used by the Kroos for war-purposes, ditto. 54. Bill Hook, agricultural implement, ditto. 55. Native whips, ditto. 56. Native amulets, ditto. 57. Native castanets, ditto. 58. Native charms for the head, ditto. 59. Native musical gourd. 60. Native musical horn, of ivory. 61. Native wooden spoons and ladles, ditto. 62. Native baskets, ditto. 63. Mandingo inkstand, ditto. 64. Earthen pot, ditto. 65. Leather tanned with mangrove bark, ditto. 66. Fanner, used for cleaning rice (Winnowing machine,) ditto. 67. Earthen basin, ditto. 68. Earthen basin water cooler, ditto. 69. Calabashes. 70. Gourd dipper. 71. Native pipes, ditto. 72. Iron ore, abounds in Liberia. 73. Specimens of various Liberian minerals. 74. Arrowroot. 75. Cassavastarch. 76. Ginger. 77. Clean rice. 78. Rough, ditto. 79. Cocoa.

Oils.

No. 80. Palm oil. 81. Bleached Palm oil. 82. Palm nuts. 83. Palma kernels. 84. Pea-nut oil. 85. Pea-nuts. 86. Vegetable fruit oil. 87. Palm kernel oil. 88. Cocoa nut oil.

Miscellaneous.

No. 89. Palm bud pickles. 90. Cabbage and turnip pickles. 91. Cranberry, preserved in sugar. 92. African cherry, ditto. 93. Pine apple, ditto. 94. Mango plums, ditto. 95. Assorted fruits, ditto. 96. Roots and leaves used for dyeing yellow. 97. Ditto, blue. 98. Ditto, dark brown. 99. Ditto, light brown. 100. Ditto, for tatooing blue for skin and cloth. 101. for making black ink. 102. Leaves used for setting yellow dye (a mordant.) 103. Ditto, blue. 104. Ditto, light brown. 105. Ditto, dark brown. 106. Elephant's tusk. 107. Black dye, extracted from the bark of a forest tree. 108. Camwood, for dyeing. 109. Cotton half hose, Liberian manufacture. 110. Turtles shell comb, ditto. 111. Straw hat, ditto. 112. Gum elastic (India rubber.) 113. Mineral from which red ink is made. 114. Eddoe starch. 115. Cassada flour. 116. Eddoe flour. 117. Elephant beetles. 118. Silk spider. 119. African spice. 120. African bird pepper. 121. Lady's work stand, by J. O. Hynes. 122. Imitation pine apple.

No. 123. Cocoon, taken from a tree called "Bastard Whismore." which grows to the height of 40 or 50 feet. The insect is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 in circumference.

NOTICES OF LIBERIAN COMMISSIONERS.

These Liberians, highly distinguished at home, are earnestly engaged in making known to their brethren in many places, the advantages opening before them in the new African Republic. The Commissioners are Rev. Alexander Crummell, Hon. J. D. Johnson, and Rev. Edward W. Blyden. Two of these gentlemen attended the recent session in Washington City, of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they were introduced by the Rev. Bishop Payne, when the following resolutions introduced by Rev. J. M. Browne were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, We have been most happily addressed by our friends and brethren, Hon. J. D. Johnson and Rev. Alexander Crummell of Africa, about that country and our duty to it, and have been most deeply impressed by their able addresses; therefore,

Resolved, That we will do our duty to fatherland as soon and as fast as God in his Providence shall give us our means.

Resolved, That we hereby return our thanks to the gentlemen who have so eloquently addressed us, presenting so many facts about the civil and religious condition of Africa.

Resolved, That in the noble act of the United States Senate, in passing a law recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia, we see the hand of God in a movement which we regard as ominous of good to our race.

Ex-president Roberts and lady arrived some days ago in New York. President Benson's arrival is soon expected.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1862.

MAINE.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| By Rev. F. Butler, \$170— | |
| <i>Portland</i> —A Friend, Hon. J. B. Brown, each \$20; Hon. E. Shepley, Messrs. Dana & Co., each \$10, Hon. P. Barney, \$6, Hon. Joseph Howard, Jonas H. Perley, Messrs. Deblois & Jackson, H. J. Libby, W. F. Safford, H. J. Robinson, B. Greenough, Joseph E. Noyes, Solomon Myrick, Eben Steele each \$5, Oliver Gerrish, H. B. Hart, each \$3, S. C. Strout, Charles Davis, J. C. Brooks, J. A. Balkam, Dr. J. T. Dana, J. Maxwell, Cash, E. Gould, \$2 each, C. Staples, A. R. Mitchell, H. C. Barnes, E. Gerry, J. G. Tolford, a Friend, each \$1, Miscellaneous, \$9..... | 155 00 |
| <i>Fryeburg</i> —Mrs Abigail Bradley, Isaiah Warren, each \$5, H. C. Buswell, \$2, Dr. J. B. Bradley, John Evans, Mrs. L. Hurd, each \$1..... | 15 00 |
| | <hr/> 170 00 |

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| By Rev. F. Butler, \$3 :— | |
| <i>Plainfield</i> —A Friend, \$2, Joseph Johnson, \$1..... | 3 00 |

VERMONT.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <i>West Townsend</i> —From Seth S. Arnold "to aid the precious cause of colonization"..... | 5 00 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

CONNECTICUT.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| <i>West Hartland</i> —Legacy of Mrs. Loly G. Merrill, deceased, by her execu'r T. E. Williams.... | 400 00 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| By Rev. John Orcutt, \$157 50 : | |
| <i>Stratford</i> —Miss Mary Bronson, \$25 in full of life membership, Mrs. Linsley, \$2..... | 27 00 |
| <i>New Haven</i> —Mrs. Charles A. Ingersoll..... | 3 00 |
| <i>Norwalk</i> —Judge Butler, F. St. John Lockwood, John North, C. B. White, each \$5, A. C. Beard, Mrs. J. B. Woodbury, W. S. Lockwood, each \$3, S. Curtis, \$2, A. Mallory, \$1.. | 32 00 |
| <i>Stamford</i> —John Ferguson, Robert Swartwout, each \$10, Dea. Davenport, Geo. Elder, each \$5, Mr. Geo. Brown, \$3, | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Dea. Belts, Mr. M. E. Rogers, Mrs. Dea. Davenport, each \$3 | |
| Mr. Geo. A. Hoyt, \$1..... | 40 00 |
| <i>Greenwich</i> —Mrs. Sarah Mead, Lyman Mead, Augustus Mead each \$10, Rev. Mark Mead, Mrs. Mary E. Mason, Thos. A. Mead, each \$5, Zaccheus Mead, \$3, Joseph Brush, Oliver Mead, each \$2, Edward Mead, Mrs. P. Button, Solomon Mead, each \$1, Mrs Mark Mead, 50 cts..... | 55 50 |
| | <hr/> \$167 50 |

NEW JERSEY.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| By Rev. John Orcutt, \$62 71. | |
| <i>Newark</i> —Central Pres. Church \$80 to constitute their pastor the Rev. C. M. Nickels, D. D. a life member. First Reformed Church, \$21 86 in part to constitute their pastor the Rev. E. P. Terhume a life member..... | 51 86 |
| <i>Jersey City</i> —Mrs. J. D. Miller.. | 5 00 |
| <i>Elizabeth</i> —Miss N. D. Ransey.. | 1 00 |
| <i>New Brunswick</i> —Collected in Second Pres. Church..... | 5 35 |
| | <hr/> 62 71 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Washington City</i> —Collection in Seventh Pres. Church by the hands of Wm. Ballantyne... Miscellaneous..... | 60 00 |
| | <hr/> 884 15 |

OHIO.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <i>Xenia</i> —Collection in the Reformed Pres. Church by Rev. R. McCaslin. Pastor..... | 5 00 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

FOR REPOSITORY.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| VERMONT— <i>Wybridge</i> , Sam'l Somers..... | 3 00 |
| CONNECTICUT— <i>Meriden</i> , Hon Walter Booth, to June 1862.. | 1 00 |
| MARYLAND— <i>Baltimore</i> —Wilson Bohannen, for 1862..... | 1 00 |
| OHIO— <i>Xenia</i> —J. C. McMullen for 1862..... | 1 00 |
| Total Repository..... | 6 00 |
| Donations..... | 463 21 |
| Legacies..... | 400 00 |
| Miscellaneous... | 884 15 |

Aggregate : amt, \$1,093 26

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

Vol. xxxviii.] WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1862. [No. 9.

[From the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London.]

ON THE BATOKA COUNTRY.

BY MR. CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

Dated "Kongoni mouth of the Zambesi, January 14, 1861."—Read April 22, 1861.

The country of the Batoka, in Central Africa, lies between the 25th and 29th degrees of east longitude and between the 16th and 18th of south latitude. It has the river Kafué on the north, the Zambesi on the east and south, and extends west till it touches the low fever-plains of the river Majeela, near Sesheke.

A mountain range, running northeast and southwest, rises abruptly about fifteen miles north of the Zambesi, and spreads north and west in a vast undulating table-land, three to five thousand feet above the level of the sea, with extensive grassy plains, through which wind several perennial streams, as the Kalomo, Likone, Ungnesi, &c.

Between this elevated land and the Zambesi, as far west as Thabacheu, the Tetté sandstone is the prevailing rock, while limestone, beds of shale, and seams of coal crop out from the banks of some of the small streams which flow into the Zambesi. North and west of this, granite resembling the Aberdeen variety abounds, and especially so on the Kalomo; while near the Victoria Falls of the Mosioatunya, basalt, apparently of recent origin, is the common rock. These broad, elevated lands have a fine healthy climate, well adapted to the European constitution. Fever is unknown. In winter the thermometer sinks during the night as low as 30° Fahr., when thin ice is formed, and during the day the temperature rises to about 68°.

But a few years since these extensive, healthy highlands were well peopled by the herds of cattle furnished abundance of milk, and id the labor of the husbandman.

Now enormous herds of buffaloes, elephants, antelopes, zebras, &c., fatten on the excellent pasture which formerly supported multitudes of cattle, and not a human being is to be seen. We travelled from Monday morning till late in the Saturday afternoon (from Thabacheu to within twenty miles of Mosioatunya) without meeting a single person, though constantly passing the ruined sites of Batoka villages. These people were driven out of this, the choicest portion of their noble country, by the invasion of Sebituané. Many were killed, and the survivors, except those around the Falls, plundered of their cattle, fled to the banks of the Zambesi and to the rugged hills of Mataba. Scarcely, however, had the conquerors settled down to enjoy their ill-gotten riches, when they themselves were attacked by small-pox; and, as soon as its ravages had ceased, the fighting Matikélé compelled them to abandon the country, and seek refuge amidst the fever-swamps of Linyanti.

The Batoka have a mild and pleasant expression of countenance, and are easily distinguished from the other Africans by the singular fashion of wearing no upper front teeth, all persons of both sexes having them knocked out in early life. They seem never to have been a fighting race, but to have lived at peace among themselves, and on good terms with their neighbors. While passing through their country we observed one day a large cairn. Our guide favored us with the following account of it: "Once on a time the ancients were going to fight another tribe; they halted here and sat down. After a long consultation they came to the unanimous conclusion that, instead of proceeding to fight and kill their neighbors, and perchance getting themselves killed, it would be more like men to raise this heap of stones as their earnest protest against what the other tribe had done, which they accordingly ddi, and then returned quietly home again."

But, although the Batoka appear never to have had much stomach for fighting with men, they are remarkably brave hunters of buffaloes and elephants. They rush fearlessly close up to these formidable animals, and kill them with their heavy spears. The Banyai, who have long levied black-mail from all Portuguese traders, were amazed at the daring bravery of the Batoka, in coming at once to close quarters with the elephant and dispatching him. They had never seen the like before. Does it require one kind of bravery to fight with men, and another and different sort to fight with the fiercest animals? It seems that men may have the one kind in an eminent degree, and yet be without the other.

The Batoka having lived at peace for ages, had evidently attained to a degree of civilization very much in advance of any other tribe we have yet discovered. They *planted* and *cultivated fruit-trees*. Nowhere else has this been the case, not even among the tribes which have been in contact with the Portuguese for two hundred years, and have seen and tasted mangoes, oranges, &c., &c. The natives round Senna and Tetté will on no account plant the stone of a mango. They are firm believers in a superstition that "if any one plants a mango, he will die soon afterwards."

In and around the Batoka villages some of the most valuable tim-

ber trees have been allowed to stand, but every worthless tree has been cut down and rooted out, and the best of the various fruit-trees of the country have been carefully planted and preserved, and also a few trees from whose seeds they extracted oil. We saw fruit-trees which had been planted in regular rows, the trunks being about three feet in diameter, and also grand old Motsakiri fruit-trees still bearing abundantly, which had certainly seen a hundred summers.

Two of the ancient Batoka once travelled as far as the river Loangwa. They saw the massan-tree in fruit, carried some all the way back to the Great Falls, and planted them. Two of the trees are still standing, the only ones of the kind in all that region.

They made a near approach to the custom of even the most refined nations, in having permanent graveyards, either on the sides of sacred hills, or under the shady fig-trees near the villages. They revered the tombs of their ancestors, and erected monuments of the costliest ivory at the head of their grave, and often even entirely enclosed it with the choicest ivory. Other tribes on the Zambesi throw the body into the river, to be devoured by alligators; or, sewing it in a mat, place it on the branches of the baobab, or cast it in some gloomy, solitary spot overgrown with thorns and noxious weeds, to be devoured by the foul hyena. But the Batoka reverently buried their dead, and regarded the ground as sacred to their memories. Near the confluence of the Kafué, the chief, accompanied by some of his head men, came to our sleeping-place with a present; their foreheads were marked with white flour, and there was an unusual seriousness in their demeanor.

We were informed that shortly before our arrival they had been accused of witchcraft. Conscious of innocence, they accepted the terrible ordeal, or offered to drink the poisoned muavi. For this purpose they made a journey to the sacred hill where reposed the bodies of their ancestors, and, after a solemn appeal to the unseen spirits of their fathers to judge of the innocence of these their children, drank the muavi, vomited, and were therefore declared to be "Not guilty." They believed in the immortality of the soul, and that the souls of their ancestors knew what they were doing, and were pleased or not accordingly. The owners of a large canoe refused to sell it because it belonged to the spirits of their fathers, who helped them in killing the hippopotamus.

Some of the Batoka chiefs must have had a good deal of enterprise. The lands of one in the western part of the country lay on the Zambesi, which protected him on the south; on the north and east was an impassable reedy marsh, filled with water all the year round, leaving only his west border unprotected and open to invasion. He conceived the bold project of digging a broad and deep canal, nearly a mile in length, from the west end of the reedy river to the Zambesi, and actually carried it into execution; thus forming a large island, on which his cattle grazed in safety, and his corn ripened from year to year secure from all marauders.

Another chief, who died a number of years ago, believed that he had discovered a remedy for tsetse-bitten cattle. His son showed us

the plant, which was new to our botanist, and likewise told us how the medicine was prepared. The bark of the root is dried, and—what will be specially palatable to our homœopathist friends—a dozen tsetse are caught, dried, and ground with the bark to a fine powder. The mixture is administered internally, and the cattle are also smoked, by burning the rest of the plant under them. The treatment is continued some weeks, as often as symptoms of the poison show themselves. This, he frankly said, will not cure all the bitten cattle, for cattle, and men too, die in spite of medicine; but should a herd by accident stray into a tsetse district and get bitten, by this medicine of Kampakampa, his father, some of them could be saved, while without it all would be sure to die.

A remarkably prominent feature in the Batoka character is their enlarged hospitality. No stranger is ever allowed to suffer hunger. They invariably sent to our sleeping-places large presents of the finest white meal, with fat capons “to give it a relish,” and great pots of beer to comfort our hearts, with pumpkins, beans, and tobacco; so that, as they said, we “should not sleep hungry nor thirsty.”

In travelling from the Kafué to Sinamanes, we often passed several villages in the course of a day's march. In the evening, deputations arrived from those villages at which we could not sleep, with liberal presents of food. It evidently pained them to have strangers pass without partaking of their hospitality. Repeatedly we were hailed from huts, asked to wait a moment and drink a little beer, which they brought with alacrity.

When we halted for the night, it was no uncommon thing for these people to prepare our camp. Entirely of their own accord, some with their hoes quickly smoothed the ground for our beds; others brought bundles of grass and spread it carefully over the spot; some with their small axes speedily made a brush-fence round to shield us from the wind; and if, as occasionally happened, the water was a little distant, others hastened and brought a pot or two of water to cook our food with, and also firewood. They are an industrious people, and very fond of agriculture. For hours at a time have we marched through unbroken corn-fields of nearly a mile in width. They erect numerous granaries for the reception of the grain, which give their villages the appearance of being unusually large; and when the water of the Zambesi has subsided they place the grain, tied up in bundles of grass, well plastered over with clay, on low sand islands, as a protection against the attacks of marauding mice and men.

Owing to the ravages of the weevil, the native corn can hardly be preserved until the following corn crop comes in. However largely they may cultivate, and abundant the harvest, it must all be consumed the same year in which it is grown. This may account for their making so much of it into beer. The beer they brew is not the sour and intoxicating kind found among other tribes, but sweet, and highly nutritious, with only a slight degree of acidity to render it a pleasant drink. We never saw a single case of intoxication among them, though all drank great quantities of beer. They were all plump, and in good condition.

Both men and boys were eager to work for very small pay. Our men could hire any number of them to carry their burdens for a few beads a day or a bit of cloth. The miserly and extra-dirty cook had an old pair of trowsers some of us had given him, and which he had long worn himself: with one of the decayed legs of his trowsers he hired a man to carry his heavy load a whole day; a second man carried it the next day for the other leg; and what remained of the old trowsers, minus the buttons, procured the labor of another man for the third day.

They have their wandering minstrels. One of these, apparently a genuine poet, attached himself to our company for several days, and, whenever we halted, sang our praise to the villagers, in harmonious numbers of four and five feet respectively. Another, though less gifted, son of song, belonged to the Batoka of our own party. Every evening, while the others were talking or sleeping, he played on his *sansah* and rehearsed his songs. In composing extempore he was never at a loss: if the words refused to come he halted not, but eked out the measure with a *h—m, h—m, h—m*. We did not observe many musical instruments among them: perhaps since their exile from the finest portion of their country, like the Jewish captives by the rivers of Babylon, they have hung their harps upon the willows.

A peculiar order of men is established among them, the order of the *Endah Pézés*, (*Go-Nakeds*.) The badge of this order, as the name suggests, consists in the entire absence of the slightest shred of clothing. They are in the state in which Adam is reported to have been before his invention of the fig-leaf apparel. We began to see members of this order about two days above the junction of the *Kafué*; two or three might be seen in a village. The numbers steadily increased, until in a short time every man and boy wore the badge of the *Endah Pézés*. The chief of one of the villages, a noble, generous fellow, was one, as were likewise two or three of his men. In the afternoon he visited us in the full dress of his order, viz: a tobacco-pipe, nothing else whatever, the stem about two feet long, wound round with polished iron. He gave us a liberal present. Early next morning he came, accompanied by his wife and daughter, with two large pots of beer, in order that we might refresh ourselves before starting. Both the women, as comely and modest-looking as we have seen in Africa, were well clothed and adorned.

The women, in fact, are all well clothed, and have many ornaments. Some wear tin ear-rings all round the ear, no fewer than nine often in each ear. There was nothing to indicate that they had the slightest idea of there being anything peculiar in the no-dress-at-all style of their order. They rub their bodies with red ochre. Some plait a fillet two inches wide, of the inner bark of trees, shave the wool off the lower part of the head to an inch above the ears, tie this fillet on, having rubbed it and the wool which is left with the red ochre mixed in oil. It gives them the appearance of having on a neat forage-cap. This, with some strings of beads, a little polished iron wire round the arms, the never-failing pipe, and a small pair of iron tongs to lift up a coal to light it with, constitute all the clothing the most dandified *Endah Pézé* ever wears.

They raise immense quantities of tobacco on the banks of the Zambesi in the winter months, and are, perhaps, the most inveterate smokers in the world. The pipe is seldom out of their hands. They are as polite smokers as any ever found in a railway carriage. When they came with a present, although it was their own country, before lighting their pipes they asked if we had any objections to their smoking beside us, which of course, contrary to railroad travellers, we never had. They have invented a novel mode of smoking, which may interest those who are fond of the weed at home. They take a whiff, puff out the grosser smoke, then by a sudden inhalation before all is out, contrive to catch, as they say, and swallow the pure spirit of the tobacco, its real essence, which common smokers lose entirely. Their tobacco is said to be very strong; it is certainly very cheap; a few strings of beads will purchase as much as will last any reasonable smoker half a year. Their government, whatever it may have been formerly, is now that of separate and independent chiefs. The language is a dialect of that which is spoken by the natives on the Zambesi below them, and is particularly marked by the characteristic use of the letter *r*, to the apparently total exclusion of the letter *l*. They have not been visited by any regular trader for many a day until shortly after we passed. A party of trading slaves, belonging to the two half-caste Portuguese who last year, with four hundred slaves armed with the old Sepoy flint muskets, so treacherously assassinated the chief and twenty of his men near Zumba, and then took possession of all his lands on the Zambesi and Loangwa, followed in our spoor, and bought large quantities of ivory and a number of young slave-girls for a few beads. They also purchased ten large canoes for six strings of coarse white or red beads apiece, or two fathoms of American calico. As traders are now sure to go to them with beads and cloth, the order of the Endah Pézés will in a short time be numbered among the things that were; for it is to be regretted that these traders belong to a nation whose subjects buy and sell slaves, and are the guilty agents for carrying on the slave trade in all this part of Eastern Africa.

—o—

[From the Home and Foreign Record for July.]

MISSIONS.

PRESBYTERIAN (OLD SCHOOL) MISSION TO AFRICA.

LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA.—Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher of the English school; Rev. Edward Blyden, Principal of the Alexander High School; Rev. Edwin T. Williams, in this country.

KENTUCKY.—Rev. H. W. Erskine; Mr. James Evans.

HARRISBURG.—Simon Harrison, licentiate preacher; F. A. Melville, teacher in native boarding-school.

MOUNT COFFEE.—Rev. Armistead Miller.

SINOUE.—Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. Mary Parsons, teacher.

SETTRA KRU.—Washington McDonogh, teacher.

NIFFAU.—Rev. Thomas H. Amos, Rev. James R. Amos.

MONROVIA.—Mr. Williams' health has not permitted his return to Liberia, though it has somewhat improved. Although his connection with the Board is still continued, he is at no expense to it. His former labors in Africa were greatly blessed, and his anxious desire is to return and resume them.

The church reports no addition to the last year—the number of members still continuing at fifty-four. The Sabbath-school has forty scholars, a part of whom are the re-captured Africans.

The English school, taught by Mr. James, contains sixty pupils. and is reported as in good operation, and the scholars making respectable progress.

The Alexander High School has been conducted with the usual efficiency. As mentioned in the last annual report, Mr. Blyden was allowed a few months' vacation, during which he visited England, Scotland, and the United States. The school, in the meantime, was under the care of M. M. Witherspoon, a former pupil of the school—a good classical scholar, with a fair knowledge of the different branches of mathematics. The various studies have been pursued with the usual success—the number of scholars varying from twelve to fifteen. No young men in any institution of learning, perhaps, can be more diligent in their studies and in their desire to obtain a thorough education. The difficulty of obtaining scholarships induces those who are so privileged to make the best use of their advantages.

The Rev. Edward Blyden, after several years' service as principal of the Alexander High School, resigned his connection with the Board, and accepted the appointment of professor of languages in the Liberia College—an institution located in Monrovia, under the direction of an incorporated society in Boston. The establishment of this institution in Monrovia made it doubtful whether the High School should be continued in the same place. When first established, Monrovia was the most suitable place for it; but the advance of the population and the increase of the settlements on the rich lands of the St. Paul's River make a change of place desirable.

In view of procuring a more suitable location for the institution, and especially in view of the uncertainty as to the funds of the Board being sufficient to meet the current expenses of the different missions, early in last summer it was decided to suspend the operations of the school after the 31st of December. It is now believed that the funds of the Board will justify the continuance of this important agency; and early in April it was decided to open the school as heretofore. In the meantime, measures will be taken, as the way may open, for carrying out the contemplated changes. This will cause no loss of property to the Board. The large school-house in Monrovia for a number of years past has been occupied by the English school, for which it is well suited—a smaller building being found sufficient for the high school.

♦ This institution, though struggling with many difficulties, has already been a great blessing to Liberia. Some of these difficulties will not again occur; for qualified teachers can now be obtained, as they have been for some years past, from its former pupils. This school has already furnished some of the best officers of the civil government. Two of its pupils are in the ministry, and others are preparing for the same important office. It has furnished qualified and Christian teachers for our own schools, and, to some extent, for the schools of other denominations.

KENTUCKY.—Mr. Erskine has three places of preaching: Clay Ashland, Caldwell, and Congo town. The native villages in reach of his labors are also frequently visited. No additions to the church are reported. At Clay Ashland there was seriousness, two applications for church privileges, and a general attendance. At the communion season, large numbers of the re-captured Africans were present at nearly all the meetings. A great many inquiries were made by them as to the meaning of the sacrament, which of course was explained to them. These re-captives are reported as fast acquiring the habits and customs of civilized life. They are seen in the churches and Sabbath-schools, well-clothed, and intent on acquiring a knowledge of letters.

The school was taught the first half of the year by George M. Erskine, a pupil of the Alexander High School. He then received a free scholarship in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. The school is now taught by James Eden, also a pupil of the High School. It is reported to be full, although the number of scholars is not stated. The good behavior and progress of the scholars are noticed with approbation, both by Mr. Erskine and Mr. James.

HARRISBURG.—There is a small church here, to which Mr. Harrison preaches statedly, and with which is connected a large Sabbath-school, taught by Mr. Harrison and F. A. Melville, a former pupil of the High school. The boarding-school, consisting of twenty boys from the native villages and twelve boys of the re-captured Africans, has been continued through the year: Mr. Melville has the entire instruction of these boys. Having a new language to learn, their progress in education cannot be very rapid, at first; but they form an interesting class of boys, and are well-behaved and obedient. The African races are noted for the facility with which they learn the English language. A few years of such training and instruction as they receive will give each of them a plain education and habits of industry, which will fit them for the privileges in store for them as citizens of a free and civilized community.

SINOU.—This is one of the principal settlements of Liberia. It is about one hundred miles southeast from Monrovia, contains from four to five hundred inhabitants, with a large native and friendly population.

The church is reported as neither increasing or diminishing, though the attendance is regular, and the Sabbath-school well kept up in numbers and attendance.

Mrs. Parson's school is larger than usual, on account of some other schools being suspended. It numbers forty-nine, including two girls of the re-captured Africans.

SETTRA KRU.—The small native boarding-school at this station is still kept up, though often with much embarrassment, on account of the difficulty of reaching it with the usual and necessary supplies. It lies between Sinou and Cape Palmas, and is settled mostly by the Kroos: hence few ships stop at this point on the coast, and the native trade is small. These natives have a high regard for Mr. McDonogh. They claim him as their judge to settle the disputes among themselves, and to aid them should they be oppressed by others. The school, at the last account, had fourteen children, four of whom were Congos. Feeble as the agency has been at this station, it has not been without fruit. The habits of the people are partially civilized, and there has been much knowledge of gospel truth made known to both the young and the old.

MOUNT COFFEE.—This station is about fifty miles east of Monrovia. The situation is deemed the best for health of any in Liberia. Mr. Miller, with much labor, has finished the buildings, and his family is now residing at the station. The buildings are well adapted for the work of the mission; and although they cost more than was expected, the improvements will be needed in carrying forward the necessary work. Mr. Mackey and Mr. James, who visited the station, report the location as being most suitable. A number of villages of the Golah tribe are in the immediate vicinity. They are pleased with the prospect of having their children educated.

Four of the re-captured Africans are in Mr. Miller's family receiving instruction. Ten orphan children, whose parents were, either one or both, American born, are extremely anxious to come to the mission school. Also sixteen from native families are equally desirous to be received. The impression prevailed that a manual labor school was to be established, and all these expressed their willingness to work on the farm for their support. When the farm is opened there is no doubt but an efficient boarding-school could be sustained at a comparatively small expense.

Mr. Miller has regular service in English, on the Sabbath forenoon, at the mission station, at which a number of the natives attend, although their attendance is not very regular. In the afternoon he visits some of the adjacent villages, and preaches through an interpreter. The attendance is various, and generally the attention is very good.

NIFFAU.—The commencement of this station, situated half-way between Sinou and Cape Palmas, was mentioned in the last Annual Report. At first, the attendance of the natives at religious service on the Sabbath was good, between two and three hundred being usually present. In January, 1861, a boarding-school, with twenty-four scholars, was commenced. In March, the school was reported as containing twenty scholars, and the aspect of the field as still hopeful. In April, it was found to be very difficult to keep the boys in the

school, the religious services were not well attended, the head men were unwilling to protect the property of the mission, and no redress could be obtained for articles stolen.

In July, these brethren made a tour into the interior. They found the country very populous, the inhabitants kind to them, but most profoundly ignorant of divine things. It was their opinion, that for a hundred miles inland, if these tribes could be reached, the field of missionary labor would be far more encouraging than among the tribes on the coast.

On their return, they found their prospects still more discouraging and embarrassing. They describe the natives as outlaws, thieves, and robbers—fraudulent, perfidious, and avaricious; and that even the traders cannot live among them, and seldom call at the settlement. Later accounts state that not a single headman was friendly to them or to their work, and that the children were all taken away from the school; that the health of Mr. James Amos had for months been suffering with fever, and the health of Mr. Thomas Amos was suffering also; that, in this state of things, they had come to the conclusion that it was best to suspend all further effort at that station for the space of two years.

In these circumstances, the Committee authorized the return of Mr. James Amos, on account of his health. They advised that a further trial be made of the mission under the charge of Mr. Thomas Amos, assisted by a competent teacher from Monrovia, one of the former scholars of the Alexander High School.

CORISCO MISSION.

EVANGASIMBA.—Rev. James L. Mackey and Mrs. Mackey; Charles L. Loomis, M. D., licentiate preacher in this country; Rev. Robert H. Nassau, M. D., Miss Mary Latta, and Mrs. G. McQueen, widow of the Rev. George McQueen, Jr., formerly of this mission.

UGOVI.—Rev. Cornelius De Heer.

ALONGO.—Rev. William Clemens; Mrs. Clemens, in this country; Rev. Walter H. Clarke; Mrs. Clarke, in this country.

OUT-STATIONS.—*Cape Esterias*—Andeke Inenji, licentiate preacher; *Ilori Island*—Ibio Ikenge, licentiate preacher; *Kombe*—Belevi, Bible reader; *Mavica*—Native teacher; *Ulebana*—Native teacher.

Some changes have taken place in the force of this mission during the past year. On the 12th of May the Rev. Thomas S. Ogden was removed by death, and his wife and child some months afterwards returned to this country. On the 20th of August, Mrs. E. H. Loomis was removed by death, and her husband, the Rev. Charles L. Loomis, M. D., on account of want of health, returned to this country in November. On the 1st of January, Miss Maria M. Jackson was united in marriage to the Rev. Walter H. Clarke, of the Gaboon mission of the American Board. Mr. Clarke has since been appointed a missionary of the Board at Corisco. Mrs. Clarke, on account of the want of health, returned to this country for a season in November. On the 2d of July, the Rev. James L. Mackey, Mrs. Mackey, the Rev.

Robert H. Nassau, and Mrs. G. McQueen sailed for Corisco, where they arrived on the 1st of September.

EVANGASIMBA.—As stated in the last report, there is but one church organization on the island, and the communion is celebrated at this station. At the other stations religious services are maintained, but here the missionaries and native Christians, from all the stations, meet together once in three months for commemorating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and other religious exercises, and at these seasons the attendance is large, filling to overflowing the largest chapel.

Embracing all the stations, nineteen adults have been received into the church on profession of their faith and baptism. Two have been restored who were under suspension. Three infants have been baptised. Two persons have been excommunicated, and ten have been suspended from church privileges. Whole number of church members, adults, eighty-two, of whom seventy-five are natives; infants, nine. In Sabbath-schools, one hundred and sixty. Summs contributed to the Boards of the Church \$150, and to miscellaneous objects \$49. The general attendance of the inhabitants is not so large, nor is there the same evidence of an active work of grace as at some previous times. Still there is much that is deeply interesting at the different stations, and much to encourage the laborers in their missionary work.

At this station there has been preaching twice on the Sabbath, and generally once during the week, besides daily morning and evening services at the two dwellings of the missionaries, accompanied by familiar exposition of the Scriptures; these services are well attended by the neighboring people. The native converts hold a weekly prayer-meeting by themselves. The candidates for the ministry, and sometimes others collect the people together on the Sabbath for exhortation and prayer. The Sabbath-school, with the exception of three Sabbaths, has been regularly sustained, the number of scholars varying from thirty to sixty-five, ages from six years to sixty. Two Bible-classes have been formed of those who can read. A class of inquirers meet at the close of the Sabbath-school. Two candidates for the ministry, and three native assistants for the main land, besides a few other promising youth, receive special instructions from one of the missionaries.

The female boarding-school contains twenty-four pupils. It is justly regarded as one of the most important agencies of the mission. There has always been much difficulty in obtaining female pupils, though the difficulty is less now than formerly. All the habits, prejudices, and superstition of the people were against any instruction being given to the females. The religious training of the pupils, as in all the mission schools, is of course carefully attended to. Besides the common school lessons, they are taught sewing and other domestic duties. Mr. Nassau has now the general superintendence of the school. Miss Jatta has labored with much patience and ability in their instruction, and with much success. Mrs. McQueen has the general charge of the indoor work, and assists in the care of the girls when out of school.

The labors of Dr. Loomis, as a physician, in the absence of Mr. Mackey, were found to be most important. Among the people there was an unusual amount of suffering. Maladies of a malignant type have prevailed. Their frequent wars have furnished many gunshot wounds, and severe wounds by knives. Besides, there were thirty-two cases of intermittent fever, remittent five, malignant five—two of which proved fatal. These were the devoted and beloved members of the mission, Mr. Ogden and Mrs. Loomis.

UGOVI.—This station is on the south side of the Island, and is under the care of Mr. De Heer. It includes a chapel for regular preaching, a Sabbath-school, and a boarding-school for boys. Religious services have been held twice every Sabbath. The attendance has not equaled that of former years, the average number being sixty, including all belonging to the station. This is only about half the number reported last year as the usual attendance. Three meetings for prayer and instruction are held during the week, and a female prayer-meeting. The Sabbath-school is attended by forty-seven scholars, old and young. After the Sabbath-school a meeting is held for a class of inquirers, consisting of eight members. During the year four were admitted to the privileges of the church, making the number of members at this station eighteen. Mr. De Heer bears full testimony to the good standing and careful conduct of the native converts, although they were exposed to many temptations. They give evidence of their growing grace, and in the knowledge of the Saviour, and are regular and punctual in their attendance on all the religious meetings.

The boarding-school numbers twenty-seven, and there are besides a few day scholars. Their studies are the same as stated in the last Annual Report. Their progress in learning, and their good behavior are especially noticed. Two of the oldest scholars are members of the church. One of these has been employed as an interpreter, and the other in teaching, and both are exerting a good influence on the scholars.

ALONGO.—This station is on the north side of the Island, under the care of Mr. Clemens and Mr. Clarke. Their missionary labors are substantially similar to those at the other stations—preaching the gospel to the people around them, and conducting a boarding-school for boys belonging to the tribes on the main land, with the view of raising up a native ministry for the benighted regions from which the scholars of the school are received.

Regular preaching of the gospel has been maintained through the year. The congregations have very much diminished, compared with the attendance of last year. There are between thirty and forty living at the station, including the scholars of the school. These are regular in their attendance. Of those living outside of the station, sometimes as many as forty may attend, but often a less number. The Sabbath-school is composed almost exclusively of those at the station.

Without the agency of a native ministry, no means seemed to be practicable to reach the tribes on the main land. Hence the plan was

adopted of having a school on Corisco composed of children and youth from those tribes. From infancy the school has grown to be a centre of interest to those around the mission. Whilst the tribes on the main land have shown no signs of distrusting the missionaries, to whom they have committed their children for instructions, the people on the Island have never withdrawn their protection. This is the more remarkable, as they have several times been at war with tribes whose children were in the school.

The school proper contains twenty-five scholars. Of these sixteen have been two years in the school, and nine have been four years. There have also been six irregulars, making in all thirty-one under instruction, from six different tribes, including the Benga. The first class of sixteen have advanced in the elementary branches to the English Readers, and the English New Testament, and in Benga to the gospel by Matthew and the Shorter Catechism. A part of this class memorise a verse daily in the English Testament, and several are taking their first lessons in penmanship. Two of this class are members of the church.

Of the second class, who have been five years in school, three have been employed as assistant teachers, one is a candidate for the ministry under the care of the presbytery, and three are assisting in translations. The secular studies of the class have been philosophy, astronomy and composition. Seven are members of the church, three of whom were received during the year.

The six irregulars are young men who designed to devote themselves to the work of the Lord as Bible readers. Two have discontinued their studies, and one is temporarily absent. Two of the others are from the Kombe tribe, and one from the Benga. These are educated in the vernacular merely. The two from the Kombe tribe have already spent six months on the Muni river: one among the Mbikos, forty-five miles, and the other near the mountains, eighty-five miles distant from Corisco. Africa is the land of the colored race, and they must bear the lamp of life to their kindred. The two here mentioned are preparing to return to their respective fields, to give themselves permanently to their work.

OUT-STATIONS.—The Island of Ilovi is near the main land, in the bay of Corisco. The labors of Idio have been continued during the year, and he has retained the full confidence of the people of this island. Cape Isterias is on the main land south of Corisco. The inhabitants there have given a cordial invitation to Andeke to labor among them, and the church of Corisco have engaged to furnish his support as their missionary. The work on the main land at these out-stations is exceedingly interesting and full of promise to these dark and benighted regions. In October last, Mr. Clements wrote: "Our work has greatly enlarged among the natives living on the main land. This is a part of the work which greatly rejoices our hearts—not so much for what has been already done, as in the preparation for occupying the field in future. One licentiate of our presbytery now resides permanently on the Island of Ilobi, and breaks the bread of life to his countrymen. He has spent some time in building a house, on ground

purchased by the mission, at a cost of \$14.45. One precious soul has already been gathered from this field. A Bible-reader has been living in the Kombe tribe, north of Corisco. His aim is to read and explain the sacred page according to his humble ability. The Lord has graciously been present with him, though none have yet been received into the church—he being too far separated to attend with his candidates at the church on Corisco. He has likewise completed a bamboo house, at the small expense of \$15.52, sufficiently large to hold his congregation. . . . There are others also ready to be sent out to gather souls to the kingdom of God. These young laborers take up their cross for Christ's sake, for there are perils among the heathen; yet, with the love of Christ sustaining them, they are willing to give themselves to the work. . . . As a mission, we are endeavoring to place these laborers at suitable intervals among the tribes. As far as our explorations have extended, little opposition is anticipated from the heathen. The country, with its unhealthy climate, still spreads out before the heralds of the Cross. But the glorious gospel of the Son of God shall triumph; for the oath of the everlasting God stands pledged for its fulfillment: "*And in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed.*" As late as December last, Mr. Mackey wrote: "Our work on the main land assumes more and more interest. Our little church has undertaken to support Andeke, one of our licentiates on the main land. He has been a week or two at Cape Esterias, and was warmly welcomed by the people. They expressed great desire to have him stay among them, and he will most likely be sent there by the presbytery. At Kombe, forty-five miles north of Corisco, we have Belevi, not yet licensed, but a Bible reader. He has great ability as a speaker, and his labours, in holding prayers meetings and exhorting the people, have been greatly blessed. He has a class of inquirers numbering twelve. Mr. Clemens has been twice to see him, within a few months past; and he and I expect to go together, in a few days, to examine several of the inquirers with reference to their baptism."

The proposed visit to Kombe of these two brethren, accompanied by two of the elders and some members of the church of Corisco, the former as a committee of the session, took place in January. A full account of this visit is given in the interesting journal of Mr. Mackey, published in the *Home and Foreign Record*, of May. They were most cordially received by the community, and spent several days in preaching and other religious services among the people. The inquirers were most carefully examined, and six of them were received into the communion of the church. The audience on the Sabbath was large, and all appeared to be deeply interested. After sermon, these six young men were baptized, and sat down with the brethren from Corisco at the table of the Lord.

In view of such tokens of the Divine presence, let the people of God, in their churches at home, praise the Lord for his wonderful grace to those hitherto sitting in the region and shadow of death; and let them not cease to pray that these native converts may be preserved blameless in the midst of the surrounding heathenism, and that even there they may be as lights shining in a dark place, in this benighted land.

REV. E. W. BLYDEN'S ADDRESS,

at the Annual Meeting of the Maine Colonization Society, June, 1862.

The speaker said he would not attempt a description of the life or customs of Liberia, with which most of his hearers were doubtless already familiar; but would rather give the testimony of eleven years' residence in the country to the great good which the Colonization Society had done and was doing in Africa. He was convinced that if the work were thoroughly understood by all the white and black men of this land, it would engage their deepest attention and enlist their warmest interest.

It may be thought that the growth of Liberia has been slow. Numerically it has been so; but in substantial, solid growth in all those elements which are necessary in laying the foundation of a nation, and in building up an empire, the growth has been remarkably encouraging. Those who cast upon the supporters of this Society the odium of hostility to the race, and give the credit of great sympathy with them to a set of men who are only partial and temporary in their benevolence, ignore the principle that results in the moral as in the physical world, of great and permanent importance are generally of tardy development. The founders of Liberia looked upon the negro as a man, needing for his healthful growth all the encouragement of social and political equality. They provided him such a home in his fatherland; and while a partial and narrow sympathy was pouring out complaint and invective, they planted the seeds of African nationality, and reared on barbarous shores the spectacle of a thriving, well-conditioned, and independent negro State.

Many of the advocates of the abolition of slavery do not desire to see the negroes form themselves into an independent commonalty; they believe them fitted only for a subordinate position. They expect them, when the country is delivered from slavery, to find their way among the free laborers, there to remain, pitied and patronized, held up—not allowed to stand alone. They do not realize that the words *Nationality* and *Independence* possess a charm and music for the negro as for them. The upholders of this Society show a truer appreciation of humanity in striving to deliver the race from this overshadowing, dwarfing patronage, in giving them a field of action where they have the whole battle to wage for themselves.

The superior advantages of the negro position in Liberia have never been fully set forth in all the eulogiums of the colonization papers. They can never be expressed. The sense of responsibility that comes upon him when he finds himself surrounded by his own people, taking the lead in every enterprise, assuming the high attitude of an actor—arouses his manliness, enlarges his mind, ennobles his soul. Many hope that the growth of free institutions and the progress of Christian sentiment will eradicate the intolerant prejudice against them that forbids their attaining in this country the distinction of true manhood. They may have that effect; but by that time

the negro will have passed away, victimized and absorbed by the Caucasian

There is everything in the condition of the negro, and the lessons which the European daily imbibes, to perpetuate the bitter prejudice, and to produce the conviction that it is destined to be permanent.

Reviewing some of the heavy disabilities under which the black man suffers in this country, the speaker asked, "And now, is it common sense, is it philanthropy to advise him to remain here and fight it out? What has he to fight with?" He did not blame white men for advising so, for they could not thoroughly enter into the case, but it grieved him to hear colored men take up the cry against Africa. But he would say that he had not yet found in this land one black man of standing and intelligence who opposed colonization. All the bitter and unrelenting opposition comes from the half-white men.

The speaker said he saw no other solution of the negro question in the United States than that proposed by the Colonization Society—of transferring these people back to Africa, and building up an African empire of respectability and power. For supposing it were possible for black men to rise to the greatest eminence in this country, yet so long as there was no negro power of respectability in Africa, and that country remained in her present degradation, she would reflect unfavorably upon them. Africa is the appropriate home of the black man, and he cannot rise above her. If no negro state of respectability be built up in Africa, no negro government permanently established, then prejudice will make its obstinate stand against all the wealth, and genius, and skill that may be exhibited by negroes in North or South America. He did not deny the greatness and arduousness of this task. He briefly enumerated the main features of the work.

But to the Christian the secular aspects of the work of the Colonization Society are but a small part of the glory of the enterprise. Social and political influence is not the end of Christian labor, though a necessary accompaniment. The great and crowning reason which justifies the Society is the regeneration of that continent. The speaker said he had a strong belief that the evangelization of Africa is to be rapid and sudden, and that it is to be brought about through the influence of Christian colonists. No other means of all that have been tried during the last four or five centuries have proved so efficient in the work of African civilization as colonization. The seventeen thousand Christian colored men in Liberia influence, through schools, churches, commerce, and agriculture, over a hundred thousand heathen, while two hundred thousand are subject to their laws. The Africans are not, as some imagine, incorrigible, but are very easily influenced.

The closing paragraph of the address we give in full, in the words of the speaker:

"This is a noble work in which this Society is engaged. It is one of the grandest philanthropic efforts of the age. I believe there are many connected with the colonization cause who do not appreciate its far-reaching and wide-spreading results,—who look upon it only as a

political measure, as a social purifying of the country. But the Almighty has more intimately connected the civilization and evangelization of Africa with negro slavery and degradation in America than men generally are disposed to admit. Slowly but surely He is making the wrath of man to praise Him. He is never in a hurry. He inhabiteth eternity. He can afford to wait. A thousand years with Him are as one day, and one day as a thousand years. We, in our finite sphere of operation, are impatient, and anxious for immediate results. When urged to undertake enterprises of great benevolence, we hesitate because we fancy that nothing remarkable will be effected in our lifetime. But we must 'learn to labor and to wait.' I look for the day when black men in this country, roused to a sense of their condition here, and of their duty to Africa, will rush to those shores to bless that benighted continent. Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God. The Almighty hath decreed it. Soon shall those beautiful valleys, now lying in mournful loneliness, be peopled by a happy and thriving population. Soon shall those charming hill-tops all over the land, now untrodden by the foot of man, be crowned with temples to the Most High. Soon shall Science again establish her sway in Africa. The vast wilderness and the solitary places, yielding to the hand of culture, shall blossom as the rose. Genius, and learning, and skill shall revolutionize the land. Ethiopia, in all her length and breadth, shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. For the mouth of the Lord has spoken it."

—o—

[From the Congregational Journal, Concord.]

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The New Hampshire Colonization Society held its annual meeting at the North Church in this city, on Thursday evening, June 12th Joseph B. Walker, Esq., presiding.

The exercises were commenced by prayer and reading a portion of Scripture, by Rev. Dr. Bouton; followed by a few remarks from the President, Mr. Walker, saying, in substance, that the character of this Society was not well understood, and was considered by some to be a kind of emancipation society, while it only proposed to assist such as were at liberty, and desired to be relieved from the invidious distinctions under which they live here, and helped to settle in organized society in a free republican Government, and in the land of their fathers. He also spoke of the encouragement afforded, in the fact that the enterprise had been so highly prospered, as that Liberia was at length recognized as an independent Government, and reckoned as one of the nations of the earth; and then followed his remarks by reading a few interesting extracts from a letter written by the President of the Society, Rev. Charles Burrows, D. D., who was detained from meeting with the Society by ill health; and concluded by introducing the Rev. Franklin Butler, of Vermont, who addressed the

audience in an unusually interesting, eloquent, and impressive manner. He said in substance: "Thirty-eight years ago this Society was formed in the Capitol, in this city, by gentlemen from different parts of the State, chiefly connected with the Legislature, then in session. The scheme of the Society in American hands was untried, and encompassed with many difficulties. But those noble philanthropists and patriots of 1824 went forward, and now, near the centre of the West Coast of Africa, floats a banner with its six red stripes and five white, its archangular blue ground upon the upper corner next the staff, with a single central star of white. It is the national flag of the colored man's Republic, which to the eye of faith, is a beautiful symbol of all that is great and good for a most despised and oppressed race.

"It was erected, under Providence, by the American negro, under the auspices of that magnificent enterprise in which you, Mr. President, and the members of this Society, are engaged, and it is emblematical of all manner of good for Africa. The first breath upon its folds bore the news to all civilized nations, that the days of the slave trade were numbered—that Africa was about to protect herself—that what all the navies of the world could not do without her, she was resolved upon attempting by her own right arm in the name of the Great Jehovah.

"Liberia affords delightful homes for the returning descendants of Africa. The American African becomes possessor of the soil, with all the rights and privileges of a citizen under any government. The prejudices and oppressions which attend him wherever he goes in this country, *cease* the moment he reaches Liberia, and he springs forth a new creature in a new world. Perfect social equality—a field for honorable enterprise without limit—American principles and customs—the English language and Bible—a republican Government, of colored officers and citizens—the union in himself and brethren of the Anglo-Saxon civilization and African organization—these, and many like things, welcome the intelligent emigrant, and combine to render his advent to Africa *more like the return of a long lost child to its mother's arms*, than the approach of a stranger to a foreign land."

He showed how Liberia was developing the material resources of Africa, and introducing civilization upon a durable basis, and giving promise of the ultimate evangelization of the whole continent; and said: "We see the day-star of hope for long-neglected Africa, rising upon the darkness of the mournful centuries, and this poor mother of captives lifting up her head with joy at the sight of her returning sons from far, and daughters from the ends of the earth."

The speaker then alluded to circumstances at home, saying: "The struggle which is now going on in our country, with the flash of red artillery, and the gleam of the bristling steel, gives an illustration of the magnitude of our work. For forty years the friends of colonization have been laboring, in despite of every obstacle that could be thrown in the way of a good cause, to erect, under Providence, by the American negro, a Government, a Country, a Home, for the man of color in Africa, before the 'wind-storm and tempest' should come."

* * * "A race that has for two centuries been among us, neither assimilating and disappearing by intermarriage and amalgamation, nor rising to perfect social and civil equality, now knocks at our door with its million hands, for the answer of Christianity and patriotism to their long unrequited claims and their present inevitable necessities; and what shall be done is the great question of time. Temporary expedients under a military necessity upon southern or northern soil, will not suffice for the answer of an inquiry which relates to the ultimate good of the race. Shall a territory be set apart for them on this continent or adjacent isles?" * * * "The destiny of the American negro, we trust in God, is not that of the American Indian. The colonization in any manner upon this continent can be but a temporary expedient, for the march of the white man is safe and rapid to the possession of the whole land.

"What, then, shall be done for these poor oppressed people, since legislation in some of the States that have been foremost in breaking their bands, is now tending to reduce them to a degradation and sorrow worse, if possible, than that of their former severity?" * * * "The increasing repulsions of America, and the increasing attractions of Africa, excite them to thoughts and desires that augur an approaching change. They are inquiring, hearing, reading, thinking about Africa." * * * "Nor is this less observable among their brethren, the whites." * * * "The stream may be checked to-day, but it will only accumulate force by obstructions, widening and deepening by delay, until at last it shall sweep away all obstacles and bear on its bosom the living freight of willing emigrants to the land of their ancestors. And the tears of the weeping mother, who now lifts up her bleeding hands for the return of her children, will finally be wiped away, and the voice of her lamentations be changed into notes of joy and gladness."

At the close of the address, Rev. C. W. Flanders, D. D., of this city, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of what, under God, the colony of Liberia had become, and in view of its future encouraging prospects, it is a subject of profound satisfaction to the Christian philanthropist and patriot, that the colony of Liberia has been recognized by the Government of the United States. And while we would thus record so memorable an event, we would express our devout gratitude that God raised up the American Colonization Society, under whose auspices the Republic of Liberia has attained its present high position.

The public exercises then closed by a benediction by Rev. Dr. Bouton.

The Society then held a business meeting, electing the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D.

Vice Presidents—Hon. N. G. Upham, Concord; Rev. D. J. Noyes, D. D., Hanover; Hon. Wm. Hale, Hinsdale; Rev. John K. Young, D. D., Laconia; Hon. Joel Eastman, Conway; Rev. Z. S. Barstow,

D. D., Keene; Simeon Ide, Esq., Claremont; Hon. John H. White, Lancaster; and Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., Concord.

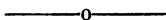
Secretary—S. G. Lane, Esq.

Treasurer—L. D. Stevens, Esq.

Managers—Hon. Onslow Stearns, J. B. Walker, Wm. L. Foster, Rev. C. W. Flanders, Rev. H. E. Parker, and Horace Webster, Esq.

Ex-officio Managers—L. D. Stevens and S. G. Lane.

On motion the Society then adjourned.



[From the Colonization Herald.]

GENEROUS AND DECISIVE ACTION.



The House of Representatives have taken an honorable step in the interest of humanity, having, on the 3d of June, passed a bill recognizing the nationality of Liberia. The speeches in its favor are highly spoken of, especially those of Messrs. Gooch and Thomas, of Massachusetts, Maynard, of Tennessee, and Kelley and McKnight, of Pennsylvania. From the speeches of the two last named gentlemen we present such extracts as we can find room for—regretting that our space will not permit our doing them and the entire discussion greater justice.

Hon. W. D. KELLEY said: “For the last fifteen years, although Liberia numbers only some ten thousand American emigrants and about five thousand civilized and christianized native Africans, they have maintained an independent Government, modeled on our own, with an executive, legislative, and judicial department, each independent in its sphere, and co-ordinate with each other. Our decisions are quoted in their courts, our language taught in their schools, and the word of the God we worship made known to them in their churches from the Bible as in our own. Civil equality and religious freedom prevail among them; their schools, college, and churches are prosperous, and have been largely instrumental in enabling them to extend their jurisdiction over and assimilate several hundred thousands of docile but aspiring heathens.

“It is a fact worthy of note that when the site was purchased for the New Jersey colony, the chiefs who ceded the land insisted upon one stipulation as the most important element of price. It was, that they and their people should be guaranteed the right to attend the churches of the colonists, and their children have admission to their Sunday and day schools on the same terms as those of colonists.

“There, sir, is a Republic which has grown as the American col-

onies did not grow. Our fathers had a savage and hostile people to contend with, and they almost extirpated them. The Liberians find a loving but degraded people to absorb and elevate. Thus, year by year, the limits and influence of that Republic have been extended, and they will continue to extend until those who legislate in this Hall a few generations hence will find their commercial relations with the Republic of Liberia grown to a magnitude and importance equaling those of the leading nations of the world. They are an agricultural people; they give us the products of the tropics—coffee, sugar, spices, lignumvitæ, palm oil, cam-wood, and such dye stuffs as the world has never produced—stuffs for dyes that neither light nor acid will affect.”

Hon. ROBERT MCKNIGHT is thus reported: “So long as the year 1800, on the very threshold of the present century, the State of Virginia originated the project of colonizing the people of color from the United States on the coast of Africa, the home of their fathers; and her Governor, James Monroe, was instructed to correspond with President Jefferson on the subject. After some ineffectual negotiations, through our minister to England, with the Sierra Leone Company, the project was dropped. Sixteen years subsequently, Virginia and New Jersey moved simultaneously towards the same philanthropic object—Virginia acting through her Representatives in Congress, and New Jersey by the self-denying labors of Rev. Robert Finley, who visited this city at that period, conferred with eminent citizens from all parts of the country, and convened, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 20th of December, A. D. 1816, a meeting, over which presided Henry Clay, then Speaker of the House of Representatives. At this meeting was initiated the American Colonization Society, which assumed an organized shape on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1817, by the election of Bushrod Washington, of Virginia, as president, and as vice-presidents, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Henry Rutgers, of New York, Samuel Smith, of Maryland, W. Phillips, of Massachusetts, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Robert Ralston, of Pennsylvania, John Taylor, of Caroline, Virginia, Robert Finley, of New Jersey, William Henry Crawford, of Georgia, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania. Those were the halcyon days, when men of the South and the North, of the slave and the free States, and of all parties, could confer and discuss, and fraternize in earnest efforts to ameliorate the condition of that unfortunate race, sufferers themselves, and at the same time the ‘spring of woes unnumbered’ to the Republic where, under Providence, their lot had been cast.

“Through the instrumentality of this Society, during the Administration of President Monroe, an ardent friend of the scheme, territory was secured on the west coast of Africa, and early in 1820 the first emigrants from America embarked at New York for Liberia—that Liberia which to-day knocks at your door for recognition and kindly greeting. Many of the great, good men of Vir-

ture of the plant to others. I trust all this has passed away. We gaze to-day on this distant Republic to find her not merely recognized as an equal by ten respectable Powers, but growing alike in territory, wealth, civilization, learning, and influence.

"Liberia extends in length along the coast some six hundred miles, and back towards the interior from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles. Her population is composed of some seventeen thousand Americans, twenty thousand native Africans, assimilated to the former in civilization and religion, living on her territory, subject to her laws, and speaking the English language. The government, modeled after this country, is controlled by a president, vice president, cabinet, a house of representatives, and a supreme and inferior courts; all the offices being filled by colored men. She has her churches, her common schools, her seminaries, her college, and her newspaper press.

"Her soil being fertile and well watered, agriculture receives much attention; and coffee, sugar, palm oil, and cotton products are shipped to distant lands. More than forty vessels built, owned, and manned by Liberians, are employed in their coast and river trade; while the State owns three brigs, a bark, and a steamer, engaged in foreign trade, the great bulk of which is being rapidly seized and appropriated by England, ever vigilant to secure all aids to her commercial supremacy. Her products and trade are rapidly growing, as illustrated by the following table of exports, showing seven years' progress, furnished from an authentic source:

| | 1852 | 1859. |
|--------------------|---------------|----------|
| Coffee..... | None exported | 5 tons. |
| Sugar..... | " | 103 " |
| Cotton cloths..... | " | 18,000 " |
| Palm oil | 3,000 tons. | 7,500 " |

"The two most important articles of growth and trade from West Africa are cotton and palm oil. Of the former \$1,450,000 worth are annually exported, of which \$200,000 passes through Liberian ports, and the balance through Lagos. This growth of cotton has excited hitherto the attention of other countries, and is especially interesting now to them and us, because of its partial failure in this country from the disturbed condition of the cotton region. From the Abbeokutan country were exported in 1852 two hundred and thirty-five pounds of cotton, and in 1859, three thousand four hundred and forty-seven bales. The amount of palm oil imported into Great Britain from West Africa is shown by the following decennial table, ranging from 1790 to 1860:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| First decennial period..... | 1,825 tons. | \$307,800 |
| Second decennial period..... | 5,377 " | 1,080,640 |
| Third decennial period..... | 13,927 " | 4,019,647 |
| Fourth decennial period..... | 45,912 " | 10,284,288 |
| Fifth decennial period..... | 1,260,781 | 281,414,941 |
| Sixth decennial period..... | 2,139,430 " | 479,232,321 |
| Seventh decennial period..... | 3,789,201 " | 848,781,021 |

"An average of \$84,878,000 per annum. This increase in a

single article of commerce is astonishing, and it is a notable fact that, at the points where most of this is exported, large shipments of slaves were formerly made. Now all that is changed, verifying the maxim that 'commerce is the hand-maid of religion.' In addition to the articles named, Liberia produces and exports ivory, cam-wood, gums, palm nuts, ginger, hides, indigo, ship-timber, &c. Most of this immense trade is now enjoyed by these countries already mentioned, having treaty stipulations with Liberia, whereby no discrimination is made against her vessels and cargoes; whereas those entering our ports are compelled to pay an extra duty of one dollar per ton on the vessel, and ten per cent. on the value of the cargo. (See Brightley's Digest, page 354.) I learn that this discrimination has already forced three vessels, which formerly ran regularly between Monrovia and New York and Baltimore, to seek the port of Liverpool. Vessels trading with Liberia are thus treated less favorably than those trading with China, Siam, and Japan, for which treatment no satisfactory reason can be given."

— o —

SOUTH AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

Interesting letter from David Livingstone, narrating his recent Exploration.

The following interesting letter from David Livingstone, LL. D., D. C. L., etc., the great African explorer, having been just received during the summer recess of the Geographical and Statistical Society, is published in the *Times*, for the benefit of the members of the Society and the public generally:

RIVER SHIRE, Jan. 6, 1862.

Having recently returned from the exploration of about two hundred miles of Lake Nyassa, a few notes respecting this part of the Lake region, of intertropical Africa may not be unacceptable to my fellow members of the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

We carried a boat past the Murchison* cataracts of this river, in August last, a distance of thirty-five or forty miles; in that space we have five considerable cataracts of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet each to the intermediate spaces; are very rapid too, as may be inferred by the total descent being twelve hundred feet. When we launched the boat on the Upper Shire, we were virtually on the lake, though sixty miles distant—for that part of the river partakes much of the character of a lake. It spreads out in one spot to a lakelet ten or twelve miles long, and five or six bread.

On the 2d of September we sailed into Lake Nyassa, and found it to be very deep. Our means of sounding were very imperfect; we had brought

* So named after Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society.

a lead line of thirty-five fathoms. Failing to reach the bottom at a mile from the shore, we employed a fishing line, and found bottom in a bay at one hundred fathoms, or six hundred feet, but a mile outside of the bay we felt none, with one hundred and sixteen fathoms, or six hundred and ninety-six feet. The water is cool in consequence of its large volume, and alligators—being well fed on fish, seldom molest men—allowed us to bathe in its waters whenever we chose. This great luxury can be enjoyed in but few African rivers, and palisades are often made by the natives to protect women in drawing water against these dangerous reptiles. The shape of the lake is, with the help perhaps of a little imagination, somewhat like Italy on the map. The ankle of the boot is the narrowest part, about eighteen or twenty miles, that is, if we exclude the arms of its southern end. One of these, thirty miles long and ten or twelve broad, is prolonged into the Shire; the other, about the same breadth, is eighteen miles long, and if we reject the shape, we may say that the southern end has a forked appearance. It expands up toward the north to fifty or sixty miles. The length is over two hundred miles, probably two hundred and twenty-five, but we failed to reach above the two hundred.

It begins in latitude 14° 25' South, and extends into the southern borders of 10° South latitude. It lies between 35° and 36° East longitude, and is very nearly straight. We sailed along the western shore, and found it to be a succession of bays, all opening to the east. We were there during the prevalence of equinoctial gales, and found that furious storms came down with great suddenness from the mountains and highlands with which Lake Nyassa is surrounded. Heavy seas, in which no open boat could live, often get up in fifteen or twenty minutes. There are several small, rounded, rocky islands, covered with forest, and are uninhabited. These would afford no shelter to a ship, for many rocks jut out from deep water near them, and anchorage is to be found only near the shore. Five rivers of from fifteen to thirty yards flow into it from the west. Possibly another of larger size flows into it from the north, but that we did not see. The lake rises and falls about three feet between the wet and dry seasons; the water is fresh, but somewhat earthy tasted, and hard. The population on its shores is prodigiously large; all engage in catching fish by nets, hooks, creels, torches, or poison. Slavery is the only trade they know. An Arab vessel called a *chow*, had lately been built on the lake to carry slaves across, and we daily expect a steamer (in parts) out from England to be carried past the cataracts, and launched on its waters, for a very different purpose. The natives had never seen Europeans before, and we had to bear to be stared at to any amount. They were, upon the whole, civil. No fines were levied, or dues demanded. We were, however, robbed in the sphere of the slavers' operations—the first time we had suffered loss by thieves in Africa. The people are much less honest where slavery goes on than elsewhere, and there they place but little value on human life. We went up to show a mission (sent out by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities) a healthy locality on the highlands south of Mount Zomba, and in trying to induce a tribe called Ajona to desist from slave-hunting, were attacked with poisoned arrows and guns, and but for recourse to fire-arms in self-defence, would soon have been

food for the vultures. They were the first who have attacked us in Africa, and seemed maddened by continual success in clever forays against their fellow-men. Africa is a continent of the Future. It is impossible to recite its capabilities. It is pre-eminently a cotton country, for here the plant is perennial, and requires little of that heart-breaking toil necessary where it is an exotic. No frosts endanger the crops, and the best qualities yield largely. Slave-hunting is the greatest drawback known; it depopulates the country so much that labor becomes dead in proportion to its prevalence. The Portuguese possessions on the Zambesi are valueless, because all the labor is departed to Bourbon—the subjects of His Most Faithful Majesty of Lisbon having performed the part of the boys of the goose with the golden egg.

In addition to the mission of the English Universities, two other missions in this region are contemplated. Healthy localities can be secured on the highlands, which arise on our east to a height of some seven or eight thousand feet above the sea.

I am, &c., &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

—o—

WHO WILL THINK OF AFRICA.

Millions rejoice in the distinguished favors of Providence which our National anniversaries commemorate, and all hearts are full of thoughts of America in her trouble. Never have all felt more deeply than now the priceless value of the civil and religious institutions of our country. Prayers, treasure and blood are freely laid on the altar of God and our land for their preservation—and open hands and swift feet abound. But who, in this time of national peril will remember *Africa*—that poor bereaved Queen of the tropics—mother of captives—now lifting up her bleeding hands for the restoration of the children that have been wrested from her by the arm of avarice and cruelty? Those children and their descendants are, in the Providence of God, occasions of fierce strifes and contentions; of great anxiety and distress. Their depressed and unhappy condition in every part of our country excites the pity of every philanthropic mind. Some of the most intelligent of them are turning their eyes to the Republic of Liberia, where colored men rule, and the highest elevation and happiness are proffered, under the institutions of civilized and christian life on the continent of their forefathers. Will American patriots and christians help them in their endeavors to reach that “land of promise?” Can any charitable deed for the negro be more acceptable to God and beneficial to our country, than that which, while it aids a voluntary emigration of enterprising colored people, also tends to civilize and christianize Africa, and elevate the black race. Surely, Africa should have some of our thoughts and charities in these times. Long has she been “the last” and “the least” in these respects—but startling events admonish us, that this has not been pleasing to God! Let “works, meet for repentance,” concern-

ing Africa, hereafter characterize American christians. The Maine Colonization Society has requested a special remembrance in the prayers and benevolence of clergymen and people of this state near this period of the year. Donations may be sent to Freeman Clark, Esq. of Bath, Treasurer of Maine Col. Sec.—*Christian Mirror*, July 8.

AFRICAN CRUELITIES.

Mr. Hinderer is a missionary of the English Church Missionary Society in Western Africa. Some time since he went to the town of Ilesa in the Yoruba country, and he gives a sad account of the cruelties of the kings and people there. The wall of the town, he says, is "at least fifteen feet high, and no less than six feet thick, and *hundreds of human skulls are tempered into this wall*. At the north gate I counted upwards of a hundred, all those of war captives. It is awful to think that the walls were originally built with the sacrifice of two human beings, who were walled up alive. These were none other than the first-born son and daughter of the then reigning king!

"The most dreadful thing is the wholesale slaughter of men, women and children, on the occasion of the death of a king. My host, his first servant (or slave) with several of his household, will have to die with the present king, if they live till his death. I saw also twelve little boys with brass rings on their ankles, who, together with the same number of girls, will have to die with him too, and many others. If the girls come of age before the death of the king, they may be given in marriage; and then twelve other little ones are chosen in their stead. These poor victims have to be buried with the king, in the same grave, some under, some at each side of him, and some at his head and feet. But by far the most dreadful fate is that of two individuals, who have to be *buried alive* with him, one sitting over his head, and the other at his feet, with burning lamps in their hands. And in order that the lampholders may not escape by a bargain with the undertaker *their legs are to be broken* before they take their seat near the king's body. This calamity may soon befall those poor people and children, for the king is by no means a young man. But if a missionary were there, he would no doubt prevail on the king to give up such practices, provided the under chiefs would submit to it.

A black Boy and the white Missionary.

Mr. Hinderer also says: "One of my constant visitors was the king's own son, a little boy of about four or five years old. On the first day of his visiting me, as he was sitting on the ground, looking intently on me and all I did, for hours, he was called to his dinner, when he answered boldly, 'I shall not come: I don't want to eat: here I shall sit and look at the white man till my eye is satisfied.' And on my leaving Ilesa, his grandmother had to tie him on her back, for he would try and run after me, saying he must go with me."

CHRISTIAN TROPHIES IN AFRICA.

The attention of the Christian world has only been directed to Western Africa for about thirty years. Within that time about seventy missionary stations have been established, where are laboring missionaries from the Wesleyan, the Baptist, and the Church Missionary Societies of England, the Basle and Bremen Missionary Societies, and the Presbyterian and Southern Baptist Boards, the American Board and American Missionary Association of this country. From the Senegal river to the Gaboon, over one hundred Christian churches have been organized, with more than 15,000 hopeful Christian converts. Nearly two hundred schools have been opened, in which 16,000 native youths are receiving a Christian education. More than twenty dialects have been studied out and reduced to writing, in which the Bible and other Christian books have been translated, printed, and circulated, and some knowledge of Christianity has been brought within the reach of at least five millions of Africans who never before heard of the gospel.—*Messenger*.

A CARD FROM DR. PLUMER.

We have been requested to publish the following card from Rev Dr. W. M. S. PLUMER :—

“By God’s good providence I was born under the Government of the United States. Under the flag which floats over its capital I have always lived. Of my own free choice I expect to live and die under its noble Constitution. I have never thought of a better, nor desired a different form of fundamental law.

“I religiously believe, and I have uniformly held and taught, that civil government is the ordinance of God. I believe the Government of the United States is the ordinance of God to me and to my children, as it was to my parents before me. When any man is chosen our Chief Magistrate I accept him as the minister of God to me in civil affairs. I regard it as my solemn duty and my high privilege to sustain this Government; and against any and every attempt to destroy it, I intend to sustain it in word and deed—by precept and example—with my prayers: with the little worldly goods I possess; and, if called thereto, with my life. I would not live under it if I could not heartily do these things. I have often spoken of and written for it, but never against it. For better and for worse, I own no other Government than that under which I now enjoy all my temporal blessings. I have long ago written, and I still maintain, that there is no provision in our form of government for Secession, and that Secession is revolution.

“Of these things I have so long and familiarly spoken, both publicly and privately, and they have for many years entered so fully into the very elements of my principles, that I was surprised when I was told that any one thought it would be proper that I

should avow them any more publicly than I had already done, in order to prevent a misunderstanding of my true position."—*Pittsburg Despatch*, 3d inst.

PRESIDENT BENSON ON THE CONTINENT.

Information has been received by the American Colonization Society of this city, that the President of Liberia has been welcomed and treated on the Continent with the same liberal spirit and generous hospitality extended to him in Great Britain. Leaving London on the 5th ultimo, he has already visited several of the prominent cities. At Berlin he was entertained by Count Bernstorff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, President Benson sitting on the right hand and the Chief of the Japanese on the left of the Countess of Bernstorff. Gerard Ralston, Esq., wrote from London as follows :

"President Benson receives everywhere the most courteous and honorable treatment. He is expected at Amsterdam on the 14th instant, and, after visiting Holland, Belgium, &c., may come back to Great Britain ; but whether he will visit our country (United States of America) or not, I do not know. I hardly think he has yet determined whither to go after leaving England. I give an extract from a note just received from Mr. Johnson, the Private Secretary of the President of Liberia :

"BADEN BADEN, August 8, 1852.

"We are well. We arrived here yesterday, the 7th instant, having passed through and visited Hamburg, Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, Frankfort, &c., &c. Our treatment by these continental people has been of the kindest sort. The President has had interviews and audiences with the King of Prussia and the King of Saxony. By the latter he was entertained at dinner at the Royal Palace at Pilsnitz, on the 4th instant. Both these kings seem to be very "clever" men, indeed, and they expressed much interest in the welfare of Africa. The people in Germany know more about Liberia than the people in England. Even in the manufactories, we have been surprised to hear the operatives say they have read of Liberia, and tell us what articles we have sent to the International Exhibition. Our movements are announced regularly in the newspapers, and at every place we go it is known at once that that is the President of Liberia."—*Philadelphia North American*.

FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

Advices from the West coast speak of the slave trade as having almost entirely ceased, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the American squadron. A sea-captain, just returned, says he cruised along the entire coast from Monrovia to Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, some

eight hundred miles, without seeing a single slaver. Meanwhile he was examined several times by British steamers, which seemed to be very active. The disappearance of the slavers is attributed partly to the operation of the British treaty with the United States, which permits the detention and search of suspected vessels, but more to the falling off in the demand for negroes on the Cuban sugar estates, consequent upon the American war.

These facts are consistent with what is known of the slave trade in American ports. For some time past, as we hear it stated, the fitting out of traders here has almost entirely ceased.

Legitimate trade on the African coast is in a healthful condition, though we cannot reasonably expect large importations of palm oil while it is admitted into England free, and a customs duty of ten per cent. exacted in the United States. Already some of our manufacturers lately engaged in working up this substance have discontinued operations, it being impossible to compete with manufacturers abroad under this tariff. Of course the discouragement to the African trade is serious, palm oil being the principal staple. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to observe the effect upon trade of the recognition of Liberia by this Government, though the exemption of vessels belonging to the African Republic from tonnage dues cannot operate otherwise than favorable.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut State Colonization Society was held in Hartford on Tuesday evening, July 29th. In the absence of the President, Hon. Seth Terry was called to the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Orcutt, of the National Society. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read.

Judge Terry, after offering some pertinent remarks in regard to the origin of the State Society and the progress and importance of the cause, introduced President Roberts, of Liberia, whose words of instruction and encouragement in an eloquent address of half an hour or more on the social, moral, and religious condition of the Republic, commanded the earnest attention of the audience. Having resided there over thirty-three years—six of which he was Governor of the Colony, and eight the President of the Republic, Mr. Roberts knew whereof he spake, and his hearers did not doubt what he said. They were much interested in his account of the Liberia College, of which he is now President, and the educational prospects of the nation—also in facts stated showing improvements in agriculture.

C. P. Clark, Esq., of Boston, being present, consented to add his testimony—which gave much interest to the meeting—especially as

he has repeatedly visited Liberia for mercantile purposes, and could speak from personal knowledge.

The following officers of the Society were elected :

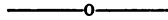
President—Benjamin Silliman, LL.D.

Vice Presidents—Right Rev. T. C. Brownell, D.D. LL.D., Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Hon. Ebenezer Jackson, Hon. Thomas Butler, Hon. O. S. Seymour, Hon. John S. Brockway, and James Brewster, Esq.

Secretary—Hezekiah Huntington.

Treasurer—Charles Seymour.

Board of Managers—Rev. John Kennaday, D.D., Rev. W. W. Turner, James B. Hosmer, Seth Terry, Austin Dunham, Frederick Crosswell, William S. Charnley, Charles Seymour, Ebenezer Flower, Calvin Day, H. H. Barbour, Daniel P. Crosby, and Timothy Bishop.



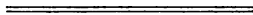
EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

This distinguished man has recently visited Washington as well as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. We are gratified to learn that the interview of President Roberts with the President of the United States and with several members of the Cabinet, showed that Liberia is an object of interest to our Government, and we trust will prove advantageous to the young African Republic, over which Mr. Roberts so long and so ably presided, and which he so well represents. It is to be regretted that the public mind has been distracted with several views and projects touching our coloured population, rather than united and concentrated upon the one tried, practicable, wise, and grand scheme of African colonization. The interests of the Liberia College, of which he is President, are now occupying his attention, and the institution is expected to go into operation on his return home. He and his good lady expect to embark for England in the Great Eastern, on the 9th of this month.



THE REV. JOHN SEYS.

We have had the pleasure of renewing our intercourse with this devoted friend to Africa (who is expecting soon to return as agent for recaptured Africans to that country) in restored health and a prospect of continued honor and usefulness.



RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1862.

MAINE.

By Rev F. Butler.
Augusta—Hon. J. W. Bradbury, \$5. E. A. Nason, A. G. Dole, each \$3. A. B. Williams, \$2. J. Dorr, D. Williams, each \$1..... 15 00

Bangor—Hon. G. W. Pickering, \$15. J. S. Wheelwright, \$2. E. F. Duren, Samuel Clark, each \$1..... 19 00
Freeport—Mrs. Sarah Ann Hobart, \$20 in part to constitute Caleb Hobart Hyde a L. M.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Hon. Nathan Nye, \$5. Dr. | |
| E. A. Hyde, \$3 | 28 00 |
| <i>South Freeport</i> —Ambrose Curtis, \$3. Charles Bliss, \$2... | 5 00 |
| <i>Gardiner</i> —Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D. D., Hon. R. H. Gardiner, each \$5. R. Thompson | |
| H. B. Haskins, each \$2..... | 14 00 |
| <i>Hallowell</i> —Hon. Andrew Masters, \$5. C. Spaulding, \$1.. | 6 00 |
| <i>North Harmouth</i> —Hon. William Buxton, \$5..... | 5 00 |
| <i>Yennebunk</i> —Hon. Joseph Titcomb, \$10. Mrs. Abigail Titcomb, Mrs. Lucy W. Stone, Captain Charles Thompson, Mrs. Hannah P. Durrell, Henry G. C. Durrell, each \$5. Mrs. Mary Dane, Mrs. Tobias Lord, W. B. Sewall, each \$2. Christopher Littlefield, Mrs. C. L. Hayes, Rev. F. E. Fellows, each \$1..... | 44 00 |
| <i>Portland</i> —Additional, Nathan Cummings, Esq..... | 5 00 |
| <i>Waterville</i> —Hon. Samuel Appleton, Mrs. Helen R. Bouteille, each \$5..... | 10 00 |
| <i>Harmouth</i> —Hon. Sam. Sweetser, \$5. Barnabas Freeman, Esq., \$4. Capt. P. G. Blanchard, Mrs. Dorcas P. Blanchard, S. C. Blanchard, Levi Blanchard, each \$2. Peter L. Allen, Mrs. Betsey S. True, Jeremiah Loring, E. Davis, Samuel Fogg, G. W. Springer, Levi T. Lincoln, E. S. Hoyt, each \$1, of which \$24 are to constitute in part Rev. John Quincy Bittinger, L. M. | 25 00 |
| <i>Hampden</i> —Dea. Benj'n Crosby..... | 5 00 |
| | 181 00 |

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <i>Concord</i> —The New Hampshire Colonization Society, by G. D. Stevens, Tr..... | 7 00 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

RHODE ISLAND.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| By Rev. John Orcutt, \$54— | |
| <i>Newport</i> —Mrs. Dr. Thayer, \$15. Miss Caroline King, Samuel Engs: J. T. Bush, J. H. Calvert, Benjamin Finch, each \$5. Miss Ellen Townsend, \$3. P. Simmons, G. G. King, Wm. Guild, Mrs. C. Tompkins, each \$2. W. A. Clark, R. B. Kinsley, Mrs. M. F. H. Bull, each \$1..... | 54 00 |

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford—Legacy left by the

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| late Hon. Thomas S. Williams, through J. C. Parsons, Executor..... | 1,000 00 |
| By Rev. John Orcutt, \$16 25— | |
| <i>Unionville</i> —Rev. J. A. Smith and wife, \$5. W. Platner, \$2. S. Q. Porter, \$1 25. Geo. Richards, \$1..... | 9 25 |
| <i>New London</i> —Mrs. C. Chew, \$3. Miss Law, \$2..... | 5 00 |
| <i>Norwich</i> —Mrs. Mary H. Bull..... | 2 00 |
| | 16 25 |

OHIO.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Cedarville</i> —Collection in Reformed Presbyterian Church, through H. M. Nisbet, Treas. | 18 62 |
| <i>Cinton</i> —John Harris..... | 1 00 |
| By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, \$85— | |
| <i>Northfield</i> —John Armstrong, \$5. H. B. Long, \$5..... | 10 00 |
| <i>Madison</i> —Dea. A. Brooks.... | 5 00 |
| <i>Cleveland</i> —John Lowman.... | 5 00 |
| <i>Youngstown</i> —Samuel Gibson... | 5 00 |
| <i>Sinclairville</i> —W. K. Wilson... | 5 00 |
| <i>Chautauqua</i> | 1 00 |
| <i>Perriesburg</i> —Lecester Graves, \$10. John Dowly, \$5, John Taylor, \$5..... | 20 00 |
| <i>Lagrange</i> —J. P. Kent..... | 10 00 |
| <i>Swan Creek</i> —Mrs. M. Willis \$5. William Stacy, \$3..... | 8 00 |
| <i>Harbor Creek</i> —Mrs. M. Roberts | 5 00 |
| <i>Waterford</i> —James M. Middleton..... | 10 00 |
| <i>Sundry</i> | 1 00 |
| | 85 00 |
| | 99 62 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Miscellaneous..... | 397 51 |
|--------------------|--------|

FOR REPOSITORY.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| OHIO— <i>Palmyra</i> —Stephen Edwards, to August, 1862..... | 1 00 |
| MICHIGAN— <i>Livonia Centre</i> —David Cudworth, to Jan. 1864 | 2 00 |
| ILLINOIS— <i>Monticello</i> —Geo. McKinley for Rev. John Huston, to Jan. 1863..... | 1 00 |
| WISCONSIN— <i>Oregon</i> —S. S. Johnson to date..... | 1 00 |

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Total Repository..... | 5 00 |
| Donations..... | 287 87 |
| Legacy..... | 1,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 399 51 |

Aggregate amount, \$1,692 38

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

Vol. xxxviii.] WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1862. [No. 10.

COLONIZATION.

LETTER FROM J. H. B. LATROBE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

To ———, Esq.—My Dear Sir: You ask me whether the plan of the President for the removal of the free people of color of the United States, with their own consent, to Central America, is, in any manner, the antagonist of the purposes of the American Colonization Society; and I reply, unhesitatingly, that it is not.

Africa was originally selected by this Society as the most desirable of all the localities that had been, at any time, suggested for the purpose in view. The selection was the expression of a most deliberate judgment. But the locality was not, necessarily, connected with the object of the Colonization Society, which is the preparation of a home to which the colored people may go, when circumstances beyond all human control, and rapidly accumulating, shall deprive them of all freedom of choice whether to go or stay, and leave them no alternative but removal.

The great merit of Colonizationists, since the organization of the Society, in 1816, has been that, foreseeing these circumstances, they have steadily persisted, through good and evil reports, in endeavoring to provide for them. The President admits that their endeavors have not failed, when he concedes, as he has lately done, that Liberia is a success. Now, if, in addition to the outlet which has been provided in Africa, another shall be opened in Central America, another in Hayti, and others in yet unthought of places, so much the better will it be for both white and colored people, when the necessity for the emigration of the latter, as the alternative to starvation here, becomes apparent to all men, whatever their complexion.

It would be otherwise were it the object of the American Colonization Society to build up settlements, to which settlements elsewhere would be rivals for a given trade. Then the President's plan would be antagonistic to ours. But our object being to provide a refuge

against a coming storm, for the sake of the parties exposed to it, those who provide other refuges, and so multiply the means of safety, are our fellow laborers and not our opponents. To suppose otherwise would be as idle as imagining that a boiler which had half a dozen safety-valves was inferior to a boiler which had but one. Indeed, the American Colonization Society should rejoice to see the President's plan tried. The Society was too poor to make experiments in 1816, nor has it since been in a condition to attempt them, even had it felt disposed.

Africa was selected, not because the constitution of the Society required it, but as a matter of judgment, and the selection has turned out so happily that no settlements have been attempted since in other regions. Still, it is within the range of possibility that it may not have been the best. The President, with means at his command which our Society never possessed, is going to test the question. If Central America turns out to be better than Liberia, as a home for the colored emigrant from the United States, every friend of the colored race will thank the President for his persistence.

The overriding success of Central America will still leave Liberia one of the great missionary agencies of the world; and if the American Colonization Society shall not have provided a home for a people, it will, at least, have done enough to entitle itself to the thanks and blessings of the Christian world.

I might stop now, with the reply thus given to your question, but I desire to say a few words in regard to considerations lying at the root of this matter, and in vindication of those who selected Africa for their earliest efforts.

The circumstances which will make the emigration of the free people of color a necessity hereafter, have already been generally referred to. They are embraced in the simple statement that, while the arable land of the United States is a fixed quantity, very little of which, comparatively, remains to be taken up, the population of the United States has increased from twenty-three millions, in 1850, to thirty-three millions, in 1860; and will, at the same rate, be one hundred millions at the end of the century, and two hundred millions in 1930, allowing even for the deductions to be made growing out of the present war. The effect of this rapid increase is, already, most apparent in the exclusion, by white men, of the free blacks from very many of their old employments. The pressure now felt is not going to diminish. On the contrary, it must increase, until a strife for bread takes place, in which the weaker of the two races, even now looking on each other as antagonists, must go to the wall; in other words, must emigrate or starve.

There is but one thing that can obviate this result—universal amalgamation—an amalgamation that would destroy the distinctions of caste, and make of the two races a mongrel, but homogeneous people.

On these grounds rests the whole theory of colonization, using the word here to express the purposes of the American Colonization Society—the fixed quantity of land, the rapid increase of population, and the impracticability of general amalgamation.

No one denies the first two of these propositions. It is the last, only, which is disputed. It is not necessary to discuss it here. Those who believe that the two races of white and black can be amalgamated into one: who would be willing that we should become mongrels, were amalgamation practical, or who fancy that, in a redundant population of distinct races, the white man will divide the loaf, already too little for himself, with the black man, cannot be affected by any argument that could now be made. At any rate, colonization assumes such an amalgamation to be impracticable.

With regard, next, to the wisdom of selecting Africa as the future home of the free colored people of the United States.

In the first place, Africa was the home of their forefathers, and its climate one, which, hostile to the white race, was congenial to the black.

Again, although distant, yet distance has not prevented the importation of the race into America, and the length of the voyage, after all, in 1816, was less than the voyages which brought the Pilgrims to this country, and whose length interposed no difficulty in the way of emigration to the early settlements in America. Even now it is far shorter than the voyages which are peopling California and Australia with emigrants whose motives for removal are far less cogent than those which operate now, and will operate hereafter with irresistible force, upon the free colored population.

Again, Africa was a home for the free blacks, to which the white man could not follow them, to revive in the Old World the contests of the New. In Africa, climate stands in the place of armies and fortifications, and this was a consideration peculiar to Africa, and not connected with any part of the American continent or its adjacent islands.

And again, colonization was to depend at last upon commerce, and Africa was a virgin market, access to which was a *desideratum*, and no better access to which, for commercial purposes, could be obtained, than through colonies of free colored people from the United States, accustomed, for generations, to the habits and dealings of civilized society, and competent to conduct the commerce, which, while it enriched them pecuniarily, would make them strong and powerful by the numbers which, through its aid, would find their way to them.

All these considerations, which entered into the judgment formed in 1816, have since operated in the building up of Liberia. It is to them that the "success" referred to by the President is to be attributed.

In this connection, let us look at this Central American plan; the reasons urged in support of it.

In the first place, Central America is not the home of the black man, but of a wholly different race, as distinct from his as is the white race, and its climate is one in which the white man *can live and thrive*.

In the next place, although it is *nearer* to this country than Africa, which is one of the main arguments urged in its favor, yet this proximity operates both ways. It has taken the power of Spain, and the existence of a strong party in the United States, and the powers of

France and England to prevent the annexation of Cuba to this country; and how long, is it thought, will the feeble colony of Central America, or even a nation of free blacks there, be able to resist the inroads of the whites into a land where they can live, where the precious metals and coal, which, when in the right place, is more precious than all, may be found, perhaps, to offer the same temptations that have carried thousands and tens of thousands from the Eastern to the Western shores of the continent of America, and this, too, when a seven-days' voyage is all that intervenes.

Such a result may not take place for years; the present generation may pass away and not see it, and the next generation too; but, when the increase of population shall crowd all classes in the United States, Central America, if it possesses the attractions for the blacks which its friends claim for it, will not be the only place where the white man can live exempt from the overflow of a population that has "o'erborne its continent." In truth, proximity, looking to the future, and colonization has few relations except with the future, is an objection rather than a recommendation to the Central American scheme.

In the next place, as has been already said, the white man can live and thrive in Central America, whose climate, therefore, affords no protection against the raids and forays and intrusions of his restless and ambitious race.

Peopled originally by the Spaniards, after the Mexican conquest, it remained under their control until revolution made it independent. White men, and men crossed with Indian blood, still hold rule there. The white population is scant only because there are other places where the white man can do better.

It is left in its present condition only until these places shall be filled up, and Central America becomes attractive enough to invite emigration, or the pressure of population at home causes a requisition there that compels it. For, after all, it is either the attraction of the new or the repulsion of the old home, or both combined, that has effected all the colonizations that have taken place from the days of the Phœnicians to the present time. In this view of the case, then, emigration to Central America will result in little more than the continuation of the labor of the black man for the white that has been going on for centuries, with this difference, however, that while heretofore the labor has been around and about existing homes, in the case of Central America it will be in the preparation of homes for future generations of white men. It is not the bee alone who toils for others than itself, as Virgil knew and said, and as experience, since his day, has continued to demonstrate.

And in the next place, Central America possesses in a very small degree the elements of that commerce upon which, alone, can colonization safely depend. Congress may appropriate money enough to make the Central American experiment, but it cannot be expected to continue these appropriations beyond a limited period. After that, emigration must be self-paying and voluntary. Such has been the case with every successful emigration in the history of the world.

Australia was originally a penal settlement, to which convicts, as emigrants and settlers, were sent at Government expense.

The emigration, however, that has made Australia what it is, and given to it its present promise, has been a voluntary and self-paying one, encouraged, in the first place, by the wool-growing facilities of the country, and afterwards by the discovery of gold, but carried on wholly by a healthy and profitable commerce. Of the same description has been the emigration to California. Convicts were formerly sent to Maryland and Virginia at the public cost, but it has been the self-paying emigration of Europe that has made us what we are.

In determining, then, the comparative merits of Liberia and Central America as localities for the colonization of free people of color, future probabilities, looking to commerce, become of primary importance, and here, it must at once be admitted, that the preponderance is altogether in favor of Liberia, as one of the portals of the vast continent which thirsts for the products of civilization as the sands thirst for the dew. We have had the commerce of Central America for years, and it is utterly insignificant.

Nor can any number of colonies of free blacks that may be planted there, or any nation that may grow out of them, give to it the importance which the commerce of Africa has for years past enjoyed, both in Europe and America. It is only necessary to read the travels of recent African explorers to appreciate the present value, and be satisfied of the growing demand of the commerce here referred to. Livingstone found cotton goods with the stamps of mills in Massachusetts on the upper waters of the Zambesi, and Barth furnishes, in detail, the data, which shows that nothing is wanted but facility of access to open markets in Africa for all the products of our manufacturing.

Every year, as some new explorer enters the field, multiplies the evidence in this respect. England has had for some time a line of steamers to the Bight of Benin, whose profits are amply remunerative, and in other ways has been using her best efforts to reach the new markets that Africa contains. France is doing her part for the same purpose, and the commercial statistics of this country show how large has been the increase of the African trade. The late act of Congress recognizing the independence of Liberia, and thus freeing our trade from an injurious discriminating duty, will produce a still further increase.

The following statistics, prepared by William Copping, Esq., the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and to be found in the last report of the Society at Washington, afford some idea of the rapidity of the growth of African trade:

"In 1853 the export of palm oil from Lagos was 160 tons; in 1857 the declared value of this, with a few other articles, was £1,062,806. From Abbeokuta, interior a short distance from Lagos, the increase of raw cotton has been enormous. In 1852, 9 bags, or 1,810 pounds were exported; in 1858, 1,819 bags, or 220,000 pounds; and in 1857, 3,447 bags, or 416,341 pounds. From the Island of Sherbro, near the northern confines of Liberia, a cotton trade has sprung up in six years to the value of £61,000 for the last twelve months reported. Sixty thousand tons of palm oil are esti-

mated as sent annually from the western coast of Africa, and the quantity that reached Great Britain during the year 1859 was 804,326 cwt.

"The exports of British goods during the first six months of the three past years are stated as follows :

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| To Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, British. | £95,404 | £148,538 | £139,643 |
| To other parts of West Coast of Africa..... | 336,939 | 344,710 | 471,619 |
| Total..... | <u>£432,343</u> | <u>£493,248</u> | <u>£611,262</u> |

"This table shows an increase of nearly forty per cent. in quantity and value, compared with 1859, and about fifteen per cent. in quantity and forty per cent. in value over 1858."

In fine, commerce seems to have kept pace with those exigencies which make colonization a necessity, and may be safely relied upon as the all-sufficient means of taking to Africa the free blacks of the United States, in the same way that it has been bringing to America the redundant population of the Old World. A penal settlement may be maintained at the cost of Government, as Botany Bay was by England; a colony may be founded, and for a season be kept up by voluntary contributions of benevolent individuals, as Liberia has been by the American Colonization Society; but the emigration which is to transplant a people from one continent to another, must be a voluntary, self-paying emigration, brought about by the convictions of interest, depending, as already said, upon the attractions of the new home or the repulsions of the old one, or both combined.

Such will be the emigration of the free colored people from the United States; and whether it shall take place to Africa or to Chiriqui, in Central America, must depend upon the commercial interests that will be developed in the ordinary course of events in a vast continent or in the petty State to which the attention of those most interested is now invoked. This is a question which the free people of color must determine for themselves. They have the intelligence to do so. The President proposes to afford them the opportunity. It is hoped they may avail themselves of it. They have tried Hayti, and Trinidad, and Demarara. Let them now make trial of Chiriqui.

The argument here suggested, however satisfactory to many, ought not to stand against a successful experiment in Central America; and colonizationists would only show their willingness to sacrifice the interest of the free blacks to mere pride of opinion were they to oppose its being made.

Very truly and most respectfully, yours,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

BALTIMORE, September 5, 1862.

[From the Christian Mirror.]

THE NEW NATIONALITY.

NUMBER I.

Congress admitted at its late session a new member into the family of nations with which this Government has diplomatic relations. It is *Liberia*—land of the free—situated on the west coast of Africa, between ten degrees on each side of the equator; extending about six hundred miles along the shore, and from fifty to one hundred miles into the interior, comprising about thirty thousand square miles of territory, with more than three hundred thousand inhabitants, of which some fifteen thousand are emigrants, and their descendants, from the United States.

It is wholly a country of colored people. No person can be a citizen who does not admit that African blood runs in his veins. Its present Chief Magistrate, Stephen Allen Benson, is a man of pure Negro extraction—a native of Maryland in this country, carried by his parents, when a child of six years, in 1822, to that colony, which was then forming the nucleus of Liberia. Its Government resembles our own. It has a "Declaration of Independence," a "Constitution," a Legislature, composed of a Senate and House of Representatives elected by the people, a Supreme and other courts of justice, a small navy, and a well-trained militia. The President and Vice President must be thirty-five years of age, and have property to the amount of \$600: and their term of office is two years. The members of the House are elected for two years, and of the Senate for four years. Universal freedom prevails under its jurisdiction. The English is the national language. The tastes, and customs, and sympathies of the people are eminently American.

It has able men in the professions, industrious men in the field, skillful men in the shop, shrewd men in the market. It has good citizens, with more than fifty Christian churches, and three thousand communicants, and as many Sabbath school children. It has schools and seminaries, and a college with competent instructors. The press also is there, with its regular issues of the newspaper and other publications.

Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, so named after President Monroe of this country, a distinguished friend of the settlement, is beautifully situated on Cape Mesurado, about seventy-five feet above the level of the sea, in 6° 19' north latitude and 11° west longitude. Its population is about three thousand five hundred. Its position is peculiarly favorable for commerce with the interior, by means of the St. Paul's, the Junk, and other navigable rivers.

The college edifice lately erected there, has a commanding site, on a twenty acre field for play grounds—granted by the Government. It was built by the beneficence of good people in Boston, Massachusetts, and vicinity. Four thousand acres of land is donated to this

institution by the Liberian Legislature. Ex-President Roberts (a Methodist) is President; Rev. Alexander Crummell (an Episcopalian) and Rev. E. H. Blyden (a Presbyterian) are Professors. It is already supplied with a respectable library and geological cabinet, and is soon to receive pupils.

The entire faculty are just now on a visit to this country. The buildings, streets, manners, and customs of the people of Monrovia are very much like those of places similarly situated in this country. The inhabitants are as industrious, moral, religious, and happy, as those of any like place in the world.

The Monroviaans are great Sabbatarians. Says Gerard Ralston, of London: "They go constantly to church; and so closely do they respect the Sabbath, that when the Prince de Joinville, the captain of the French frigate Belle Polee, came into their port on Sunday, and offered to salute their flag, it was declined because of their unwillingness to have the Sabbath desecrated. So, also, when Captain Eden, of one of her majesty's ships, was ordered to call at Monrovia to salute the flag, provided it would be returned, when he was informed that it could not be done on that day, being Sunday, but it would be done on the following day, (Monday.) Captain Eden, being pressed for time, saluted on Sunday, with the understanding that the salute would be returned to the first British cruiser that came into port."

The climate of Liberia is warm, but equable, and tempered by frequent rains and daily sea-breezes. The year has two seasons—the wet, beginning about the middle of May, and the dry, commencing at the middle of November. The average temperature of the former being about seventy-five degrees, and of the latter about eighty degrees, so that the heat is never so great there as it is at times in this country. This is a salubrious clime to the man of color, but noxious to the whites. "Many attempts," says Gerard Ralston, "have been made by different nations—Portuguese, Dutch, English, French, Danes, and Swedes—to establish settlements of white colonies on various intertropical portions of the African coast, and all have failed from the same cause—the deadly nature of the climate.

The average length of the life of the white man there is said to be less than four years, while the colored immigrant will live as long as others of his race in America.* All immigrants, however, have to pass through a brief acclimating fever, in which death now rarely occurs. It is remarkable that foreigners must spend the night on board ship, while they may be on land from eight o'clock, A. M., to eight o'clock, P. M., with safety from the miasma.

The two largest rivers within the present limits of Liberia are the Cavally, in the southeast, navigable to vessels of fifteen feet draft for eighty miles, and the St. Paul's, in the northwest, navigable for sixteen miles to ships of twelve feet draft, and extending into the country three hundred miles, through a fertile and beautiful region. Numerous small streams, some of which are half a mile wide fifty miles from the ocean, are navigable for small boats various distances.

*We view these statements as in some degree erroneous—ED.

Excellent fish abound in all these streams. The soil yields a rapid and abundant reward, being exceedingly fertile and prolific for almost every kind of tropical fruit. Half a million of coffee trees are under cultivation, and considerable quantities of this article are exported to Europe and this country. A single individual raised last year sixty thousand pounds of sugar. Cotton, being also indigenous to the soil, is beginning to be extensively cultivated, and a large trade in this staple, it is expected, will soon be opened with the nations in the interior, who raise and *manufacture* into cloths annually, as estimated by Mr. Crummell, not less than one million of pounds. Palm oil and the palm nut are prominent articles of export, the annual traffic of which on the west African coast is valued at more than *ten millions of dollars*.

Forty vessels are owned and manned by the Liberians, and their commerce with this and other countries is already greater than that of New York for the first half century of its existence.

From recent official tables, it appears that of sixty countries with which the United States have established commercial relations, Liberia stands number eighteen in the scale of importance, the value of our annual trade with her being—exports \$2,062,723, imports \$1,755,916.

The facilities of Liberia for expansion into the interior are abundant. Explorations have been made eastward from Monrovia to the distance of some three hundred miles, which bring to light the most tempting inducements to the formation of new settlements and the introduction of the arts of civilized life. The native tribes are favorably disposed toward the Republic—and in their physical, mental, moral, and social condition, they promise much more of good than many of the coast tribes. Vast resources of wealth, agricultural, mineral, and industrial, have been found in these “regions beyond,” and their capabilities are such that all the colored population of the globe could not exhaust them for ages. A wide and most inviting field is here open for all the people of color in this country, and for the most enterprising commercial, philanthropic, and Christian labors. It is fit that the Republic which has opened the door to this interior region should be recognized by our Government. We rejoice that this act of justice and policy is at last done. All honor to the noble men, dead and living, *of every part of our country*, who have labored for this auspicious result.

NUMBER II.

In addition to what we said last week, we would add further—The origin of Liberia is worthy of notice. It is purely American, philanthropic, and Christian. As early as 1770, before the American revolution, the scheme of civilizing and christianizing the natives of Africa by means of her returning children from this country, was broached by Rev. Samuel Hopkins of Newport, Rhode Island, and other good men in different parts of the country. In 1816 it assumed organic form at Washington, being directly stimulated at that period by the palpable necessity of making some better provision for

the free people of color—the manumitted slaves and the recaptured natives of Africa—than could by any means be effected on this continent. At its head stood Bushrod Washington, of Virginia, as President, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Henry Rutgers, of New York, Samuel Smith, of Maryland, W. Phillips, of Massachusetts, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Robert Ralston, of Pennsylvania, John Taylor, of Caroline, Virginia, Robert Finley, of New Jersey, Mr. Henry Crawford, of Georgia, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, as Vice Presidents—with many of the greatest statesmen and the best philanthropists of those halcyon days, from every part of our country, enrolled as members of the “*American Colonization Society*.”

Under the auspices of this Society, explorations for a settlement of colored people on the west coast of Africa were made by Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Connecticut, and Rev. E. Burgess, of Massachusetts, and others. Purchases of land from the natives were made, and in January, 1820, the first emigrants embarked at New York for the commencement of the colony which was the nucleus of the present *Liberia*. Slave traders and pirates from all civilized nations then infested all that region.

More than forty slave factories existed there, from which thousands of victims were taken to foreign lands. Whole tribes had nearly been annihilated by the desolating traffic of the slaver, and the coast for a considerable distance into the interior had been almost depopulated. The natives had been corrupted with every vice and crime of civilization of which savages are capable, and if there were any spot on earth more than another where Satan had his “seat of abominations,” it would seem to have been Cape Mesurado and the vicinity.

It was not, therefore, to be expected that a peaceful Christian settlement could easily be made. Great perils must attend any efforts of that kind. Great sacrifices of life and labor and of treasure might naturally be required. Many years, it might be anticipated, would be needful to mature the little colony of “feeble folk” into a strong Republic. Moreover, though history indicated that the law of colonization among all other people was favorable to their success, yet the inscrutability of Providence respecting the future destiny of the native tribes and of their returning descendants, might justly try the strongest faith.

Nevertheless, what do we now see? A *Christian Republic*, an honorable and prosperous *Nationality* for the man of color, wrought out in little more than a single generation upon the continent of his forefathers, the slavers banished, the “factories” demolished, vice and crime put to shame, and sorrow and tears changed into joy and songs, “the wilderness and the solitary place glad,” and “the desert rejoicing and blossoming as the rose.” Surely this is an abundant reward for all the labors and munificence that have been bestowed upon Liberia.

History does not furnish a more distinguished example of success in a colony in the face of similar obstacles. No benevolent enterprise was ever more clearly favored by Divine Providence. No friends of a good cause ever had more satisfactory reasons for joy in their benefi-

cent work, than they who have so unselfishly bestowed their sympathies and their charities upon African colonization. The one million of dollars bestowed by benevolent people upon this object, and the moral and material aid given it indirectly by our Government in years past, have been wisely invested, and we are reaping "an hundred fold now in this time." May this magnificent enterprise prosper until Africa shall be civilized and evangelized, and her "sons from far," and the "daughters from the ends of the earth," flock to her in admiration and joy!

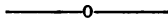
It is remarkable that just at this point of time our Government has recognized Liberia, by the establishment of diplomatic relations. This act is the result of the labors of many good men for many years in all parts of our country, and is not to be attributed to any political party or particular administration. From the time of Thomas Jefferson to that of Abraham Lincoln, the Government of the United States has "never treated Liberia otherwise than as an independent State." It has merely refrained from entering into diplomatic relations with that State, as it does with many others whose independence is not questioned. Its support in various ways has uniformly been given to the enterprise of establishing there an African Nationality, but, though the friends of Liberia have often petitioned for the formation of treaties of commerce, &c., Congress has never granted the request until now, in the day of this country's trouble.

Never have Africa and the welfare of her descendants in other lands attracted so general and so profound interest among all philanthropists and Christians at this day. The question of what shall be done with and for the rapidly increasing free colored people of this country lies now at the door of every American patriot. The notion of their attaining perfect social equality, and the highest happiness, by remaining here alongside of the white man and "fighting it out," is now entertained by few. They must go somewhere—subserviency or annihilation must ensue if they remain. Independence, culture, and the highest positions can only be achieved by emigration. How benignant, therefore, is the Providence which has raised up Liberia, and opened her doors wide and made them attractive, for the exigencies of this generation! How significant the birth of an African Nationality, with an American form of Government, the English language and Bible, and the Protestant religion—a Nationality erected by the hands of enterprising people of color, who have gone out from among us "to seek a right way" for themselves and their "little ones," and to build up the institutions of civilized life for their brethren in Africa! The American Negro herein fulfils, under Providence, a mission of the most grave and select nature. No other class of people on earth could perform such a work in Africa. The Caucasian of the Anglo-Saxon and other families has attempted in vain to achieve that end. It has pleased God to use the colored man of this country for introducing civilization and religion into that continent; for though Sierra Leone had an existence as early as 1787, the nucleus of that English colony was some *American* Negroes who were shipped from Newfoundland to London after the revolutionary war.

Let American Christians ponder this fact, when their faith is taxed by the great and grievous evils which colored people experience in this land. Let statesmen reflect on it before they embrace schemes of colonization on this continent, which, though they may serve to modify certain present trials, will only augment the severities of the future. Let even short-sighted politicians and stock-jobbers consider it, before they inflict still greater injuries upon the welfare of the man of color; by using men only as a stepping-stone to place and gain! Let the authorities of our Government regard the use which Divine Providence is making of the American Negro in Africa, before they consent to yield up the recaptives to the lowest bidder among foreign nations, and the freed slaves of the South, and other colored people of the North, either to the tender mercies of a Chiriqui company, or of an idle and profitless experiment. That patriotism which aims chiefly to "get rid of the negroes" with the least expense, and in the quickest possible way, is as blind and destructive to the best interests of our country as it is selfish and cruel toward the colored race.

Africa is the providential home of the man of color, and he will never find rest until he enters that home. Past events teach this truth, present realities enforce it, and no partial and temporary expedients will ever destroy its force. Let, then, the friends of the colored race and of our troubled country accept with all readiness the aid which Liberia now proffers Americans, for the solution of the great and ever troublesome problem of the Negro and his destiny. Let them encourage her endeavors to attract with "cords of love" this depressed portion of our population to the sunny home and honorable nationality which, for them, she is now beautifying and maturing with the graces of civilization and religion.

Liberia alone can receive, and with the proper aid from this country, safely provide for fifty thousand or more immigrants, and within a short time she could give a peaceful home to every descendant of Africa now on American soil. Let her have our help, and our great debt to Africa is paid by our benevolence. Let the auspicious recognition be followed by deeds of justice and humanity to the daughter of our munificence, and America be saved by the redemption of Africa.



AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

It is unnecessary to invite special attention to the able letter of J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., the President of the American Colonization Society, replete with facts and arguments enforcing the importance of the great scheme of the American Colonization Society upon the public judgment. The subject of this letter is rising into the magnitude originally predicted by the founders of the institution, and must extend its benefits to those vast multitudes which it has ever embraced in its benevolence. Constitutionally confined in its direct action to free colored people, its moral influence was designed

and has extended far beyond them to all slaves that shall be voluntarily emancipated, and to the entire African race. In all States of the South have been found individuals penetrated with a sense of the value of freedom to others as well as to themselves, and anxious to bestow this boon upon their slaves in such way as should conduce most effectually to their welfare and to that of their race. A similar sentiment has, from the origin of our Government, pervaded many minds at the North, and they have rejoiced to see liberty conferred upon slaves prepared to receive it, in such manner as to render it a blessing alike to society, themselves, and the country most appropriately their home. Justly has it been said that African colonization is a "circle of philanthropy, every segment of which tells and testifies to the beneficence of the whole." The doctrine of the unity of the human race, and also that of the unity and universality of Christian benevolence, are maintained both by reason and Revelation; and while it should be left to our free people of color to choose their own homes, many great considerations may move them to turn their eyes and hearts to Africa as that of brightest hope and promise. Let them consider the Providence of God in human affairs, in their own history, in preparing for them a free and independent national home on the African coast; in opening before them, there, a boundless region for distinction and happiness, for usefulness and duty, where, as Christians, they may proclaim the Divine law and the liberty and consolations of the everlasting Gospel, turn the habitations of cruelty into dwellings of peace, and the shadow of death into the morning.

Our free people of color are urged to go to Hayti, Demarara, and Central America, but the reasons for emigration to these countries seem inconsiderable in comparison with those on the side of Liberia. But let those who desire to try them, make the experiment. Yet thoughtful men of color will naturally consider that in attempting a new settlement in a new region, they will have much hard and difficult experience to learn, which the people of Liberia have been acquiring during forty years, under many wise teachers, who have surrendered life in their service. Are not the people of Liberia emphatically their kindred and friends? Have they not emigrated from the same States, many from the same neighborhoods? Have they not gone to Africa with the expectation that their brethren would follow, and be welcomed to the great inheritance for the African race?

And can any one doubt that the exiled children of Africa in this Republic are peculiarly adapted to plant civilized institutions, a free Government, and the Christian faith in their ancestral land; that they will find the climate, productions, and people of their mother country suited to their constitutions and identified with them, so as to be emphatically theirs, in a sense in which no other country is theirs; and that on the shores of Africa they will stand forth and say, as they could say nowhere else, "This is our own, our native land." Here are we summoned to the mightiest work for our posterity, our race, and humanity, ever assigned to any people; that long disciplined in a foreign land, we now return home to enlighten and bless African nations—our brethren—to rescue them from cruel idolatries and ages of superstition and bondage, and introduce them to a knowledge of Him who came "to preach liberty to the captive and the opening of the prison houses to them that are bound."

In the Afaican Repository for September, 1830, we discussed at some length "South Carolina Opinions of the Colonization Society," and maintained—

"1. That those who established the Society looked for aid to the States and to the National Government, and that themselves, by their constitution, were to co-operate, if practicable, with those powers in effecting these objects.

"2. That they had no desire or intention of interfering in any way with the rights or the interests of the proprietors of slaves.

"3. That they considered slavery a great moral and political evil, and cherished the hope and belief that the successful prosecution of these objects would offer powerful motives and exert a persuasive moral influence in favor of voluntary emancipation."

These views, we believe, met with the general approbation of the friends of the Society, since generous aid has been given to it since that day by individuals and States at the South, and nearly if not one half the emigrants to Liberia have been composed of slaves voluntarily liberated. The great men of Virginia and other southern States looked anxiously for the adoption of measures on the part of particular States, with the co-operation of the General Government, of benefit not only to the free people of color, but for the manumission and colonization of slaves by the liberality of masters and the consent of State Legislatures. The resolution of the Hon. Rufus King, of New York, laid upon the table of the Senate, indicating the public lands as a fund to be applied to this end, met the approbation of Mr. Madison and Judge Marshall, and even as early as February, 1824, Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Sparks, gave his sanction to the scheme, observing that in the disposition of these unfortunate people, "There were two rational objects to be distinctly kept in view: First, the establishment of a colony on the coast of Africa, which may introduce among the aborigines the aids of cultivated life and the blessings of civilization and science. By so doing we may make them some retribution for the long course of injuries we have been committing on their population. And considering that these blessings will descend to the *nati natorum et que nasunter ab illis*, we shall in the long run have rendered them more good than evil. To fulfil this object the colony of Sierra Leone promises well, and that of Mesurado adds to our prospect of success. * * * * *

"The second object, and the most interesting to us, as coming home to our physical and moral characters, to our happiness and safety, is to provide an asylum to which we can by degrees send the whole of that population from among us, and establish them under our patronage and protection as a separate, free, and independent people in some country and climate friendly to human life and happiness." It is true Mr. Jefferson thought the colonization of our whole black population in Africa impracticable, but this letter was penned in the dawn of African colonization, and long before Liberia had acquired her extensive territory or her independence as a republican State.

But the great events of the time call general attention to African colonization in its wide relations and grand proportions. The interests and destiny of the black as well as of the white race seem to be more and more

involved in the progress of our great civil war. We cannot, if we would, close our eyes to this fact—a fact which forces itself upon us from all directions. It has occupied the deliberations both of the legislative and executive departments of the Government. The proposal of the President to the border States we have presented to public consideration. It was submitted as a measure of union and peace. The emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia and the appropriation of \$100,000 to aid in their colonization indicated the sentiment of our Government and people on the subject.

The report of the select committee of nine (printed, but upon which there was no action during the last session of Congress,) proposing to aid the border States in the abolishment of slavery and the colonization of the black population from their limits, although regarding with favor the Central American colonization, indicates a strong and generous purpose by proposing to devote \$20,000,000 to the accomplishment of this great measure.

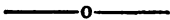
On the 10th day of August the President of the United States gave audience to a committee of colored men, invited to meet him, and addressed them in the kindest and most persuasive manner, expressing his hope that they would take into consideration the question of colonization, and his purpose and wish to aid them to secure comfortable homes in some part of Central America, and desiring them to consider whether they would co-operate with him in this enterprise. More recently Senator Pomeroy, “to whom the first movement is to be entrusted, has issued an address to the free colored people of the United States, and which has been approved by the President, in which he proposes, at as early a date as five weeks from the time of the address, to take out to Central America a colony of five hundred colored persons, to be settled permanently in that country. The immediate point of their destination is to be Chiriqui—well known from the discoveries of ancient gold there—in New Granada, which is but a week’s voyage from the port of New York. They are to be carried out and supported for the first season at Government expense, a small fund for that purpose having been appropriated by the last Congress. The sum required will be small, as they will be carried out in national vessels, while the country to which they emigrate is so fertile, and so profuse in edible products of all sorts, that the only support required will be implements and seeds, and a temporary supply of provisions.”

It is little agreeable to our sense of right and reason that in such northern States as are most averse to slavery there should be found much opposition to allow of the introduction among their people of men of the African race, and that stern legislation should be adopted against them. A writer in the *Philadelphia Ledger* alludes with emphatic condemnation to laws enacted in several of the northern States to the disadvantage of the people of color, and denounces the disabilities and restrictions imposed upon them as “repugnant to love, justice, religion, and humanity.” Yet, while the present condition of things is regretted, and especially that a class of men who, under their many embarrassments, have nevertheless made rapid progress in education, morality, and respectability, should have so many barriers cast

in the way of their advancement. Yet, taking things and men as they are, and not as we might wish them to be, the writer justly adds :

“It is wise for us to make Africa the point to which black emigration, with the consent of the emigrants, should be encouraged; it is the land natural to the race, and where they may extirpate the horrid slave trade, develop a mighty commerce, and extend a knowledge of arts, science, literature, and religion; it is the country most exclusively their own, where caste will be least unfavorable, and where nature has erected the most insurmountable barrier against any molestation.

“Let no one be staggered by want of faith in the practicability of the settlement of our colored population in Liberia—not much more distant than we are from Europe. It is not to be done in a year. Such operations are not in the order of God’s providence. In the meanwhile encourage their gradual removal; enlarge commercial intercourse with the young African Republic, and thus build up the means of cheap inter-communication—and let them see that while here they are under the law of caste, that there they are men, and their manhood universally acknowledged. The consequence seems certain that there will be an exodus gradually increasing with the facilities, until perhaps the nations of the earth may see a repetition of that produced by the famine in Ireland of a dozen years ago. But even if this shall never be realized, at least a large removal may take place, conveying our language, civilization, and Christianity to the millions of that continent, and contributing to one of the greatest blessings in the history of the world—in one sense even greater than that produced by the emigration hither, because not accompanied by the extinction of the aborigines.”



As an important document, relating possibly in future to the cause of colonization and to the interests of our country and the African race, we publish the following proclamation :

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent with their consent upon this continent or elsewhere with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thence-

forward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war, for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

ARTICLE —. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, and to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the Army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on (or being within) any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, from any of the States shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender

up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have suspended or been disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the PRESIDENT :

WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*



The *Liberia Herald* states that this lecture, by a brother of the late Secretary of the Treasury in Liberia, was the first delivered before the Lyceum of Monrovia. Its author died in Jamaica. The Lyceum has been renewed as the Young Men' Lyceum of Monrovia. The son of the author of this lecture, now in the missionary service in Jamaica, expresses a purpose of returning to his home in Liberia.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY COLONEL WILLIAM N. LEWIS IN MONROVIA, ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE OLD MEN'S LYCEUM.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LYCEUM: It is with no little degree of sensibility of the extreme poverty of mind that I stand as a speaker before this meeting. The attitude that I assume is not one of my choice, as many of you are aware of, and had it not been that I conceived each of us bound to contribute what aid we can for our general and mutual improvement, I should have declined the honor of addressing you, and given my assent to some one more capable and competent as a speaker, to interest you to-day. You are aware, Gentlemen of the Lyceum, that when I was called upon to say something on the anniversary of this Institution, you did not nor did I expect to have to address you thus publicly; but notwithstanding this, incompetent as I am of addressing such an enlightened audience, I would have this respectable assembly know that I possess neither the vanity nor the presumption to conceive myself orator sufficient to duly interest them on so important an occasion, unwilling as I am to

give back when called upon at like times and thus publicly exhibit my weakness. * * * * *

This institution, denominated the "Liberia Lyceum," was raised this day a year, for the express object of diffusing a more general knowledge throughout the colony, and I need scarcely say, that, since its formation we have made some considerable improvement; for this fact must be conceded by all present. Without such Institutions for general improvement, in vain may we look forward and expect the prosperity of the colony. It is through the instrumentality of such institutions that we may be enabled to look ahead with some degree of comparative composure and reasonableness to the time when Liberia shall become the seat of learning, and give to this vast and benighted region the arts and sciences. Again, if we would wish success from this institution and the building up of the colony, we must foster and nurture our lyceum. To neglect it and the cultivation of our minds will be the sinking daily and hourly of our colony, and the end disgrace, and the total defeat of the experiment of our becoming a *People*; and then the well merited stigma upon us of our incapacity of becoming *in this land* a people, and the predictions of our enemies will be verified.

God has endowed us with all the faculties of acquisition and given us a country wherein we may exercise them. In fact our very existence in this land depends upon such efforts, and the progress we may make; and if we fail to make the necessary improvement we shall not be able to maintain our position against the aborigines, for they will not fail to extirpate us from the country. Gentlemen of the lyceum, I need not say to you that on us as a people much depends, as well for the present prosperity as for the rising generation of this infant Republic. If we would be a people, let not our stated meetings and the business of the institution be neglected; let us apply ourselves closely to study, consistently with our daily vocations, and then we need have no fears of not having competent persons capable of doing and transacting all such affairs as are common to large and powerful countries. No—no room for fear: we shall have doctors of medicine, divines, statesmen, lawyers, philosophers, soldiers, &c. May I not ask what is it that causes our little colony, so thickly surrounded by the most ferocious cannibals, at times from being swept off as with some mighty hurricane? It is our advantage of a power—a power derived from learning and civilized life. I say it is this, and this alone, that induces them to honor and respect us and admit our superiority—for "knowledge is power." But, if we neglect our lyceum and fail to improve our minds, our civilization will decrease proportionably to our neglect, and deprive us of the only advantage we have over them, and thereby lay ourselves open to be swept away in a day. It is to the rising generation that we must look to govern Liberia, and if we neglect to improve the mind we may not go down to our graves in peace and quietness, in the hope that Liberia will prosper. No, we shall be degraded, and the original lords of the soil will treat our posterity as intruders. Can we look to America with any degree of certainty for help from our colored brethren? No; they are not coming to share a part of the weight which now is almost too heavy for us.

Already have the enemies of the colony succeeded much in deterring the enlightened and respectable of our brothers from coming and joining with us in rearing a mighty Republic in this land. We may have to receive some from the land that gave us birth, but they will be such as can do us very little good in rearing the structure of a Government and pushing us forward in the scale of respectability and political standing with other people. But rather, on the contrary, they are calculated to retard our progress and throw contempt on the Liberian character generally, with our surrounding neighbors, who will be sure to treat such accordingly, and oftentimes will dispute with them for superiority, respectability, and standing.*

You, who have left the land that gave you birth for the sole object of the enjoyment of liberty and equality; that have tasted the sweets of liberty and possess all that fine sensibility of mind that places the human being above the brute and qualifies him for that enjoyment for which his Maker designed him, it is to you that we look for the building up of this colony, and no others. The lyceum and kindred institutions are inherently calculated to give us the power to maintain a dignity and respectability in the colony. It will enable us to pursue all those branches of mental and civil improvement which are essential to every Government, and which eventually carry it into prosperity, wealth, and independence. We should appear unnatural after having all the advantages in this country for improvement and did not make them subservient to the advancement of the mind, which advancement is essentially necessary in every sphere of life. Without a degree of intelligence, a man is scarcely able properly to conduct any sort of business. Intellectuality is essential to man's immortal destiny; for it puts him in a position to have just and correct conceptions of his Maker. The desire for knowledge is natural to every rational being, and appears to be a fundamental principle in the constitution of man. It is this desire which prompts men to contemplate creation and endeavor to ascertain the nature and qualities of matter in its various forms and conditions. Man, the noblest work of creation, was made with all the faculties requisite for contemplating the results of the Creator's labor. His understanding possesses the power of taking in a vast variety of ideas in relation to the immense multiplicity of objects which are perceptible by his external senses. Hence the various departments of science he has cultivated, the sublime discoveries he has made, and the noble inventions which his nobler mind has evolved. By the power of understanding, all that is wanted is a disposition to excel in literary and scientific attainments, and then we may survey the terraqueous globe in all its variety of land and water, continents, islands, and oceans, and determine its magnitude, weight, figure, and motions with certainty; explore its interior recesses; descend into the bottom of seas; arrange and classify its infinite variety of vegetables and animals; analyze the invisible atmosphere with which it is surrounded and determine the elementary principles

*These views are very erroneous, though in some cases they may have appeared otherwise.

of which it is composed; discover the nature of thunder and arrest the rapid lightning in its course; ascertain the law by which the planets are directed in their course; weigh the masses of different worlds; determine the size and distance of the stars and explain regions of the universe invisible to the unassisted eye, and whose distance probably exceed all human calculation and comprehension. Gentlemen of the lyceum, what is it in the world of science that by study and perseverance we cannot attain to? By means of scientific studies and investigations, we can transport ourselves across the mighty deep and at any time, during such a transportation determine, whether day or night, with nothing save an horizon of cloud and sea, our exact position, and direct our bark across the trackless waste of waters. We may employ steam machinery for impelling vessels against both wind and tide, and with velocity; and yet more, we may transport ourselves to the mid air even beyond the regions of the cloud. * * *

We can penetrate to regions of the universe immeasurably distant and contemplate the mountains and the vales, the rocks, and plains which diversify the scenery of different surrounding worlds. We can detect electricity in the invisible air and cause the hardest stone to melt like wax under its agency. We can direct the lightnings of heaven to accomplish our purposes. These, minds improved have achieved, but the field, wide and ample, still remains unexplored, and in the science of stars we know as yet little. Gentlemen, the subjects just mentioned are important enough to employ our minds, and who can contemplatively look on such subjects without feelings of gratitude and praise to his Maker for having bestowed the faculties, thereby putting him in a position for such sublime and delightful contemplation of His works. When man opens his eyes upon the wonderfully and sublimely magnificent objects that surround him, he is convinced that there is some supreme Intelligent Power that called them into existence and that governs universal nature. An immediate consciousness of his own weakness, impotence, and dependence, the pain and misery to which he is subjected, lead him to implore the mercy and favor of an Invisible Mighty Power, by fragrant incense of sacrifice, by the humble strains of adoration, or the pious supplication of a penitent heart and contrite spirit. Man, more or less, is a religious being. In every stage of society and in every country has this truth been demonstrated—from the Tartar, that roams the wilds of Asia, and the African, who traverses these woods, to the philosopher, who with telescope surveys the heavens, or in his laboratory busies himself with matters of occult properties. The power of religion increases in proportion to the amount of knowledge gained. Religious reflections are the results of study; which show finite man his nothingness and impresses him with the reverential awe which spontaneously arises in the student's breast as he discovers any important truth, or has revealed to him any new feature of nature—events which at all times are delightful and stupendous, because caused by a stupendous Power. Our institution bids fair to become the nursery for such thoughts; and it is further calculated to fit us for all

the various duties devolving and that may devolve on us as members of a Government, and inspire us with a spirit of obedience to our rulers and our laws; in fine, it teaches all the duties of a citizen. Are these, then, not sufficient inducements for us to follow up our pursuits of literary and scientific attainments? I answer the question—yes. Another source of gratification which we shall enjoy in our pursuits, and that at all times renders the path of scientific study so agreeable, is that the mind will never be satisfied. One fact only points to another; one development only opens up another to our view, and which must also be examined and explored; and so you go on *ad infinitum*, without being satisfied and content:

“Insatiate to the spring I fly,
I drink, and yet am ever dry.”

Gentlemen of the lyceum, when we reflect on the causes that induced us to leave the land that gave us birth for this, not one there is but what must feel that he has been wronged. * * * We were liberty-seeking Pilgrims, determined to seek a land in which our capacities should be tested. And do you not think that if ever a wretch disbelieved it, he has discovered his error before this? I should think so. Again, there are causes why we should attend particularly to the cultivation of the mind; for I have no doubt that it would be truly gratifying to the benevolent and philanthropic few—who are now our patrons, and foster us from time to time with money and services—to hear that our colony was improving much in literature, and that we bid fair to become a people. Let us deceive our enemies. We *can* and *will* be a *people in this land*. Though our feelings at times for our mother country are like those of him who has been made to forsake his near and dear relatives, yet we would die, yes, “die a thousand deaths,” rather than return to bear the yoke! Methinks I see each Liberian’s bosom heave at the thought, and hear him exclaim: “Death! yes, death is preferable to the galling yoke!” What! after promising ourselves to be a people and figuring in this little Republic, then to condescend to servitude in the remotest degree? The man that would consent to it has not a spark of soul; then let *him* go, for he is fit only to be a slave.

Liberians, look not back to America for enjoyment. It is only ephemeral, if it can at all be. We have a large and fertile country around us. All these enjoyments can be had around us, and the resources have already by industry, enterprise, and economy, begun to lay the foundation of this Republic. The lyceum and such like institutions are calculated to do immense good. It forms a great share in the many things that tend to make a people. Let us continue our institution with renewed zeal. It imparts to us all such information as enables us to pursue all those improvements to which individuals must attain who are attached to wealthy and independent nations. I hesitate not to predict that if we continue as I have before counseled, that it will not be long before you will see our edifices of worship, halls of legislation, courts of justice,

all splendidly erected and supplied with their several functionaries reared by the "Liberia Lyceum," and not excelled, even in Europe or America.

Agriculture, that great and mighty source from which wealth and independence arise and accrue to all countries, must not be neglected by us. To neglect it, would be to give up all future hope of our arriving at any prosperity and of erecting for ourselves a nationality. Look and behold the many necessities of life we need from foreign countries, and which this soil produces and can be made to bring forth in abundance; shall our acres, then, be barren and uncultivated while capable of yielding us the requisites, and shall we continue to import those commodities which we ought and may yet expect? No, gentlemen; to neglect this all important branch of our natural creation, upon which all our future hope as well as our present depends, must be considered highly culpable in us, and we ought to sit silently under the epithet of a want of "mental capacity," so often heaped upon us by our enemies. No; we cannot adopt a policy so distressingly, so degrading suicidal. Let us deceive them. Let us attend to the cultivation of our lands. Let us not neglect it, for it is evident to all who have in the least read history that all agricultural countries have prospered while their fields were cultivated, and declined so soon as there was neglect thereof: that country begins to decrease in wealth, dignity, honor, and population, and in many instances is conquered by neighboring States, if not previously swept by famine. The advantages of farming have, I am sure, evinced themselves to us for the last three or four years; and I have no doubt but that farming recommends itself sufficiently to our understanding at this time, and in all probability will hereafter be largely attended to. The little notice now paid to the subject makes us in some little degree independent of foreign vessels. Why, now, if no vessel comes for a while we shall not starve. We can maintain ourselves for some time by the products of the lands here. Again, let our ideas be extended on the subject a little further. Why may we not give in exchange for the productions of other countries some of ours? Are not the productions of our land greatly demanded abroad—cotton, sugar, indigo, coffee, pepper, and many other products which are raised in similar climates? These things must be done if we would become wealthy and wish to see our treasury filled to overflowing. We *must* come to this. Not until then will we enjoy anything like equilibrium in trade. We give to foreigners every advantage over us; and they will continue to have it until our land produces something to answer their exchange. And until such an event be attained, in vain may we look forward with any degree of certainty when we shall be deemed a nation. There is nothing so calculated to sink us so deep in natural or political existence as our neglect of the cultivation of the land and mind; and nothing possessing the tendency to consolidate, raise, and exalt us in the estimation of the world as a proper attention to these two objects; and when our minds become more generally engaged with these two levers of our future

existence, Liberia will then take her stand with the nations of the earth. Our Government will then be elected to make arrangements with other countries for commercial transactions; and then you will see coming amongst us commercial agents, consuls, ambassadors, and such others as are usually sent to acknowledge an independent State. And shall not this be reciprocal? Yes, Liberia's flag shall be waving over her sons and floating over her national barks that shall convey them to distant climes and to the different foreign marts; and her ministers plenipotentiary pleading her cause in foreign courts and asserting her rights as a nation, thereby causing her flag to be respected and her sons protected.

Gentlemen of the lyceum, be not discouraged. Let not the gloom that sometimes overspreads our colony cause you to despair of Liberia being respected as a nation, and her sons considered as men and quoted in foreign climes.*

I would ask in what state was all the world before Africa imparted the light of civilization and science? Did not Egypt give to all the world the first form of science and literature? Yes, she did. To Africa, then, is the world indebted for all the general diffusion of science, and her ruins that now remain to be seen are another source of knowledge derived from the amazing structure. Towns and palaces which show plainly of the greatness of the ancient Africans or Egyptians at that early period, and what would it have been if they had continued on their progress? One would scarcely believe, after knowing the present state of Africa, that she was once reckoned the highest State in learning. To reside on her shores was preferable to either Spain or Italy, and was deemed a *sine qua non* among the literati. Italy herself drew the principal support in corn from her. Egypt and Carthage were once great and flourishing places; the former disputed with the Assyrians and Greeks, and the latter with the Romans for supremacy. Then, gentlemen of the lyceum, if this was once the state of Africa, cannot, may not, she be rendered so again? Let us be encouraged and stimulated in our course, and think more of the best and most effective mode to adopt for the tilling of the soil, and when we have successfully achieved this point, Liberia will arise from her low, impoverished, and unrecognized condition, to assume a nationality and be associated with the kingdoms of the earth. No longer, then, will her sons labor under odium impressed on them from without, that "they are incapable of becoming a people." The fact will then be demonstrated, and her statesmen, divines, philosophers, and all the scientific men gracing her different departments will be seen, heard, courted, and feted through vast regions. Will we not see, returning from their missions, ambassadors, consuls, and commercial agents, and will not our periodicals teem with the different arrangements they have made with the powerful nations? Treaties ratified, negotiation entered into, commercial compacts formed, and all the various affairs profitable to our Government. Gentlemen, these are not the mere specula-

*This address was delivered years before the independence of Liberia.

tive dreams of an enthusiast, but the result of calm, cool, deliberate reasoning, founded upon the theory of other countries. And now may I invoke the spirit of an Ashmun, a Carey, a Randall, a Devany, a Waring, a Macklin, and shall I not add a Johnson, who once mingled in our affairs, but now are happy spirits, chanting praises to their Maker; may I not invoke their shades to inspire you with hope, courage, resolution, and perseverance to continue your pursuits in this land? I do invoke them. No doubt they are to-day present with us in this hall, to witness the celebration of a cause that bids fair to do incalculable good to their own terrestrial homes. Yes, methinks I see the happy spirits hovering over our heads, buoyed up in mid-air by their golden pinions, conjuring us, by all that is sacred, good, and profitable, to continue our pursuits.

[From the Home and Foreign Record for August.]

THE ASHMUN INSTITUTE.

The importance of the Ashmun Institute, in connection with the colored population of our country, and with the future of Africa, can scarcely be overrated. We hope that the day is at hand when our churches, over the length and breadth of the land, shall be awakened to a practical recognition of the value of this Seminary. The leading minds in Liberia, who appreciate the necessity for education in their young and flourishing Republic, look with intense anxiety to this rising nursery for the ministers, lawyers, merchants, and legislators, who are, under God, to mould the destinies of a rising nation. The following report on the state of the college will be read with interest:

"During the past year, this college has pursued the even tenor of its way, educating, in theology and general literature, a portion of the Ethiopian race.

"As some of the students had little preparatory training, the Principal has paid special attention to the elementary department. Every student is carefully instructed in English grammar, including composition; in sacred, ecclesiastical, and general history; in the Holy Scriptures and the Shorter Catechism. Such as seem qualified pursue their studies in science, language, sermonizing, &c. Most of the students have been attentive, and these have made respectable progress. There has been manifest improvement in general conduct, especially in punctuality, regularity, temper, and good order. In these respects, as also in health and cheerfulness, we believe that there has been a fair proportion of enjoyment as in any other college in the country.

"The financial pressure has obliged some to leave, and the few that

remain—only nine—to endure privations. But they have borne such trials with a fortitude cheering to their benefactors.

“Of the students that left during the year, two have become teachers, one in a neighboring State, another in Africa; two went to the army; one to be stated supply in a Baptist city congregation; and another to pursue his studies at a New School Presbyterian seminary. For the places thus left, many of our sable brethren have eagerly sought, but our poverty has obliged us to exclude all additional candidates except two.

“Communications from the *alumni* of our Institute, especially from the three clerical missionaries in Africa, have caused us to thank God and take courage. The good health which God has granted them, while so many white missionaries have suffered sorely, confirms the principle that God has adapted the Ethiopian constitution to the African climate. Of course Christians should labor to qualify many of them for evangelizing and elevating their race. This has long been taught in our Church, as appears from the minutes of our Supreme and subordinate courts since before the era of National Independence. Our college is an exponent of the sentiments expressed by our fathers in 1774 and 1787. The whole utterance of 1787, as recorded in Baird’s Digest, pp. 806, 807, deserves marked attention at this time, especially the overture, ‘That the Synod of New York and Philadelphia recommend in the warmest terms, to every member of their body and to all the churches and families under their care, to do everything in their power consistent with the rights of civil society, to promote the abolition of slavery, and the instruction of negroes, whether *bond* or *free*.’ In active, judicious, and enlightened efforts to elevate the sons of Ham, our Church has long been in advance of some other bodies, which more prominently parade their zeal. Yet, in having only one college for the millions of *Hamites*, here and elsewhere, whose call to come over and help them we distinctly acknowledge, and in leaving that college so poorly supported, are we not verily guilty concerning our brethren? We have seen the anguish of their souls; we have mourned for the distress brought upon us and our country for the wrongs inflicted upon *them* and upon *us*, by their ignorance and degradation. Piety, philanthropy, and patriotism cry concerning them, ‘Educate, educate, educate!’ Unenlightened, they are neither fit for being citizens at home nor colonists abroad. From being a perplexity and a curse, they may be elevated into another golden empire, blessed and diffusing bliss over the world, by the grace of the Lord Jesus attending a high Christian education. To aid in this effort, the Ashmun Institute invites the friends of America, of Africa, and of man.

“J. W. MARTIN, *Principal*.”

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE—AFRICA.

The Rev. J. R. Amos and his wife, of the mission at Niffau, Liberia, arrived at New York on the 7th ultimo, having returned on account of Mrs. Amos's health, which has received benefit from the voyage. Mr. Easkine reports thirty-eight scholars in his school at Clay-Ashland. The Sabbath School at that station is also reported as doing well; two-thirds of the scholars are recaptured Africans.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—The Rev. William Clemens, a member of the Corisco Mission of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, died at sea on the 24th of June last, being at the time on his return to this country. Mr. Clemens was a native of Wheeling, Virginia, and had been a faithful and efficient missionary for some years previous to his decease.

The mission to Central Africa, founded by the Rev. Father Knoblecher, Roman Catholic, has received twenty-three new laborers. They are Franciscans. The stations erected by Mr. Knoblecher at Schellal, in the south of Egypt, at Khartun, &c., have expanded into hospitals and convents.

Letters have reached us from Monrovia, dated to the 5th of April; from Niffau, March 17; and from Corisco, to the 19th of March. Mr. De Heer has made a visit to the river Congo, for the benefit of his health, and had returned to his station at Corisco; it would probably be necessary for him soon to visit this country for the same cause, after six years' labor in that exhausting climate. In the Annual Report, the mission among the Niffau people (Liberia) is spoken of as not unlikely to be suspended. We are glad to learn now that Mr. T. R. Amos has returned to the station, and reports the people as being more friendly—indeed, as quite unwilling to have the missionaries leave them.

Letters have been received from Corisco, dated to the 19th of June; and from Liberia, to the 1st of July. Mr. Clark, writing under date of May 19th, at Corisco, speaks of a Vocabulary of the Benga which he is collecting, which now embraces two thousand five hundred words; the fullest Vocabulary before collected contains about one thousand words. Mr. Nassau adds a postscript to his letter, giving the latest date, as acknowledged above, and saying: "We are well and prospering."

The Rev. C. De Heer, of the Corisco mission, arrived at New York on the 22d of August, after a long voyage. Mr. De Heer returns on a visit for his health, which, we are glad to learn, is somewhat improved.

The Government has employed Mr. Daniel Baker as an itinerant minister among the recaptured Africans living along the St. Paul's river. Daniel Baker is one of the recaptives landed from the Pons, in 1847. He is a man of about twenty-eight years; a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years has, under the direction of that church, filled some such

position as the Government has now engaged him in—an exhorter in and about the settlements of New Georgia. Baker's present *status*, both as a pious Christian and an intelligent fellow-citizen, far surpasses anything that, without a personal knowledge, could be expected of him.

FUNERAL OF REV. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D.

The corpse of Dr. Bethune having arrived from Florence, Italy, according to announcement, his funeral took place Wednesday afternoon, September 3d, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street. The relatives of the deceased, the consistory of the Twenty-first street Reformed Dutch Church, clergy of the city, the members of the Historical Society, the Council of the New York University, the Professors of the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick, met at Twenty-first street Reformed Dutch Church, at one o'clock, P. M., whence, after prayer had been offered by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, they followed his remains in procession to the church in Fifth avenue.

The choir sang a selected and appropriate anthem; a portion of the Liturgy was read by Chancellor Ferris; a comprehensive and eloquent prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Quackenbush, formerly co-adjutor of Dr. Bethune in his ministerial work in Brooklyn; and a beautiful hymn, composed by Dr. Bethune, was sung.

Then followed addresses from Rev. Dr. Hutton and Rev. Mr. Willets, both redolent of the memories of long-continued personal and Christian intimacy and friendship with the deceased. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Taylor, and an anthem Doxology, the procession was formed—Rev. Drs. Abram Van Ness, Hutton, Van Dyke, Adams, Storrs, Vinton, Kennedy, Smith, and Prime, acting as pall-bearers—to convey the remains to Greenwood Cemetery. The attendance was large, and the galleries and body of the house crowded, to pay respect to one who chose rather to be a servant of Jesus Christ than to pursue the honors and pleasures which the world proffered, and almost thrust upon him. His large-hearted philanthropy, and noble spirit of self-renunciation for Christ's sake, will long embalm his memory in the hearts of the good. Africa and Colonization had no truer friend than he whose memory has thus been honored.—*Colonization Journal*.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF ANTHONY BURNS, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.—Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, who was arrested in Boston in 1854, remanded to bondage, and afterwards redeemed, died at St. Catherine's,

Canada West, on the 27th of July. His disease was consumption, acquired by exposure while trying to clear from debt the church of which he was pastor.

Mrs. Margaret Stanley, widow of the late Bias Stanley, died this week, leaving her property for benevolent purposes. Her husband died a few years ago, leaving two houses in College street and one in Dwight street, the income of the same, after the death of his widow, to be applied for the support of the gospel, and for educational purposes among the colored people of New Haven. Henry White, John G. North, and Atwater Treat, are the trustees to manage and appropriate the same. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley were slaves until they were forty years of age, and then began a life of industry and economy, which enabled them to obtain a good living, and to amass \$6,000. They were both members of the Temple-street Congregational Church, and died in the full hope of a blessed inheritance.—*New Haven Journal*.

The *Surinam Weekblaad* announces that "The question of slavery in the American colonies of Holland is at last arranged. All the slaves of these colonies will be free on the 1st of July, 1863, on the following conditions: 1. An indemnity of 300 guilders or 1,825 francs will be paid to the slave-owners for every slave, without distinction of age or sex. 2. The slaves will undergo a system of apprenticeship upon the plantations during three years. 3. They will receive wages in return for their labor, one-half of which will be paid to the Government."

A colored woman, lately deceased, bequeathed to the Methodist Missionary Society \$1,200. This woman, fifty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a slave up to her fifteenth year, when she obtained her freedom papers on account of her integrity of character. She was never married, never received above six dollars per month at service, and yet she had, up to the time of the beginning of her sickness, earned and saved \$9,300.

A memorial of a remarkable character from colored persons in California, has been presented to Congress. It asks Congress to provide means of colonizing the free blacks either in Africa or Central America. It is well written, its tone is moderate, and its arguments are strong.

Mrs. Mary G. Swayne, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, has bequeathed \$5,000 to the American Colonization Society, and \$10,000 to the American Bible Society. These bequests will be of value at this time.

A letter from St. Helena announces the capture, by a British war steamer, of a slaver, and the rescue of six hundred negroes. It is reported that several thousand slaves are in the barracoons on the coast, ready for shipment when opportunities offer. A steamer is reported to have escaped with fifteen hundred slaves shipped at Whydah.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BENSON.

53 MANCHESTER STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE,
LONDON, *August 30, 1862.*

MY DEAR SIR: It has been a couple of months since I communicated with you last, since when I have spent about seven weeks upon the continent, and returned to this city on the 24th instant. My tour upon the continent was very pleasant, and I feel grateful to a gracious Providence that my system, which from public duties and cares had well nigh run down before I left home, is now resuscitated. I hope to be able to leave for Liberia in the October mail packet, so that the extension of my visit to the United States is not at all likely. I hope Mr. Roberts, whom I commissioned in June, has succeeded in adjusting our affairs (accounts with the American Colonization Society.) There seems to be exciting and trying times in the United States just now. I have no doubt that, under the guidance of Providence, matters will converge to the proper point ere long.

I am, sir, with great respect,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Cor. Sec. A. C. S.*

THE COLONIZATION CAUSE.

The Colony of Liberia has opened to our colored brethren fields of enterprise from which, but for it, they would have been excluded. It enabled them to prove to the world their capacity for self-government. It has afforded a home to thousands of re-captured Africans—no less than four thousand having been taken within the last two years. The Colony has long had common schools, and more recently the College of Liberia has been founded.

In a word, it is an independent Christian community, having all the appliances of religion and civilization, and therefore fitted to exert a mighty influence for good on the dark regions of Central Africa.

But it is as yet in its infancy, and calls upon us for help. Rev. Mr. Connelly, Assistant Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, proposes to lay the claims of Liberia before the people of Middletown in a day or two, and all who feel interested in the subject would do well to attend his lectures. Except the suppression of the rebellion, there is no topic of greater concern now before the American people than this.—*Whig Press, Middletown.*

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

The reply to a letter of inquiry concerning the influence upon the Liberian Republic of Congo importations, Mr. Crummel, a

clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and attached to the African mission under the Rev. Bishop Payne, writes as follows :

I am satisfied that President Benson does not exaggerate in the declaration that we can receive twenty thousand without any detriment to our own civilization. There are one or two provisions to be connected with this, namely, that our Christian Societies may not be harassed by the cry from Missionary Societies in America, "Go preach to the heathen in the interior," when our work is in our own settlements, in our own families, among our own servants and laborers; and when our indirect influence upon the interior tribes will be a deal more powerful than a few feeble attempts at missionary work in the interior; and next that the friends of Liberia sustain our effort to increase our schools and educate the humblest of our citizens, namely, native servants and Congo recaptives. This cannot be pressed too strongly. There is a deficiency of females among the recaptives; there is an excess of females among the colonists; and just as fast as these new men are civilized they will intermarry among us. This has already, to a small extent, taken place; and the whole process shows the absolute need of an immediate effort for a wide diffusion of education in the Republic.

If the Republic can withstand the influence of twenty thousand recaptured Africans, from the Congo coast, its capacity for receiving negroes from the United States, emancipated or free-born, must be many fold greater. Thousands of slaves, especially those who have been household servants, are qualified, by long contact with intelligence and refinement, to aid essentially in that "wide diffusion of education" which the Republic so much needs, and would extend rather than restrict the capacity of Liberia for importations from other sources. So far as we have information, the African Republic is by far the most inviting field for colored emigrants, whether regard be had for their own welfare or that of the people to whom they go. Hayti, Jamaica, the Danish Islands, &c., all present their claims, but it may be reasonably questioned whether American negroes of any class would profit by the change. The Central American scheme is problematical, for it remains to be seen whether the importation of Africans would be submitted to by that Government, without armed opposition.

Emigration to Hayti, which has been in progress for a year or two with very fair success, is interrupted, if not wholly suspended, by difficulties with the agency—Mr. Redpath having resigned, as alleged, because he could not induce the Haytien Government to adopt measures which he deemed essential to success in the emigration movement. The official paper, the *Pine and Palm*, is suspended. Thus Liberia, as a refuge for the colored man, has no rival worthy of notice. All other experiments at African colonization have proved failures. But no one can say this of the African Republic, now recognized by the United States Government as an independent nation.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1862.

MAINE.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| By Rev. F. Butler: | |
| <i>Biddeford</i> —Hon. William L. Haines..... | \$5 00 |
| <i>Saco</i> —Hon. Philip Eastman, Hon. T. M. Hayes, \$5 each. Moses Lowell, Esq., Hon. E. R. Wiggan, Hon. T. Jordan, \$2 each. E. P. Burnham, Esq., \$1..... | 17 00 |
| <i>Portland</i> —Mrs. Phebe Cummings..... | 500 00 |
| | <hr/> 522 00 |

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| New Hampshire Colonization Society, by L. D. Stevens, Treasurer— | |
| <i>New Boston</i> —Members of Presbyterian Society..... | 10 00 |
| <i>Hollis</i> —Congregational Soc'y.. | 19 88 |
| <i>Lancaster</i> —William Holkins.. | 5 00 |
| | <hr/> 34 88 |

MASSACHUSETTS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Newburyport</i> —Ladies' Colonization Society, by Harriet Sanborn, Treasurer..... | 24 00 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

CONNECTICUT.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| By Rev. John Orcutt, \$201 50— | |
| <i>Bridgeport</i> —E. Fairfield, \$25. Mrs. Silvanus Sterling, Henry Bishop, each \$10. J. C. Loomis, H. Lyon, Mrs. C. Simmons, N. Wheeler, Mrs. Ellen Porter, G. W. Bacon, Mrs. Ira Sherman, each \$5. Geo. Sterling, S. C. Spooner, each \$3. Rev. J. M. Willey, Misses Ward, W. H. Perry, each \$2. Mrs. Dr. Adams, R. B. Lacey, E. Birdsey, Mrs. S. M. Hawley, Thos. Hawley, Mrs. G. Thompson, N. Beardsley, each \$1. Mrs. S. C. Perry, 50 cents. Colored Friends, (cash), each 25 cents..... | 100 00 |
| <i>Waterbury</i> —Mrs. Sarah A. Scovill, \$7. A. Benedict, \$6. Mrs. Susan Brouson, \$5. W. R. Hitchcock, Dr. C. G. Carrington, Mrs. R. W. Carter, each \$3. S. M. Buckingham, \$2. S. J. Holmes, Rev. Dr. Clark, each \$1..... | 81 00 |
| <i>Southington</i> —F. M. Whittlesey, Henry Lawrey, Edw. Twitchell, each \$5. Levi Curtis, C. | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| H. Upson, T. A. Hart, each \$1. Geo. H. Finch, \$1. C. K. Carter, 50 cents..... | 22 50 |
| <i>Farmington</i> —F. H. Whitmore, \$10. H. Mygatt, \$5. Fisher Gay, J. H. McCordle, E. L. Hart, each \$2. Rev. Dr. Porter, Rev. Levi L. Paine, Thomas Mygatt, C. D. Cowles, W. M. Wadsworth, Wm. Gay, A. Bidwell, each \$1—\$28, in part to constitute Rev. Levi L. Paine a life member..... | 28 00 |
| <i>Canton</i> —Ephraim Mills, A. O. Mills, each \$10, in part to constitute Rev. C. N. Lyman a life member..... | 10 00 |
| <i>Collinsville</i> —S. P. Norton, B. F. Sears, each \$3. H. N. Goodwin, G. H. Nearing, L. Cul-ton, J. D. Andrews, each \$1.. | 10 00 |
| | <hr/> 201 50 |

NEW YORK.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Hopewell Centre</i> —Mrs. S. Burch, her second payment for educating a young Liberian for the ministry, to be called after her late husband, Robert Burch..... | 20 00 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

OHIO.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Morning Sun</i> —The estate of Joseph Marshall, deceased, by Rev. G. McMillan..... | 10 00 |
| <i>Xenia</i> —Annuity left by the late John Vancaten, by J. C. McMillan..... | 10 00 |
| <i>Columbus</i> —Legacy of J. Ridgway, deceased, by J. J. Fer-son, executor..... | 1,000 00 |
| | <hr/> 1,020 00 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Miscellaneous..... | 222 25 |
|--------------------|--------|

FOR REPOSITORY.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Pepperell</i> —H. J. Olwin, for 1862.... | |
| CONNECTICUT— <i>Danbury</i> —Mrs. S. W. Bonney, to Janu-ary, 1863..... | 1 00 |
| Total Repository..... | 2 00 |
| Donations..... | 802 38 |
| Legacies..... | 1,020 00 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 222 25 |

Aggregate amount...\$2,046 63

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

Vol. xxxviii.] WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1862. [No. 11.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

INAUGURATION OF LIBERIA COLLEGE,
AT MONROVIA, JANUARY 23, 1862.

[Published by order of the Legislature of Liberia.]

The establishment of a College, mainly through benevolent contributions from the friends of Africa in the United States, is a memorable event, and we are not surprised that the dedication of the Institution to the cause for which it is provided should have been celebrated by appropriate ceremonies and addresses, on the 23d of January, 1862. The officers and friends of this College assembled at the house of the President, Hon. J. J. Roberts, on Ashmun street, Monrovia, under the direction of Messrs S. F. McGill and B. V. R. James, the Committee of Arrangements, in the following order:

Band of Music.

The Reverend Clergy.

Members of the House of Representatives.

Members of the Senate.

His Excellency, President of the Republic—Members of the Cabinet.

Representatives of Foreign Governments.

Chief Justice and Associate Judges.

Mayor and City Councilmen.

Trustees of the College.

President of the College and Professors.

Members of the Bar.

Citizens generally.

The procession having arrived at the College Buildings, the exercises of the day began with singing the 100th Psalm, to the tune of Old Hundred. The Rev. J. S. Payne read the 28th chapter of Job, and the 118th Psalm; after which the Rev. B. R. Wilson offered prayer. This was followed by

music from the band. Hon. B. J. Dayton, Chief Justice of the Republic, then delivered the Introductory Address, and concluded by presenting, in behalf of the Trustees, the Keys of the College to President Roberts. In the course of the just and truly eloquent address of Chief Justice Dayton, he "begged leave to introduce to the entire nation, to fathers, mothers, and friends, as well as to the young men of the land, this valuable Institution of learning, which is now being solemnly dedicated, as a Gift from noble-hearted friends in the United States of America. It is ours to keep, support, and defend. It will be our own shame and disgrace if it be not appreciated and enlarged. In the name of Heaven we receive it with hearts of gratitude, with the hope that it may be handed down, with others of a similar class, to those of our race yet unborn. This day may be made the epoch from which every public enterprise may be dated; such as asylums, hospitals, charitable institutions, and other monuments setting forth the liberality and greatness of a free people. I am happy, and I am sure every Liberian is glad, that this College can be inaugurated with a Faculty of our own people; men fully qualified to occupy the positions to which they have been called. This is a great deal for our infant Republic; and it is hoped that all vacancies in the Faculty, when required, may be filled by our own people. In the first place, our attention is drawn with pleasure and admiration towards our own Roberts, the able President of the College. That he has been honorable and successful in the past, is our security for the future in this exalted enterprise. We turn with more than ordinary delight toward that youthful giant, Professor Blyden, of whom we ever speak with assurance, that we ever depend on him at home and abroad, as being a qualified representative of the capacity of the black man to occupy the first rank in literature. We can accord to the Rev. Professor Crummell the unfading laurels he has gained in intellectual improvement, than whom Africa cannot have a better representative, for the world has already acknowledged his superior ability." Appropriate and spirited music followed the address and the presentation of the Keys. After the Inaugural Address of President Roberts and that also of Professor Blyden were concluded, Hon. B. D. Warner offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees for Liberia College do recognize, with humble devoutness of heart, the goodness of Almighty God in so ordering and controlling circumstances and events, that this Board of Trustees, after ten years' effort and labor, performed under many disadvantages, and in the face of stern opposition, have succeeded in completing and now occupying Liberia College; and to this end they do record, with emotions of gratitude, their unfeigned thanks to the Great Arbitrer of events for his gracious interposition in their behalf, and for crowning their efforts with such abundant success.

"And at the same time, this Board do accord to the Legislature of this Republic much honor and thankfulness for the courtesy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board for the furtherance of its cherished objects.

"We unitedly beseech the Common Father of our spirits to sustain and prosper this Institution; to so direct and govern the minds, thoughts, and will of its Professors, Instructors, and Tutors, as that the instruction given

by them may be sanctified to the good of those to whom it shall be imparted."

The Doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," was afterwards sung, and the Benediction pronounced.

For this College, Liberia and the world are more indebted to the sagacity, benevolence, and persevering labors of the Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, D.D., of Boston, than to those of any one, if not of all other men. Dr. Tracy, in his quiet and enduring exertions, has found able and generous coadjutors in Massachusetts and other parts of our country, but without his thoughtful and directing mind, we believe their efforts had been vain, and that it is but simple justice to pronounce *him the Founder of Liberia College*.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, and Fellow-Citizens:

The occasion which brings us together to-day is one, I venture to affirm, no citizen of Liberia can regard with indifference. We are here for the purpose of inaugurating Liberia College; a national institution, dedicated to literature and science. Hence this day marks an epoch in the history of Liberia, which, I doubt not, fills the heart of every gentleman present with sentiments of profound gratulation and thankfulness. And as the inaugural ceremonies of this occasion are designed to perpetuate the recollection of an event full of promise to the educational interests of our country, I can but indulge the conviction that, in increasing magnitude, the benefits flowing from this Institution will also be perpetual. And, in like manner, as the recollection of the proceedings of this day shall pass unfaded through the present generation, so will the remembrance of them be cherished, with feelings no less animating and appreciative, by successive generations, as through the medium of the Institution this day established, shall be conveyed to them that instruction in the leading branches of science so essential to the convenience and happiness of mankind.

It is, gentlemen, with feelings of no ordinary character that I address you on this exceedingly interesting occasion. And these feelings are greatly heightened and intensified by the fact, that I see around me, to-day, men who have labored long and arduously in the promotion of Liberia's best welfare; men who have devoted the whole power of their energies to the development of the civil, social, religious, and educational interests of our common country; men who, from the earliest period of our political organization, have watched with intense anxiety and concern every step in the progress of Liberia's national career; and who, through all the vicissitudes she has been called to pass, have, with a devotion truly noble and patriotic, counted no personal sacrifice too great, when deemed necessary to the public weal; and with whom, for many years, as I very well know, the cause of

* "In connection with this College enterprise, the names of Greenleaf, Briggs, Fearing, Fairbanks, Hubbard, Giles, Lawrence Ropes, and Tracy have become endearingly familiar to very many of the citizens of this Republic."—PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

education among us has been a subject of deep reflection; and for the advancement of which, they have not failed to employ every means within their reach.

While it is true, fellow-citizens, that Liberia has been called to encounter many, very many difficulties and discouragements, in her struggle to arrive at and maintain a national existence, yet, I dare say, there is not one here to-day, who does not recognize the fact, that her whole course has been marked by striking proofs of Divine favor. An invisible hand has guided her safely through many serious conflicts that threatened her very existence; and at times, when discouragement seemed to possess the stoutest heart, events have transpired to bring relief in such an extraordinary manner, as clearly to indicate the hand of Providence in her behalf. Under such mighty auspices, our civil and political institutions have grown and strengthened. We have also witnessed, with much satisfaction, the expansion of the various branches of industry among us, to a degree exhibiting a wide field for both individual and combined enterprise. But, with all these progressive developments, our educational interest seemed to languish; at any rate, not to keep pace with the demands of our growing population, and the requirements of our free institutions. This has long been a matter of deep concern with the more intelligent portion of our fellow-citizens throughout the country. For the idea is by no means new, and no less correct than ancient, that in all liberal governments, especially republics, wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtuous principles, should be generally diffused among the great body of the people, as essentially necessary to the good order and perpetuity of government, and the preservation of the rights and liberties of its citizens; while, on the other hand, in that community or state where ignorance predominates, anarchy must ensue, and, with all its hideous results, will prevail over the principles of equity, justice, and good policy, and, by lawless force and unbridled violence, reduce all into one common ruin.

Under convictions engendered by such reflections as these, the executive and legislative departments of our Government have at no time been backward in their efforts to encourage and provide, by every means in their power, the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the Republic. The Government, however, in consequence of its limited money resources, has not been able to do a great deal towards the educational improvement of our youth. Nevertheless, by the generous aid of certain missionary societies in the United States, common schools have been maintained in most of our towns and villages. But withal, even in the elementary branches of a common school education, these have only been, in a comparatively small degree, commensurate with the demand. Yet, in this exigency, the want of funds, to extend the facilities of education, was not the only source of public concern. The lack of a larger number of efficient teachers continued for many years a subject of earnest solicitude. When, in the order of Providence, and just at a period when the means of providing this latter seemed particularly urgent, Monrovia Seminary and the Alexander High School came to our relief; and,

in due course, under the able guidance of well qualified instructors, launched out a number of young men to supply in part this deficiency, who, I am proud to say, by their assiduity and promptness in acquiring knowledge, reflect great credit on themselves, and upon the institutions which fostered them.

Yet—while we find in these encouraging educational prospects abundant cause for congratulation—when we would stretch our views forward and survey the magnitude of the enterprise in which we are engaged, as an infant nation, struggling under peculiar circumstances and disadvantages into manhood, and destined, I humbly trust, in the providence of God, to solve that vexed problem which for ages has engaged the attention of so many speculative minds, and fully demonstrate on these shores, that Africans are not only capable of self-government, but are also endowed with all those mental capacities which will enable them, under like favorable opportunities for development, to grapple as successfully as any other race with the whole circle of the sciences: when we would contemplate the important and highly responsible position which Liberia has assumed in relation to the elevation of the African race in general, and particularly her high mission as connected with the degraded millions of this long-neglected continent, and more especially the thousands already within her political pale and under her fostering care, and to whom, through her instrumentality, are to be conveyed the blessings of civilization and Christianity, and that enlightenment in all the branches of useful knowledge, as applied to commerce, to agriculture, and to mechanism, which alone can raise them in the scale of humanity and elevate them to that position in society where they would command that respect and social consideration which Heaven designs that all races of men may aspire to and enjoy: when our minds would be drawn to the contemplation of the magnitude of our national responsibilities, and especially in view of the progressive age in which we live, abounding in extensive fields of intellectual improvement and useful invention in science and arts, in religion and government, and in all the fertile sources subordinate to the genius of man, that can contribute to the embellishment of human happiness and to the advancement of national greatness: when we would think of the limited advantages for intellectual improvement enjoyed, in the land whence they came, by so large a portion of those composing the very nucleus of Liberian nationality, and of the thousands of the aborigines constantly rolling in upon us, with all their barbarisms, and thus augmenting not only our individual and governmental responsibilities, but in like manner increasing tenfold the demand upon our infant institutions: I say, gentlemen, when we would allow our thoughts to run out, and dwell upon these high considerations, as connected with the future of our country and the vastness of the undertaking in which we are engaged, and would reflect upon the insufficiency of our own pecuniary resources to create these appliances—especially such as are derived from the sciences—necessary to the successful accomplishment of the work committed to our hands, it were not surprising if, at times, in viewing the gloomy prospect which now and then would spread itself out be

fore us, we should discover creeping upon us feelings of despondency. But happily there were hearts, indomitable Liberian hearts, in which such a feeling could never obtain a lodgment. The people of Liberia have ever regarded their establishment on these shores as an event designed by Providence to produce in this, their fatherland, a moral and political revolution that, peradventure, in the course of time, should astonish the world. Hence, under the conviction that a people, manifestly called by Divine Providence to engage in any arduous and important enterprise, should never give place to discouragement or fear, the people of Liberia, in all their struggles, have maintained a firm reliance on Him who holds the destinies of nations in his own hands, for that protection and assistance needful to the successful fulfillment of their high mission. Indeed the past history of our country is marked with so many unmistakable evidences of Divine favor, that infidelity itself can scarcely fail to recognize and acknowledge the displays of an Almighty power in our behalf.

There has been no period in our national progress, when our own resources were inadequate to our pressing needs, and when we were put to our wit's ends to know how and where we should obtain the necessary aid to some important end, that an all-wise Providence has not interposed, and raised up for us friends abroad, who have given us tangible proofs of their heartfelt sympathy. And when the time had fully arrived, when the interest of a polished literature in Liberia demanded greater encouragement, and when our various private and public necessities urgently required that the means of obtaining instruction in the leading branches of science should be introduced with as little delay as possible among us; and when, by our own unaided efforts, we were unable to provide the needful facilities to the attainment of this desirable object, a kind Providence, as in times past, was not indifferent to our pressing necessities. God moved the hearts of certain good and benevolent men in the United States—eminent citizens of the "Old Bay State," the cradle of American literature—to consider the importance of an institution of learning in Liberia, which would afford her people those advantages for acquiring that degree of useful and scientific knowledge necessary to the maintenance of free institutions, and to the development of the vast resources of a new and unexplored country. These generous men, influenced by a noble philanthropy, which recognizes the claims of universal brotherhood, and excludes none on account of color or nation, determined to found here an institution which they hope will be to Liberia what "Old Harvard" has been to the United States; an institution in which many of the citizens of this Commonwealth may be initiated in those arts and sciences which shall qualify them for important public employments, and for extensive usefulness in all the different spheres of life in which they may be called to move. And, gentlemen, as the pleasing result of that determination, we find ourselves, to-day, occupying this substantial edifice, well adapted in all its arrangements for the comfortable accommodation of such instructors and students as seem to be necessary to our present requirements; a structure which, though modest in its architectural pretensions, is not only an orna-

ment to Liberia, but an enduring monument to the liberality of those distinguished philanthropists, by whose exertions this great blessing to the educational interests of our country has been secured.

Those benevolent men who have contributed their funds towards the erection of these College Buildings and the endowment of professorships and scholarships therein, are in the strictest sense public benefactors, distributing blessings which shall increase the happiness of human society. And to none does this truth apply more forcibly than to those distinguished patrons of this Institution who compose the Board of Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia; who, for several years, have devoted so much of their time, thought, and money to the great object of securing to the people of Liberia this efficient means for advancing their intellectual development. In connection with this College enterprise, the names of Greenleaf, Briggs, Fearing, Fairbanks, Hubbard, Giles, Lawrence, Ropes, and Tracy have become endearingly familiar to very many of the citizens of this Republic; all of whom gratefully appreciate the invaluable services of these eminent men in their efforts to promote the educational interests of our country. Hence, gentlemen, this occasion is one of no ordinary public concern. And, from the unmistakable indications of satisfaction I see playing upon the countenances of this large assembly, I am fully persuaded there is not one present to witness the ceremonies of this day, whose heart does not palpitate with emotions of profound thankfulness to God for the success which has so far attended the labors of the founders of this Institution, and for the peculiar indications of Divine favor which now surround it, and which inspire in us high hopes of its future prosperity and usefulness. Indeed, the auspicious circumstances under which this Institution is now inaugurated, cannot fail to awaken in every Liberian heart the warmest sentiments of gratitude.

It affords me a very sincere satisfaction to be permitted to record here, on behalf of the Trustees of the College, an acknowledgment of their profound gratitude to the Trustees of Donations, and others who have aided in this enterprise, for their unwearied efforts and generous liberality, which enable them this day to dedicate to the Republic of Letters, an Institution which shall endure for ages, constantly increasing the glory of the Republic of Liberia. And that such is the design of Heaven in relation to this Institution, as connected with the future of Liberia, in my mind admits of no doubt. For it does appear to me, in view of the evidences of Divine favor which have been so conspicuously manifested in the progress of this enterprise, from its very beginning up to the present, that it would be betraying on our part a culpable faithlessness, were we for a single moment to doubt its Heavenly origin, or to indulge apprehensions of its inefficiency to fulfill the destiny assigned it. Now, gentlemen, I am firm in the conviction that this Institution will survive and prosper, going on from generation to generation, steadily widening its sphere of action and usefulness, spreading light and knowledge over the waste places of this long-neglected land, until this rich inheritance, which the God of our fathers has preserved to us, shall be made what it should be—a

land of Bibles; the domain of an enlightened Christian nation, composed of millions of freemen, standing erect in all that ennobles and dignifies man; a nation whose voice shall be heard and respected, and whose power and influence shall be felt in advancing the cause of Christianity, and in putting an end to oppression and wrong, or whatever else that tends to debase the mind or lessen the sum total of human happiness.

I have said, gentlemen, that Liberia College, as its name imports, is a national institution, designed for the benefit of the whole people of this Republic. It is an Institution organized under a liberal charter, granted by our Legislature, and directed by a Board of Trustees, conformably to said charter, composed of distinguished gentlemen from the several counties of the Republic. Hence it is intended that no sectional preferences, with regard to scholarships, or other benefits derivable from this Institution, shall be allowed to influence its management. Indeed, the charter itself provides for the admission of students from the several counties proportionate to their respective populations; of course, respect being had to the necessary qualifications as the means of access to its advantages.

It is also particularly desirable, and I do earnestly hope, that in the management of the affairs of this Institution, no political consideration, or party favoritism, will be allowed to obtrude itself upon the attention of the Trustees of the College, or be permitted in any degree to warp their judgment in the discharge of the important duties committed to their hands; but that it shall be their uncompromising purpose to serve, in the best manner possible, the legitimate interests of the Institution with respect to the claims of every citizen of the Republic, whatever may be his political complexion, or party association. And I scarcely need remind this intelligent audience, who are so familiar with the great objects contemplated by the founders of this Institution, that, while instruction in the fundamental branches of religion, as well as of morality, will form a proper and indispensable part of the education of the youth admitted to its privileges, Liberia College is established for the purpose of affording the best instruction in the languages, the arts, and the sciences; and not for the purpose of inculcating any particular system of theological opinions, or of cherishing an exclusive attachment to any form of religious worship, as maintained by any sect or party. All are free to participate in its advantages. In conformity with this view, the officers and professors are selected without regard to their religious creeds or denominational predilections. And I can but regard this as a measure founded upon a principle eminently calculated to unite public sentiment, to secure public confidence, and to excite a spirit of emulation in the cause of religious liberality. Hence, students of all sects may meet together here, and cultivate that lovely principle called moderation. And although the professors may widely differ in their religious sentiments, they will not be the less likely to harmonize and co-operate in the great and fundamental objects of the Institution, if only they be qualified for their office by a spirit of moderation, by sincerity of purpose, and by possessing those manners which every instructor of youth, every scholar, and every Christian ought to possess.

The charter of Liberia College grants to the Trustees the power of making, from time to time, such laws and regulations for its government, in all its departments, as in their judgment may seem best. I regret, however, that, for want of time, the Trustees have not as yet been able to complete their plan of government, under which the operations of the College shall be conducted, as regards the manner of receiving students, their qualifications, the course of studies to be pursued. the discipline to be observed, &c., &c. This matter, however, is in progress, engaging the serious attention of the Board, and, when completed, will be communicated to the public.

As to the studies to be pursued in this Institution, though of necessity limited at present, it is proposed that they shall embrace as perfect an acquaintance with literature and science as is generally requisite to academical education, including every thing important to the advancement of society, or that can make science of great practical utility, as applied to the arts. In a word, it is proposed that Liberia College shall impart to the youth of our country such an education as will fit them for all the useful employments of life; such as shall have the advantage of keeping attention alive, by its continual reference to passing events, to recent improvements and discoveries, and to the most important pursuits and interesting inquiries of the age, whether in literature, science, or art.

The plan of study, as at present contemplated, embraces the principal branches of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature, Mathematics, and instruction in Jurisprudence and International Law. And in these, there is not one which does not claim the attention of every cultivated mind, by its extent and grandeur, by its practical utility, by its profound investigations and discoveries, and the beautiful and ingenious theories which illustrate and adorn the successive periods of its history.

An investigation of the faculties of the human mind, and the means of their useful exercise and improvement, will lead to an account of logic, to an inquiry into the origin and structure of language, and to a view of the principles of taste and criticism, with their application to poetry and oratory. So also, the study of man in his intellectual capacities, will be followed by the study of man as a moral and social being; and, in like manner, will be traced the nature and character of the several duties of man, as represented in the systems of ancient and modern philosophy, as well as the principal divisions of the human race, and the successive conditions of society from the earliest period.

This interesting department of literature is assigned to an esteemed fellow-citizen, highly distinguished for his literary attainments and scientific research, namely, the Rev. Alexander Crummell, B. A., Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and of the English Language and Literature.

In some directions, I am aware, it has been urged that the time spent by students in acquiring a knowledge of languages, is time lost; as such acquirements, say these objectors, only tend, in a large ma-

jority of cases, to fill the minds of the young with an empty conceit of their literary attainments, while such knowledge does not infuse that humble and cautious spirit which is fostered by sound learning, and is the characteristic of true philosophy. This view, however, obtains only in contracted minds. But all active, liberal, and highly cultivated minds agree, that instruction in various languages, both ancient and modern, and especially a critical acquaintance with Greek and Latin, is indispensable to a polite and comprehensive education. And such is the view entertained by the patrons of this Institution. For, indeed, a knowledge of languages, so I am impressed, is not only necessary, as the principal method by which one man shares in all the intellectual attainments of the rest of his species, but also constitutes a most extensive and curious science, which is intimately connected with the history, both of nations and of man, regarded as a creature capable of progressive improvement, and which may be employed with the greatest advantage to exemplify the conclusions of moral philosophy. "Than the reading of Greek and Latin," says an eminent author, "no employments have been yet devised, which are better fitted to exercise any intellectual power, whether memory, judgment, or imagination." Hence it must be desirable to every lover of literature and science, that that system of education should be pursued which unfolds the various faculties of the mind so as to prepare it for all those efforts and investigations by which all difficulties are surmounted. What, indeed, can be a more improving part of the study of philosophy than the investigation of its origin in the writings of the ancients? And surely, if history and biography should form a part of collegiate education, then a knowledge of ancient authors seems almost indispensable. It is also quite certain, that the arts and sciences, with the literature of ancient and modern times, are so connected, that it is evident each must throw some light upon the rest. Therefore, in order to carry out that system of education deemed desirable, in connection with this Institution, the study of languages will be particularly attended to, and will be conducted by another of our fellow-citizens, who has exhibited an indefatigable application to study, an unremitting fidelity to the laborious business of instruction, with an ardent desire to promote the interests of learning among all classes of his fellow-citizens, and who now justly enjoys the reputation of an accomplished scholar and distinguished linguist, namely, the Rev. E. W. Blyden, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

Among the qualities by which natural objects are known and distinguished, the most important is quantity. Time, space, force, number, dimension, are all ascertained by finding whether things are equal, greater, or less. Hence the necessity of the study quantity, as the basis of physical knowledge, has been admitted from the first dawn of philosophy. And as this science is, in no small degree, conducive to the accurate study of other sciences, it is designed that this Institution shall provide instruction in all the branches of pure mathematics. As yet, however, the Trustees of Donations have not been able to procure an instructor for this department. They have it under consid-

eration; and at the earliest possible period will appoint a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The science of Law, though regarded by some as very dry and tasteless, is nevertheless, to my mind, not only an interesting, but also an exceedingly useful study; as founded upon the law of nature, and essential to a systematic organization of civil society. Hence a familiar acquaintance with the fundamental principles of law, both municipal and international, is no less necessary to the protection and safety of life, liberty, and property. And in this civilized and progressive age of the world, which seems determined to exhaust the very fountains of science, the requisitions upon the legal profession have also become more extensive, complicated, and important—especially in reference to great constitutional and international questions, which are now daily arising, with threatening aspect, tending to disturb the harmony of individual States, and to interrupt the comity of nations. I scarcely need remark here, as doubtless every gentleman present recognizes the fact, that the legal profession is essential to society; and that the most intimate connection subsists between the character of a community and the character of the bar of that community. Hence the character and honor of the legal profession are public interests. Not only is the advice of lawyers necessary in the more difficult transactions of private life, but their intervention is also necessary to represent the suitor, and advocate his cause before the courts. In this position, everything is confided to their integrity and knowledge of the law on which is suspended the rights of their clients. Nay, the magnitude of the interests placed in their hands—property, character, liberty, life; the responsibility which they assume, the confidence which they receive—all demand the highest qualities attainable in the profession. Hence it is hoped that Liberia College will be instrumental in facilitating the study of the law, and in adding something to the already well-earned reputation of its practitioners in Liberia.

The true method of arriving at an eligible degree of eminence in the study of law seems to be, to enlarge the capacity of the mind by a comprehensive education, furnished with some portion of every species of human knowledge; for, as everything comes within the scope of the legal profession, the practising lawyer should know something of the nature and character of everything. With regard to law, there appears to be less system in the manner of studying it, than is generally observed in the study of any of the other sciences. In teaching it, especially in young institutions, the practice is to rely chiefly on regular courses of lectures; and that plan will be observed, at least for the present, in this Institution.

Besides the sciences which I have mentioned, and for which instructors have been provided, it is the purpose of the founders of this Institution, as soon as practicable, to provide for another, which all regard as particularly important to the interests of Liberia, in the development of her vast resources. And they hope, at an early period, to be able to furnish Liberia College the means of imparting instruction in all the branches of Natural Science. Then, I am sure, all

Liberia will be delighted at the prospect that, at no very distant day, we shall see laid open before our astonished gaze the immense treasures which as yet lie concealed in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms of this unexplored country.

I may not omit, gentlemen, to mention here also, that, notwithstanding the receipts of the Trustees of Donations will, as a consequence, be diminished for the time being by the unfortunate difficulties in the United States, I am assured that the friends of Liberia in that country still retain an undiminished interest in this enterprise, and that every effort will be made to secure to it permanency and success.

I am also glad to state that, through the exertions of Professor Crummell, assisted by Professor Blyden while in the United States, a number of valuable books have been obtained from generous friends in that country, to form the nucleus of what we hope will soon become an extensive College Library. And another encouraging fact is, the vote of the Corporation of Harvard College to make a donation of books from its Library to this Institution. It has also been communicated, that an exceedingly interesting cabinet of minerals and shells, numbering some seven hundred specimens, has been secured, and will be forwarded to Liberia by the earliest opportunity.

And now, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, permit me to congratulate you on the favorable circumstances that surround the Institution under your care, and which you this day dedicate to the educational interests of our country. Your connection with this Institution, I am aware, entails on you no little sacrifice; but I believe you devote your services cheerfully, because you are interested in the welfare of your country; and nothing surely is better calculated to promote that welfare than the education of her people. In this enterprise you are laboring also for posterity, and I doubt not you will continue your exertions until you shall have firmly established an institution which shall convey to them blessings of the most useful and permanent character. And as generous minds anticipate pleasure in future scenes, that consideration alone is sufficient to kindle ardor in noble souls. Who can tell how many youth shall be trained in this Institution, who, when perhaps you and most of those now present shall have ceased to take part in the affairs of this world, may occupy some of the highest and most important offices in the gift of a free people? That shall be your reward. And, fellow-citizens, I have only to add, that in this Institution no principles contrary to the teachings of the Word of God will be instilled into the minds of the youth, nor any sentiment at war with the liberal principles of our republican form of government

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY PROF. E. W. BLYDEN.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, and Respected Audience:

An old and venerable custom, existing in countries where colleges and universities have been long established, requires that he who is entering upon the responsible office of Professor, should publicly ex-

press the views which he entertains of the duties devolved upon him, and the manner in which he will discharge those duties. It is in accordance with this custom that I appear before you to-day.

This is an auspicious day for Liberia, and for West Africa. The first College Edifice erected on this benighted shore has been completed; and we, descendants of Africa, are assembled to inaugurate it. Perhaps this very day, one century ago, some of our forefathers were being dragged to the hold of some miserable slaver, to enter upon those horrible sufferings of the "middle passage," preliminary to their introduction into scenes and associations of deeper woe. To-day, their descendants, having escaped the fiery ordeal of oppression and slavery, and having returned to their ancestral home, are laying the foundation of intellectual empire, upon the very soil whence their fathers were torn, in their ignorance and degradation. Strange and mysterious providence!

It is among the most fortunate circumstances, connected with the founding of Liberia, that Schools of a high order, and now a College, should be established in this early period of her history. It is impossible to maintain our national independence, or grow in the elements of national prosperity, unless the people are generally imbued with a proper sense of their duties and responsibilities, as citizens of a free Government. The duties which devolve upon the citizens of Liberia, are as diversified and important as those which devolve upon citizens of larger nations and communities; and, in order to discharge those duties faithfully and successfully, we need all the fitness and qualification which citizens of larger nations possess. To say, as has been too often said, by persons abroad and by persons here, that the establishment of a college in Liberia at present is premature, is to set aside the experience of older countries, and to ignore the testimony which comes to us from a hundred communities far in advance of us, showing the indispensableness of institutions of a higher order, to send down, through all the ramifications of society, the streams of wholesome and elevating influence.

I regard this, then, as an auspicious day for Liberia; hoping that there will be such a feeling of appreciation, on the part of our people, of the importance of this Institution, and such active co-operation with it, as shall render it useful as a means of building us up in all those qualities which shall fit us for the discharge of our various duties, and draw towards us the attention and respect of the civilized world.

The fear need not be entertained that a course of study in this Institution will unfit men for the practical duties of life—render them proud, and distant, and haughty, and overbearing. Such is not the effect of a true education. I am aware that there prevails with some—and perhaps not entirely without foundation—the opinion that the effect of superior education is to inflate men and render them impracticable. There have been some among us who, not having trodden even the threshold of the temple of knowledge, have assumed an air of mysteriousness and profundity, in order to impress the multitude with their intellectual superiority and extraordinary importance. This

is not, however, the legitimate effect of true knowledge. They are utter strangers to the genial influence of literature upon the social sentiments, who suppose that men must be distant, and haughty, and cold, in proportion as they are profound. The man who has really ascended Parnassus, does not encounter there, as on some Alpine summit, everlasting snows and ice, which chill and contract the heart. No; he finds himself in a warm and delightful atmosphere, which expands the heart, quickens the emotions, arouses the slumbering affections of the soul, and fits him for communication and communion with other minds; so that he experiences the greatest possible pleasure, in participating with others the benefits he enjoys. He does not, when he ascends the hill of science, find there luxuriant groves which allure him into ease and inactivity, where, like Tityrus,

“*Patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi,*”

he might pass life away in quiet enjoyment. No; he has only reached a point from which he can contemplate the work to be done, and gather materials for carrying it on.

Every country has its peculiar circumstances and characteristics. So has Liberia. From this fact, it has often been argued that we need a peculiar kind of education; not so much colleges and high schools, as other means, which are more immediately and obviously connected with our progress. But to this we reply, that if we are a part of the human family, we have the same intellectual needs that other men have, and they must be supplied by the same means. It shows a painful ignorance of history, to consider the present state of things in Liberia as new and unprecedented, in such a sense as to render dispensable those most important and fundamental means of improvement, which other countries have enjoyed. Mind is everywhere the same; and everywhere it receives character and formation from the same elemental principles. If it have been properly formed and have received a substantial character, it will work out its own calling, solve its own problem, achieve its own destiny.

No country in the world needs, more than Liberia, to have mind properly directed. We are here isolated from the civilized world, and surrounded by a benighted people, with whom we are closely identified. And, in these circumstances, we are making the experiment, which, I venture to say, has never been made before, of establishing and maintaining a popular Government, with a population, for the most part, of emancipated slaves. The Government is thrown into the hands of the people, and they are called upon to give their opinions upon all subjects which can affect us as a nation; upon all the difficult subjects of finance, of legislation, and the most intricate points of constitutional law. Not only do they utter their opinions, but it is their right and privilege to act upon these opinions; and they do act upon them—with what success, alas! we are too well aware. And in addition to these political responsibilities, we have philanthropic duties to perform towards our aboriginal brethren—duties which require no little degree of intelligence and virtue.

De Tocqueville informs us that, before the colony that landed at

Plymouth was as old as Liberia, there were laws enacted, establishing schools in every township, and obliging the inhabitants, under pain of heavy fines, to support them. Schools of a superior kind were founded in the same manner in the more populous districts. The municipal authorities were bound to enforce the sending of children to school by their parents.* It is certainly a very remarkable fact, that, in New England, by the time the first child born in the colony had reached a proper age for admission to college, a college was established. They did not wait to have all those preparations, which some have fancied are necessary before Liberians can reap the benefit of a college. We are informed that the forests were yet standing; the Indian was still the near neighbor of the largest settlements; the colonists were yet dependent on the mother country for the very necessities of life; and the very permanence of their settlements was as yet undecided, when they were erecting high schools and colleges. They did not regard it as too early to provide for the thorough education of their children. They had left their fatherland to seek an asylum of liberty on those distant shores, and they well knew that intelligence was indispensable to the enjoyment and maintenance of true liberty.

The people of the South were no less eager to provide themselves with the means of education. The Colony of Virginia was still struggling against the difficulties and embarrassments incident to feeble settlements, when the first efforts were made by the inhabitants to establish a college. As early as 1619, grants of land, and liberal subscriptions, were obtained for the endowment of the University of Henrico; and we may form some idea of the weak state of the colony, when we learn that the University was destroyed by an Indian massacre, and that the colony came very near being exterminated. Before the close of that century, however, the College of William and Mary was in successful operation.†

Why then should not Liberia, after forty years' existence, having secured the confidence and respect of the aboriginal tribes, enjoy the means of superior education? The name *College*, applied to this Institution, may seem ambitious; but it is not too early in our history for us to aim at such institutions. Of course we cannot expect that it will at once fulfill all the conditions of colleges in advanced countries; but it may, in time, as many American colleges have done, grow into an Institution of respectability and extensive usefulness.

It cannot be denied, that the studies which shall be pursued in this Institution are of great utility to this country just now. The college course will include all those studies by which a people's mind and heart are formed. We shall have the study of language in the most perfect forms in which it has ever been spoken by man—a study which, as we shall endeavor to show, aids greatly in the training and discipline of the mind.

We shall have the study of mathematics and physical science—

* Democracy in America, vol. i, chap. 7.

† President Hale's Inaugural Address, Geneva College, 1837.

which involves, of course, a study of the laws of nature, and the acquirement of the essential preliminary knowledge of all calculations, measurements, and observations, on the sea and on the land.

We shall have—besides jurisprudence and international law—the study of intellectual and moral philosophy, by which is gained a knowledge of the mind, and the laws of thought, and of our duties to ourselves, to our fellow-men, to society, and to God.

Will any one of the studies which I have enumerated be superfluous in Liberia? So far from it, the course does not apply to all our deficiencies.

But we need a *practical* education in Liberia. True; and so did the first settlers of North America. And does not the college course supply such an education? What is a practical education? It is not simply preparing a person specially for any one sphere of life. It aims at practical results of a more important character—at imparting not simply skill in keeping accounts—in pleading at the bar—in surveying land—in navigating a vessel—but skill in exercising the intellect accurately and readily, upon any subject brought before it. The skill secured by a college education, is skill in the use of the mind.

The influence of the colleges planted in New England, and elsewhere in the United States, in their early days, was most remarkable. “The eloquence matured at Harvard, rung like a trumpet-call through town and forest, to rouse the quiet inhabitants to the revolutionary struggle; and the intelligence and learning which, starting from her classic shades, had been diffused through the whole community, had prepared all for understanding and discussing the principles of that liberty which belonged to them as men, and was guaranteed to them by the British constitution. Many of the lofty spirits of those times were taught to reason, and prepared to meet, in the discussion of the great questions at issue, the ablest counsellors of the Old World, and to maintain the cause of their country in the Senate Chamber—in these early institutions of learning. The success of that country in the struggle which made her free, as well as in commerce and the arts, has been owing to the unusual intelligence and virtue of her people—virtue which could not have existed without intelligence, and was nourished by the same means—and intelligence, derived from her higher seats of learning, and diffused through her pulpits and her secondary schools, which, obtaining from the colleges educated teachers, shone with a borrowed, but most salutary light, upon the humblest cottages of the land.”

As I remarked at the outset, the usage which brings me before you to-day, enjoins upon the speaker a topic which shall not be alien from the work in which he is to be engaged in the Institution. Allow me, therefore, to ask your kind attention, while I devote a portion of time to the consideration of the subject of LANGUAGE, and to setting forth the value and utility of the Latin and Greek languages, as means of education and culture.

I. Language is not natural to man. I mean that it did not originate with man. In common with other animals, man, as soon as he is born,

can use the voice as a medium of communication, but only in a succession of cries; he cannot articulate; he cannot use language until he is taught, or until he acquires it by imitation. There is a diversity of opinion with regard to the origin of language; some supposing that the first man found himself suddenly endowed with the ability to give expression to his thoughts by oral sounds; while others maintain that, like all other attainments of man, language was made gradually. The latter opinion seems the more reasonable. We cannot, from all we know of man, believe that this very important means of intercourse with his fellows—of conveying his thoughts, feelings, and experience, to distant generations, was left to his invention, or to his precarious ingenuity. Man, left to himself, has never discovered any means of conveying his thoughts by articulate sounds. It is conclusively proved, that new-born babes, when left to themselves, or exposed among beasts, utter only sounds in imitation of those beasts.* The most natural way to man, of expressing his ideas, is by signs. This is the universal language. This is the only way that deaf mutes, who cannot hear and imitate sounds, can convey their own and receive the impressions of others. Nearly all the travelers among the North American Indians agree that they have ever had a language of signs, and can understand each other in this way, when they are unable to comprehend each other's speech; so that individuals of two far-distant Indian tribes, who understand not a word of each other's language, will intelligibly converse together, and contract engagements, without interpreters, "in such a surprising manner as is scarcely credible."

The infinite variety of languages which now so much impedes and incommodes the general intercourse of nations, is the result of direct Divine interposition. The whole earth, prior to the building of the tower of Babel, was "of one language, and of one speech;" but during the erection of that ambitious structure, the Lord "came down" and "confounded their language." Philologists have classified the various languages in groups, or families; but they seem reducible to one primitive idiom. "Every progress in the comparative study of languages, brings to light new analogies in the structure and in the grammatical forms and affinities of the roots and terms; even the languages of the new continents do not seem to be excepted from this general resemblance." A distinguished American philologist beautifully says: "Nothing is found in the realms of speech, any more than in those of nature, 'without father or mother.' Here, as everywhere else, the maxim is true, '*Ex nihilo, nihil fit*.' The languages, therefore, of the world, like the men who have spoken them, have all been bound together by a regular series of sequences, running link by link in luminous beauty, from any and every language now spoken upon earth, to the first language in which listening angels heard Adam and Eve discourse to each other; and from that back to God himself, the great All-in-all, from whose own girdle the golden chain of human speech divine was dropped lovingly down to man, in order to bind

* Bibliotheca Sacra, vol. xviii., p. 775.

him to himself, and all nations in heavenly sympathy with each other."* Says Dr. Kalisch, an able Hebrew divine: "The linguistic researches of modern times have more and more confirmed the theory of one primitive Asiatic language, gradually developed into the various modifications by external agencies and influences. Formerly, the Hebrew tongue was, by many scholars, advocated as the original idiom; for it was maintained, both by early Jewish and Christian authorities, that as the race of Shem were no partners in the impious work of the Tower, they remained in possession of the first language, which the fathers of the earliest age had left to Noah; but this view, like the more recent one, that a child, if left alone, without human society, would speak Hebrew, is now classed among the popular errors."†

The greater number of scientific writers on language, agree that there was one primitive language, from which all the languages now spoken have sprung, and that that language was communicated to man by the Almighty. The question as to which language it was, is not quite settled; at present the probability inclines more to the Sanscrit.

II. Language is progressive. God did not, in other departments of his work, make at once full and complete manifestations; there was a gradual unfolding, according to circumstances, until there came to pass a full development. So we have every reason to believe it was with language. Man, in his primitive condition, did not possess all those mental states and wants which only age and experience could bring with them; he could not, therefore, have words to express what he had not seen, felt, or heard; nor could he form any conceptions, except from the things with which he was then in contact. When, therefore, the Divine Being assisted or instructed the first man to express by words his feelings, intentions, and thoughts, the instruction was adapted to his wants and circumstances. The simple forms of language which he then received, have been successively developed, and modified, and perfected, according as man has increased in the necessities and arts of life. We find that among barbarous tribes, language is rude and deficient in point of words; so that the civilized foreigner, who wishes to convey his own ideas through the medium of such language, finds insuperable difficulties. Words are multiplied in proportion as the number of the ideas of a people is increased. Language "begins with the dawn of reflective consciousness, and unfolds itself as it becomes deeper and clearer."‡

Even in highly civilized countries, the vernacular, strictly speaking, or the language spoken by the masses, is very limited as to words, compared with the language of the educated. It is said that in England, the lower classes cannot understand above one-fourth part of that English which the higher classes speak. If any of the former visit the House of Lords, they sometimes sit with as much astonishment and disprofit, as if the debates were conducted in a new language.

* Dwight, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, vol. xv., p. 404.

† Historical and Critical Comment on Genesis, chap. 11.

‡ Prof. Shedd's Address on the "Relation of Language to Thought."

The vocabulary of terms used in the Houses of Parliament, is one which is never pressed into the service of the common people.*

The character of the language spoken by any people is, therefore, a sure standard by which to judge of the attainments of that people in the arts of life. The poverty of the language of the ancient Britons, if we had no other proof of their extremely rude condition, would be enough to convince us that they had made very little progress in civilization. Even after the Saxon and Danish languages had been blended with each other, and with the aboriginal tongue, still the composite language had no "aptitude for all the highest purposes of the poet, the philosopher, and the orator," until it had been enriched by contributions from the languages of Greece and Rome. Take any of the leading English historians, Hume, Gibbon, Hallam, or Macaulay, and you will find that nearly three-fourths of the words employed by them are of foreign origin; because there were no poets or philosophers, historians or orators, among the aboriginal inhabitants of that country. The language has progressed as the people have improved.

III. Language lies at the beginning and occupies an important place in the continuation of all human education. The child must first learn to understand language before he can receive ideas in any great number or variety; and he must learn to speak before he can express his wants. And when he grows up, if, in his early years, he had neglected the study of language, it matters not what progress or discoveries he may make in physical or mathematical science; before his knowledge can be made available, he must learn the use of language. This was the experience of George Stephenson, of railway notoriety, of Hugh Miller, and of others who, by force of "good, original brain," have arisen from a childhood of obscurity and poverty, to a useful and distinguished manhood.

The mystery of language, then, is a very important element in our qualification for usefulness. All our attainments would be useless, so far as accomplishing their true end is concerned, if we had no means of communion or communication with other minds. The true uses of knowledge are not to be found in centralization, but in distribution. And it is only by this distribution of our intellectual resources that we can enlarge them. Here also the Scriptural assertion is verified: "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." "Shut up within one's self, thought stagnates and knowledge decays." Language, therefore, as the instrument which an unerring Divinity has given to man for communicating thought and feeling, should be carefully studied and mastered, not only in its grammatical inflections and syntactical combinations, but in its original and derivative aspects.

As a means of thus mastering language, of understanding its genius and power, all the distinguished educators of modern times have chosen the study of the Greek and Latin languages. The Greek lan-

* Pycroft's Ways and Words of Men of Letters.

guage is artistic and complete in its grammatical structure—a language of gracefulness and beauty, and highly adapted to æsthetic culture. The cultivation of the beautiful is one of the first steps towards civilization. The Greeks, who as a nation were the type of beauty, were an element in the development of mankind; and their language is indispensable to the opening of the mind for the reception and pursuit of abstract ideas. It was a language which the Romans assiduously studied, as a means of culture. The greatest orators and poets of Rome were cultivated by it. The famous advice of Horace will recur to the classical reader:

“ Vos exemplaria Græca
Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ.” *

The Latin language must be studied, not only for the disciplinary influence of the study upon the mind, but for its vast resources; its inward treasures, as well as its outward relations. It is connected with nearly all the languages of the past, and has contributed of its wealth to the formation of all the important modern languages. Its acquisition is really the key to a thorough knowledge of all the languages of the enlightened part of mankind.

The Latin and Greek languages have furnished all the linguistic culture, and have contributed to all the rich results of the higher education of the whole civilized world for the last two thousand years. They who contemptuously speak of them as “dead” languages, know not that such utterances illustrate their own lack of culture. These languages are “dead” to them, in all their inward beauty and force, and in all their outward scientific relations; they can no more appreciate them, than a blind man can appreciate the colors of the rainbow, or a deaf man the sweet concords of music. To men of high culture, however, these languages are still living, and their power is every day felt. Without a knowledge of them, no Englishman, Frenchman, Spaniard, or Italian, can thoroughly comprehend his own vernacular; whilst the man who has cultivated an acquaintance with them, is possessed of the elements of nearly all the languages of Southern Europe. Without the slightest acquaintance with the Italian language, he will feel at home in Italy. Before he has seen a French or Spanish grammar, or heard a Frenchman or Spaniard speak, he will be able to sit down and read, with some satisfaction, French and Spanish literature. Such is the influence of these “dead” languages upon the literature of the day.

The Greek and Latin languages must be studied by the English student, in order to a complete mastery of his own language. The English language is, for the most part, a derived language, secondary in its origin. “Into the English, as into the bosom of a great central sea, all the streams of the past and present have poured, and are still pouring their varied contents.” To understand this language thoroughly, then, we must give attention to those languages which have contributed most largely to its formation.

* Epistola ad Pisones, 286.

Many persons who, not possessing a knowledge of those "dead" languages, suppose themselves to be very good English scholars, every day use words whose meaning they do not understand. They refer with great confidence to their English dictionaries as the ultimate standard, not knowing that even in the best dictionaries the etymological scholar discovers fatal deficiencies. The man who is entirely devoid of a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages can never, generally speaking, use English words with skill or satisfaction to himself. He cannot perceive, in the words which he uses, their original life and beauty. He cannot, out of the very words themselves, give his reason for employing them in preference to others. He must be the slave of his dictionary; and all his lexicographical researches must be uncertain and unsatisfactory. No perfection of English scholarship can be acquired without a knowledge of the "dead" languages.

But there is a still higher reason for the study of these languages, and that is, the mental culture and discipline which they afford. No other means has yet been found to supply their place, for purposes of scholastic discipline. All the present culture of Europe, and the pure and elevated taste manifested by her best scholars, have been derived from the study of the Greek and Roman writers. After the lapse of centuries, those great masters of thought stand unrivaled in their peculiar sphere as the intellectual educators of mankind. To neglect them, is to shut ourselves out from delightful associations with the best minds. It is through them we have access into the most sacred places of thought, and enjoy the influence of those mighty conceptions which still control the literary world. It is through them that we are carried back to the youthful days of the world, and enjoy something of the freshness and vigor of those early times—the spring-time of human intellect. "Greece and Rome," to quote the eloquent language of Dr. Temple,* "have given us more than any results of discipline, in the never-dying memory of their fresh and youthful life. It is this, and not only the greatness or the genius of the classical writers, which makes their literature pre-eminent above all others. There have been great poets, great historians, great philosophers, in modern days. Greece can show few poets equal, none superior, to Shakspeare. Gibbon, in many respects, stands above all ancient historians. Bacon was as great a master of philosophy as Aristotle. Nor, again, are there wanting great writers of times older, as well as of times later, than the Greek; as, for instance, the Hebrew prophets. But the classics possess a charm quite independent of genius. It is not their genius only which makes them attractive. It is the classic life, the life of the people of that day. It is the image there only to be seen of our highest natural powers in their freshest vigor. It is the unattainable grace of the prime of manhood. It is the pervading sense of youthful beauty. Hence,

* Head Master of Rugby School.

while we have elsewhere great poems and great histories, we never find again that universal radiance of fresh life which makes even the most common-place relics of classic days, models for our highest art. The common workman of those times breathed the atmosphere of the gods. What are now the ornaments of our museums, were then the every-day furniture of sitting and sleeping rooms. In the great monuments of their literature, we can taste this pure inspiration most largely; but even the most common-place fragments of a classic writer, are steeped in the waters of the same fountain. Those who compare the moderns with the ancients, genius for genius, have no difficulty in claiming for the former, equality, if not victory. But the issue is mistaken. To combine the highest powers of intellect with the freshness of youth, was possible only once, and that is the glory of the classic nations.”*

But it has been asked, “Why devote so much time to the study of these authors in their own language, when they have been so well and ably translated? Why undergo the labor to traverse the same ground which they passed over, to bring to us these hidden treasures? Why not use our time and strength in accomplishing something else?” We reply, that the road to learning cannot be made royal. It is true that the present ever gathers into itself the results of the past; that the world is to-day what it is, as the result of the whole of its antecedents; that “we reap the fruits of the toil of the men of the earliest ages;” but this is true with regard to the race in the aggregate. The individual man must undergo an intellectual discipline, more or less severe, before he can be prepared to comprehend and to profit by the results of the past. The faculties of the child that is born to-day, are essentially the same as those of the child born in the earliest period, and must be developed by a similar process, though there may be a vast difference in the ultimate development. Of all men of eminent abilities, in all ages, it may be said:

“The eminence they reached and kept,
Was not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upwards in the night”

Every man must go over the same ground, experience the same toil, struggle with the same difficulties. No man, in any generation, is born with wings to enable him to soar to the lofty heights of literature or science. It is by “slow degrees, by more and more,” that those “cloudy summits” are “scaled and climbed.” And every man, as by painful efforts he ascends those eminences, may, from the boundless prospect and varied wealth, bring contributions to literature and science.

The discipline of mind which is secured from the study of the dead languages, cannot be obtained by the use of translations. They are the only languages which are developed according to the rules of perfect art; and no other language can fully supply their

* “The Education of the World,” in “Essays and Reviews,” 1861.

place. Besides the wholesome exercise which is derived from the weighing and balancing of the meaning of words, observing and preserving nice distinctions, there is the process of reasoning which must be employed in every effort to translate. The student who has read one or two leading Latin and Greek works, has not much more labor with the lexicon. What he needs now, in prosecuting the study of the classic authors, is "a clear head and close attention to the context."* The drudgery of "hunting up" every word in the lexicon, is ended; and he has reached a region of plodding, indeed, but of higher, intellectual plodding. Being able to select his own meaning for each word out of the word itself and its connections, he goes beyond the mere forms of words and sentences, to the principles they contain. He imbibes the spirit of the writer. His mind enlarges. He learns to form a correct estimate of the merits and defects of composition. His taste is quickened, purified, and elevated; and by being obliged to extend his vocabulary as widely as that of the author he translates, he necessarily becomes familiar with a number of new words, of which, perhaps, under other circumstances, he might only have heard. He thus acquires a command of language, and enters upon a course of indefinite improvement—a road that leads to the loftiest attainment.

And then the study of translations cannot introduce us to a knowledge of the style and beauties of the classic authors. We must become acquainted with them through the words they spoke and wrote, and the manner in which they wrote and spoke those words. It is true, that the thoughts and opinions of Herodotus, Xenophon, and Demosthenes, of Cicero, Horace, and Tacitus, may be expressed in a translation. We may be able, by studying translations, to get something of the substance of the original. But of the peculiar character and spirit of the style of the writer; of those special qualities which belong to and are inseparable from the languages in which they wrote; of those associations which are often linked to a single word, and which no combination of English words can express—of all those things, we can get only an imperfect idea from the most exact translation. "The dead languages possess not merely a grammatical structure essentially unlike that of living languages, but a peculiar system of poetic symbols, which, often with one expression, open an entire gallery of pictures, that must be, almost invariably, lost in a translation."†

The experience of all the literary men in the world proves that the study of classical literature, as a means of intellectual culture, is highly important. But it must be pursued as a means, not as an end; not to make us expert in verbal criticisms, or for pedantic displays; but for the discipline of mind, which the perusal and contemplation of the great models impart; for the large, thoroughly genial, and generous scholarship which they bestow. Pursued in

* Macaulay's *Essay on the Athenian Orators*.

† Bishop Esaias Tegnér.

this way, the influence of classical literature cannot fail to be beneficial. Sir Robert Peel, who won the first honors at the Oxford University, both in the classics and mathematics, declared that "by far the greater portion of the chief names that have floated down on the stream of time, are those of men eminent for classical acquirements and classical tastes." "Take the Cambridge Calendar, for two hundred years," says Lord Macaulay, "look at the church, the parliament, or the bar, and it has always been the case that the men who were first in the competition of the schools, have been the first in the competition of life." All the distinguished scholars of Great Britain have been deeply imbued with classical learning. Curran, the Irish orator, carried his Virgil always in his pocket. Fox was devoted to the classics. Sheridan pored over Euripides, by night and by day. Pitt is said to have been the best Greek scholar in England. Lord Brougham, himself a marvel of classical lore, in giving an account of the manner in which Robertson, the historian, studied composition, says: "Translations from the classics, and especially from the Greek, of which he was a perfect master, formed a considerable part of his labor. He considered this exercise as well calculated to give an accurate knowledge of our own language, by obliging us to weigh the shades of difference between words or phrases, and to find the expression, whether by the selection of the terms or the turning of the idiom, which is required for a given meaning."* The same distinguished nobleman gives the following advice, the result of his own rich and varied experience, to a young student:

"If he would be a great orator, he must go at once to the fountain-head, and be familiar with every one of the great orations of Demosthenes. His taste will improve every time he reads and repeats to himself, (for he should have the fine passages by heart,) and he will learn how much may be done by a skillful use of a few words, and a rigorous rejection of superfluities. In this view, I hold a familiar knowledge of Dante to be next to Demosthenes. It is in vain to say, that imitations of these models won't do for our times. First, I do not counsel any imitation, but only an imbibing of the same spirit. Secondly, I know from experience, that nothing is half so successful in these times, (bad though they be,) as what has been formed on the Greek models. I use a very poor instance in giving my own experience, but I do assure you, that both in courts of law and Parliament, and even to mobs, I have never made so much play, (to use a very common phrase,) as when I was almost translating from the Greek. I composed the peroration of my speech for the Queen in the Lords, after reading and repeating Demosthenes for three or four weeks, and I composed it twenty times over at least, and it certainly succeeded in a very extraordinary degree, and far above any merits of its own."†

* Lives of Men of Letters and Science.

† Letter to Zachary Macaulay, in 1823, with reference to his son, Thomas Babington Macaulay, the historian, then at Cambridge.

But it is objected to these classical pursuits, that these are practical times, and the facilities for practical information are so multitudinous, that it is far more profitable for the purposes of life, to devote attention to the exuberance and diversity of knowledge to be found in the innumerable newspapers and periodicals of the day, than to waste time in poring over the relics of antiquity; that, in these days, when the prodigious powers of the press are developed in the regular and unceasing issue of pamphlets and tracts, works in series, and light literature, men might dispense with every other means of improvement and instruction. "Why need we go up to knowledge, when knowledge comes down to us?" To this we reply, once more, that culture must be attained by the same means by which it has always been attained. Every man, before he can be fitted for the more important intellectual achievements, must tread the highway of hard work and laborious practice. The mind must first be formed, before it can be filled to advantage. Our real improvement depends not so much upon the quantity as upon the quality of what the mind takes in, and upon the manner in which it is taken in. Lord Macaulay tells us, that "Rumford proposed to the Elector of Bavaria a scheme for feeding his soldiers at a much cheaper rate than formerly. His plan was simply to compel them to masticate their food thoroughly. A small quantity thus eaten, according to that famous projector, affords more sustenance than a large meal hastily devoured."* Thus it is with the mind; not the cramming, but the mastication and digestion secure the nutriment. A man may constantly devour all the periodicals and newspapers, as they are daily issued throughout the world, and, after he has gathered all the information they contain, may not be as well prepared for usefulness and efficiency in the world of letters, as the man who has patiently given his time and attention to one or two of the great masters in the language in which they wrote. Some of the great English writers devoted nearly all their time to the study of one or two of the classic authors. A learned and distinguished English nobleman carried his admiration of one of them so far as to exclaim:

"Read Homer once, and you can read no more;
For all books else appear so mean, so poor,
Verse will seem prose; but still persist to read,
And Homer will be all the books you need."†

The classics have been tried for centuries; their value and utility have been often denied, but they have as often been successfully defended; so that now, in the literary world, there is all but a unanimous decision in their favor.

The friends of education in Liberia have long desired to see the same means of intellectual culture, which other countries have enjoyed, possessed by Liberians; and as a result of their efforts to

* Essay on the Athenian Orators.

† Preface to Pope's Translation of the Iliad

secure for us these advantages, we have this College. Mind here, as we have said, is as mind elsewhere. We must rise, and we can rise by the same means by which other people have risen.

By the direction of Divine Providence, a momentous experiment has been committed to our hands on these benighted shores—an experiment in which are involved, to a great extent, the interests of Africa and the African race. Our responsibility in this land is a serious one. Sometimes we are appalled, when we observe the fatal facility with which every form of social, moral, and political error from abroad takes root among us; when we see the readiness and eagerness with which some lay hold of the follies and nonsense which advanced communities are endeavoring to throw off. But let our hearts be cheered in view of the increase among us of those means which will counteract this facile disposition. We trust that by the encouragement and generous cultivation of literature, the public mind shall be directed to high principles and objects worthy of attainment.

Before we can realize all that greatness which we sometimes hear predicted in our public orations and speeches, we must avail ourselves of all those means by which a nation's heart is chastened, purified, and refined. We cannot expect any special providential interference in our behalf, to cause us to glide unconsciously into distinction and respectability. If we desire among us great poets, statesmen, and philosophers—if we would have profound theologians and able lawyers, we must resort to such books as the great men whose language we speak studied; to such books as Milton and Cowper, Bacon and Newton, Butler and Paley, studied; to the books which the great men of England *now* study; to the literary companions of Brougham, Gladstone, and D'Israeli; to *Cæsar*, Horace, and Tacitus; to Demosthenes and Cicero; to the *Æneid*, the *Odyssey*, and *Iliad*. We may not expect to despise these, and reap the fruits which are to be gathered only from them. "Till we have discovered some intellectual daguerreotype, which takes off the course of thought, and the form, lineaments, and features of truth, as completely and minutely, as the optical instrument produces the sensible object, we must come to the teachers of wisdom to learn wisdom; we must repair to the fountain and drink there."*

If we assiduously use the means of culture, we need not fear the results. We shall soon rise to a respectable, if not a commanding position in the world of letters. Though much has been already done, there is yet a great deal to be achieved in the field of science and literature; and may we make no achievements? Let us hope that though civilization is well begun, even our feeble hands may shape its course; and that here, on these benighted shores, there may be elaborated noble principles out of which shall spring a practice that shall be exemplary to the whole civilized world.

Let us, then, encourage and sustain this Institution, that its influ-

* Office and Work of Universities.—J. H. Newman.

once may go forth into all the land. We cannot expect that every child will attend college; but we may reasonably hope that such an influence will be sent forth from this Institution, and others that may hereafter be established, that those children who are not themselves able to attend college, may enjoy the benefit of the influence and tuition of those who have attended. Thus a higher tone of intellect will spread itself throughout all classes of society; and high and low, rich and poor, all uniting in the one great cause of Africa's redemption, we shall advance to national usefulness and respectability.

I feel the responsibility of the position I am assuming in connection with this Institution. I feel it for various reasons, many of which can be appreciated by you without any specific reference. I enter upon these duties with great diffidence, feeling that, while it is an honorable distinction, it will continue so only so long as he who fills it "acts well his part." I enter upon them, however, with confidence that, with the blessing of God, all that we, or our friends abroad desire can be accomplished. The liberality which conceived the idea of founding this Institution, and which, under various discouragements, persisted in carrying out that idea, will, we may hope, be continued towards us. In view of that liberal support which we may reasonably hope the Institution will receive from its friends in the United States; and in view of the feelings so manifest among Liberians to do all they can in behalf of the Institution, we may feel that the College opens this day under favorable auguries:

As a race we have been quite unfortunate. We have no pleasing antecedents—nothing in the past to inspire us. All behind us is dark and gloomy and repulsive. All our agreeable associations are connected with the future. When other people speak of glorious reminiscences and recollections, we must speak of glorious hopes and expectations. Let us, then, strive to achieve a glorious future.

"Let the dead Past bury its dead."

Let us devote ourselves to all those pursuits, success in which will prove our brotherhood with the enlightened world. It is, after all, the mind and heart which prove the unity of the human races. The inward resemblance is far more forcible than outward disparities. We should not content ourselves with simply declaiming about our equality with the advanced races. Let our reply to the slanders of our enemies be a practical one. It is evident that it is only those who do not know us, except under the most unfavorable circumstances, who speak disparagingly of us. Judging from the specialties of their own limited experience, they say that we are not susceptible of the same progress; that we cannot achieve in science, literature, or art, what they can. It would not be wisdom in us to assail and abuse them for this, or to indulge in empty declamations about our ability. Let us, under any and all circumstances, prove to them that we can achieve just what they can, under similar circumstances—prove it practically. In works on

logic, the sophistical argument is often introduced to prove that motion is impossible; and it is usual, before handling it according to logical rules, to suggest a practical refutation of it—*solvitur ambulando*. Such is the reply which we should strive to make to those whose interest it has been, and now is, to throw discredit upon us.

It is very true that there must be the struggle and perseverance of many years before the associations of our oppressed condition in the western hemisphere, with all their train of obloquies and prejudices, shall be obliterated. But our case is not unprecedented. All peoples who have risen from obscurity, have had the same opposition of contempt to contend against. A few centuries ago, the name of Briton was disdained by the Romans; and, later still, the name of Englishman, which is now being carried down on such a tide of glory to distant ages, was the object of the impetuous contempt of the proud Norman.* Let us think of this, when our adversaries bring their names and their influence and their arguments to bear against us. And when they pour their indignities, and fasten their disgraceful epithets upon us, let us take comfort in the thought that we are now beginning to enjoy the means which their ancestors were obliged to possess before they could rise from their obscure, ignoble, and ignorant condition.

Many of our adversaries are not ashamed to aver that no change of our circumstances will avail to release their understanding from the influence of its old associations. But such assertions are the result of a narrow view of things. We believe that, notwithstanding all their perverse representations of us—all their spiteful malignity—all their pretended immovable hardness—all the inveteracy of their prejudice, they will not be able to withstand demonstrations of superior ability, furnished by a successful pursuit of science, literature, and art.

But we must acknowledge that there are adverse influences—arising from our peculiar circumstances, isolation from the civilized world, difficulty of procuring books, and other means of culture. We must therefore nerve ourselves for the arduous work that lies before us. Our struggle must be the harder and more strenuous, in proportion to the unyielding influence of the force by which we are opposed. The struggle may be long, but let us persevere. The road to greatness, whether individual or national, is no “primrose path of dalliance.”

The first College in West Africa is founded. Lord Macaulay’s prediction, uttered forty years ago, of the illustrious University at Timbuctoo,† though uttered jocosely, is receiving realization.

* See Macaulay’s History of England, vol. i., chap. 1.

† In a very humorous and entertaining article, styled “A prophetic account of an Epic Poem, to be published in 2824,” Lord Macaulay predicts that in that year there will exist at Timbuctoo—established how long previously he does not say—an illustrious University, to which all the ingenious youths of every country will be attracted by the high scientific character and eminent literary attainments of its Professors.—*Miscellaneous Writings*, vol. i., p. 142.

Truth is proving itself stranger than fiction. We have this Institution as the precursor of incalculable blessings to this benighted land—as the harbinger of a bright and happy future for science, literature, and art, and for all the noblest interests of the African race.

LIBERAL BEQUEST.—In our last number we acknowledged the donation of \$500 from Mrs. Phebe Cummings, of Portland, Maine. This lady is the widow of the late Rev. Asa Cummings, D.D., so long eminent as the editor of the *Christian Mirror*, and a partaker of the spirit which animated his life. His generous soul still survives in his family, and must rejoice that Africa, for which he so long labored and prayed, finds them disposed to dedicate so large an amount to her interests.

SLAVE TRADE.—*The United States against the bark Weather Gauge and her Cargo*—Chief Justice Nelson.—This case comes up before the Circuit Court on appeal. The libel in this case was filed to declare the condemnation and forfeiture of the Weather Gauge and cargo for having been fitted to be employed in the slave trade, in violation of the acts of Congress of March 22, 1794, and April 20, 1818.

The judge thought the arrangements of the vessel were not of a very decided character. "But," he adds, "there are other facts in the record which cannot be overlooked, and which, in our judgment, and, after considerable reflection, turn the case against him. This claimant, John Morris, who bought the vessel and paid \$12,000 for her, and sets up that he is owner of the vessel and carrier of the cargo, is a myth. Nobody, for aught that appears in the case, knows him, or even his full name. Woodbury, who, it is said, sold the vessel to him, is not produced. His partner, Schmidt, proves his handwriting to the bill of sale and the payment of the money. Morris disappears, and is not again heard from. Whether any such man ever had existence is more than doubtful. According to the manifest, Edward Mitchel was master of the vessel. He is not produced, nor have we any account of him. He must have been Morris's master, if he had an existence, and could have given us some information of the individual, as well as of himself. Antonio Tirero, who purports to have been shipper of the cargo, was produced on the part of the claimants, but does not know Morris or Mitchel, nor does he give us any account of his own connection with the ship or with whom he contracted for the shipment of the cargo. In our judgment the proof was such on the part of the Government as to throw the onus upon the claimant to clear up the mysteries and suspicions strictly surrounding the transaction, and which, if honest, could have been readily cleared up. All the facts unexplained leave a settled conviction that the charge in the libel against the vessel and cargo is true. Decree below affirmed. For the Government, District Attorney Smith; for the claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean, and Donohue."

THE benevolent widow of a deceased Methodist clergyman, who has subscribed for the purpose of educating a native African youth to bear the name of her venerated husband, sends us \$5 as a donation, and adds:

"I am not particular in which church the youth may preach the Gospel; my desire is for the prosperity of Liberia and the African Colonization Society, that planted the nation for the good of the race. My third payment on my subscription will be forwarded in good time. How necessary for every Christian and Church to be engaged with God, that the sun of Righteousness, with healing in his wings may arise in our suffering nation, and that it may be no more steeped in blood."

PRESIDENT ROBERTS, who conferred much with the Trustees of Donations for the College of Liberia during his late visit to this country, sailed

in the steamer Asia for Liverpool, on the 17th of last month. He hopes to have his College in full operation by the commencement of next year.

The *Methodist Christian Advocate* announces: Married at Monrovia, June 25, Wilbur Fisk Burns, Principal of the Monrovia Academy, to Miss Angelina V., daughter of the late John B. Russworn, A. M., Governor of Maryland, in Liberia.

Several persons from the Islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and Antigua, arrived in our city toward the close of September, having determined to make Liberia their future home, and were expecting to leave New York in the month of October.

FROM LIBERIA IN AUGUST.

Two merchant vessels arrived in New York with cargoes of African produce during August, to the firm of Yates & Porterfield, 115 Wall street. The brig Ann, Captain Yates, arrived August 7, after a protracted voyage of fifty-two days, having sailed from Monrovia June 17. Among her passengers were Mrs. J. D. Johnson, Peter W. Downing, Rev. Mr. Amos and lady, of the Presbyterian Mission, L. L. Lloyd, and George Brown. She brought a full cargo, viz: 20,000 gallons palm oil, 6,000 pounds Liberia coffee, 30 barrels syrups, 21 barrels sugar, 3½ tons camwood, cocoa, old copper, and 5,000 pounds spices.

The bark Greyhound arrived August 22, from Gaboon river, after a voyage of three months, with a cargo principally of palm oil and barwood. By both these arrivals, as also by the mail from Liberia July 16, via England, which came to hand August 28, we have letters from the Republic, and the *Herald* up to July 1. A summary of news, in extracts from the *Liberia Herald*, appears in another column. Several chiefs had recently died near Cape Mount, and some disturbances were apprehended as to their successors. A Liberia Commissioner was visiting various points on the coast, between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, to settle disputes arising between Liberia traders and natives, and between native tribes, and was well received and successful. We regret to see notices of crime to an unusual extent.

The list of noticeable deaths is also unusually heavy. On the 12th of May, F. Payne, Esq., States Attorney, died after severe illness. Mr. Payne was connected with the Teage family, and, as a merchant and attorney, has filled a prominent and honorable place for a quarter of a century in Liberia. James Sims, the persevering traveller, whose journals of trips among the native tribes we have occasionally published, is also on the list of mortality. O. Stanley, a young mechanic of great promise, who emigrated under the auspices of the New York State Colonization Society three years ago, and has been remarkably successful in his business, was expected to come over in the brig Ann, and had made all preparation to come. He was hindered, became suddenly sick, and died. We hope his widowed mother, and the firm in New York which had entrusted him with goods, will not be robbed of his careful accumulations. His object

in coming to the United States was, we have reason to know, to be married, and return with his mother and family to the Republic. His loss was sudden and sad. The death of the wife of J. T. Gibson, connected with the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas, is also mentioned, and her memory eulogized. Among the passengers by the bark Greyhound, when she sailed from the coast, were Rev. Messrs. De Here and Clements, of the Corisco mission. Mr. Clements died of malignant fever, about a month after leaving the coast. He seemed in excellent health when he embarked, and was returning for his family, now deeply stricken with sorrow. Thus is called away another of the few who have heard the Macedonian cry of Africa, and one of the most successful and promising missionaries of the Presbyterian Church. Who will fill his place?—*Colonization Journal*.

A SLAVER INCIDENT.

Mr. Hill, a member of her Majesty's Council in Jamaica, in a letter to a friend in England, which is published in the *London Morning Star*, narrates this incident:

"We have a young African girl dying in the house. I took her five years since from one of the captured slavers. She is of great intelligence and remarkable purity of character, and we have felt great interest in her. Most of the young people of her age taken from the same slave ship have died. Their constitutions received such a shock from the voyage that their lives have been exceedingly shortened. If people could only see what I see in my public capacity of slave trading and its effects, they would hold themselves guilty of abetting it if they could reconcile themselves to be indifferent to its suppression."

The Fall expedition for Liberia will sail from Baltimore on the 12th instant. For freight or passage, apply to Dr. JAMES HALL, Colonization office, Baltimore, or to Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Washington City.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1862.

| MAINE. | | <i>New Hampshire—A Friend....</i> 10 00 | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| By Rev. F. Butler: | | <i>Keene—A Friend, \$20.</i> Dr. D. | |
| <i>Sullivan—A. B. Perry.....</i> | \$3 00 | Adams and J. Colow, each | |
| | | \$5. Rev. W. O. White, \$3. | |
| | | Mrs. S. B. Newcomb, Dr. A. | |
| | | S. Carpenter, \$1 each..... | 35 00 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | | |
| By Rev. F. Butler: | | | |
| <i>Cornish—Hon. Eleazer Jackson</i> | 8 00 | | 48 00 |

VERMONT.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| By Rev. F. Butler, \$48 00— | |
| <i>Windsor</i> —Zimri Kimball, Esq, | |
| \$3. Rev. Malcolm Douglass, | |
| \$1..... | 4 00 |
| <i>Woodstock</i> —Mrs. S. Clement, | |
| Mrs. Bel. Billings, each \$1.. | 2 00 |
| <i>Montpelier</i> —Hon. Daniel Bald- | |
| win, \$5. C. W. Storrs, Esq, | |
| \$4. S. T. Thierston, Esq., | |
| \$1. Rev. W. R. Lord, \$2.. | 12 00 |
| <i>Vermont</i> —A Friend,..... | 30 00 |
| | 48 00 |

| | |
|----------------------------------------|--------|
| By Rev. J. K. Converse, Sec. | |
| Vt. Col. Soc., \$114 83— | |
| <i>Shelden</i> —Methodist Church... | 8 78 |
| <i>Wilton Falls</i> —Congregational | |
| Church and Society..... | 14 00 |
| <i>West Milton</i> —Meth. Church... | 11 70 |
| <i>Winoskie</i> —Methodist Church. | 4 00 |
| <i>St. Albans</i> —Cong. Church.... | 18 00 |
| Mrs. A. J. Sampson..... | 2 00 |
| <i>Pittsfield</i> —Hon. S. H. Kellogg, | |
| \$3. Asa Nourse, \$1..... | 4 00 |
| <i>Jerico Center</i> —Cong. Church.... | 7 85 |
| <i>Milton</i> —J. Clark, \$10. Mrs. | |
| Ronslaw, \$1..... | 11 00 |
| Dr. Wheeler, J. B. Wheeler, | |
| J. S. Storrs, H. Bassett, \$1 | |
| each. Dr. Spooner, R. G. | |
| Cole, J. C. Wals, M. L. Bas- | |
| sett, each \$2. H. Loomis, G. | |
| W. Benedict, each \$3. J. Ly- | |
| man, W. Clapp, each \$5. Mrs | |
| Francis, \$6 | 84 00 |
| | 114 83 |

| | |
|----------------------------------------|--------|
| By G. W. Scott, Jr., Vt. Col. Soc.: | |
| <i>Peru</i> —Legacy left by Israel | |
| Batchelder,..... | 25 00 |
| <i>Burlington</i> —Henry Stevens... | 2 00 |
| <i>Hardwick</i> —L. H. Delano..... | 5 00 |
| <i>Waterbury</i> —Mrs. D. Carpenter | 1 00 |
| <i>Montpelier</i> —Hon. J. Hawes, \$1. | |
| Geo. W. \$5. Others, \$29 85 | 35 85 |
| | 231 18 |
| <i>Brattleboro</i> —A. Van Dorn.... | 3 00 |
| | 234 18 |

CONNECTICUT.

| | |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| By Rev. John Orcutt: | |
| <i>Clinton</i> —E. A. Elliot, \$10. H. | |
| A. Elliot, \$2. R. Parker, \$3, | |
| Chas. Stevens, G. E. Elliot, | |
| C. A. Elliot, O. Beckwith, | |
| Wm. Bacon, Capt. A. Hull, | |
| A. Hull, Mrs. Henry Jones, | |
| each \$1. Maj. Dibbel, 50 cts. | 23 50 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Madison</i> —Col. J. S. Wilcox.... | 5 00 |
| <i>New Haven</i> —James E. English | 5 00 |
| <i>Avon</i> —Mrs. Cline..... | 0 25 |
| | 83 75 |

OHIO.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| By Rev. B. O. Plimpton: | |
| Philip Stambaugh, \$5. Joshua | |
| Parmerly, Laura Dean, each | |
| \$10. Rev. G. W. Chesbo- | |
| rough, Robert Blair, U. S. | |
| Goodell, each \$5. James | |
| Lapham, Wm. S. Crozier, | |
| Jesse Smith, each \$5. Hiram | |
| Brown, Sally Hanson, Rev. | |
| J. E. Tinker, Hannah Ward, | |
| each \$1. A. Ward, A. Cutler, | |
| H. A. Sharp, each 50 cents. | |
| H. Stocking, \$1. Rev. A. | |
| Moody, A. H. Gurney, J. D. | |
| Carroll, Jesse Reed, R. Rog- | |
| ers, each \$1. J. L. Shepherd, | |
| J. Gillet, Mrs. Winslow, | |
| Dudley Howland, Osborne, | |
| Esq. each \$1. M. Richardson, | |
| T. Richardson, Wm. Woods, | |
| Eliza Woods, Samuel Brown, | |
| each \$1. J. A. Downing, | |
| Eliza Downing, C. Brown, A. | |
| Shoemaker, each \$1. E. Pin- | |
| ney, Chas. Hopkins, Horace | |
| Simmons, Jeremiah Camp- | |
| bell, each \$1. J. Campbell, | |
| L. D. Talbert, O. H. Brown, | |
| E. Clough, each \$1. F. An- | |
| drews, A. S. Bortwick, S. | |
| Whitney, H. N. Dunbar, each | |
| \$1. Sundries, \$1 50. J. P. | |
| Hunt Erwin, Cattaraugus Co. | |
| N. York, \$10..... | 104 50 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Miscellaneous..... | 229 86 |
|--------------------|--------|

FOR REPOSITORY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| VERMONT— <i>West Milton</i> — | |
| Arthur Hunting, to Sep. '63.. | 1 00 |
| OHIO— <i>Bellbrook</i> , D. Holmes, | |
| to Sept. 1862..... | 2 00 |
| | |
| Total Repository..... | 3 00 |
| Total Donations..... | 420 43 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 229 86 |
| | |
| Aggregate amount.. | \$653 29 |

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXIX.] WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1862 [No. 12

THE HAND OF GOD WITH THE BLACK RACE,

BY REV. ALEXANDER J. MCGILL, D.D.

SIXTH ARTICLE IN THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF 1862,

*From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review on African
Colonization.*

This Discourse of Dr. McGill, Professor in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, delivered before the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and published by their request, contains many valuable thoughts touching the Providence of God towards the African race and his Divine purpose in disposing of all races so as to bring them at last to a knowledge of Himself. As the foundation of his Discourse Dr. McGill has chosen the memorable words of Paul to the Athenians: "And hath made of our blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation"—Acts xxii, 26—considering it as declaring, 1st. The unity of the human race. 2d. The special Providence which governs the times and events of any people. 3d. The special Providence which fixes their place in the world. And 4th. The manifest aim alike of creation and providence in dealing with all races of men, to bring them to the knowledge of himself.

It is remarkable that the same year which saw the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, witnessed the introduction of a few slaves in Virginia. They came, as Dr. McGill insists, to be schooled in our civilization, our language and our Religion, and their subsequent return with treasures of knowledge and piety to find the bounds of their habitation in their ancient Land of Promise.

"No one, it seems to me, who watches the negro, anywhere upon our temperate zone, in the dead of winter, can help a surmise, that the God of nature

has another destination in store for the development of his constitutional energies.

"But Africa needs him, still more than he needs Africa. She stretches forth her hands, not for the races that can but touch her shore, and could but subjugate her people; but for the return of her own children, to the latest generations. She says in her own peculiar sense, to the North give up, to the South keep not back, bring my sons from afar and my daughters from the ends of the earth. That poor mother of slaves came out of the original chaos, a solitary continent; which of all other divisions of the globe, is the least susceptible of benefit from strangers. If you look at her shape on the map of the world, you see it rounded and concentrated upon itself without peninsulas and inland seas, entering from the ocean, with the reach of commerce and its civilizing influence to her inmost recesses, showing that nothing can redeem and exalt her, but forces from within, the attainment of art and science, and religion, by her own returned and indigenous populations. She has but one mile of coast for every six hundred and twenty-three miles of surface; while Europe has one mile of coast for every hundred and fifty-six miles of surface—evincing that the advantage of Europe, in emerging from barbarism to the glory of Christian civilization, is four times as great, by the very lines of the earth, which become 'the bounds of her habitation.'

"And it is not, surely, because the vast interior of Africa is a sterile waste, that her mighty contour fences off, in this way, the keels and canvas of the nations. Discoveries every year, by Livingston, Barth, Burton, Anderson, and other truthful adventurers, prove that her soil is rich beyond comparison, that her rivers are deep enough and long enough to bear the freight of empires on their bosom; and in short, that she needs only the elevation of man by the interaction of men, who can stand her suns and breath her vapors, to become the garden of this globe, and bless all the ends of the earth with her inexhaustible abundance.

"It is the land of promise at this moment of sublunary time. Discoveries have exhausted the new world. This hemisphere is booked within and without by an indefatigable topography, which henceforth may rest, till the planet itself is changed. But Africa now fixes on herself that curious and restless and excited gaze, which America has held, for three centuries and a half, and which has never failed in history to draw after it the tides of immigration, and the utmost energies of human enterprise. Shall the instincts of humanity be powerless, because it is an old world that is now thrown open to enlightened men? Shall the migratory impulse of many souls be repressed, because a mother, instead of a daughter, pleads, and the plea reaches from ten thousand cemeteries of ancestral pride, for one race alone to return, and take the last El Dorado, which the measuring line of man's adventure can reach upon the face of the earth?

"Let it not be said that he returns to a land of reprobation. There is no curse on Africa to preclude the utmost grandeur and felicity, in the future of her races. Egypt may have a doom still resting upon her, and Lybia, Numi-

dia, and Mauritania, all the northern shore, from the Nile to the Straits of Hercules ; wherever the Gospel was spread, and then extinguished by man. But no curse ever yet resulted on that glowing tropical belt where we urge the black man to go with the light of Christian civilization. No history is there, to bode some vial of unexpiated wrath, which buried empires had been too frail to suffer and exhaust. All is fresh in the hope, which returns with these captives. The race now lifts up its head, for the time appointed when its turn shall come to wield the rod of empire.

“ *Muse!* take the harp of prophecy : Behold !
The glories of a brighter age unfold :
Friends of the outcast ! view the accomplished plan,
The Negro towering to the height of man.”

“ Who knows, but that a mighty tropical Republic is just what this reeling planet needs to make it steady and peaceful ; to fix the balance of power at the centre of the earth, and thence govern to the poles with a reign of order and righteousness.

“ The experiment is made. Finley, Caldwell, and Key were true prophets. And so was their first agent, the sainted and heroic Mills, who just forty-four years ago this month, said, as he was embarking in this city on the ship *Electra*, ‘ we go to lay the foundation of a free and independent empire on the coast of poor degraded Africa.’ The Republic of Liberia is at this moment the most promising and prosperous Government in the world. It has copied all that is wise and good in our institutions and history.

“ Never did any colony make a beginning so hopeful and auspicious. It has had better health than either Plymouth or Jamestown had at the beginning ; better agriculture than either Carolina or Louisiana had upon their virgin soils in the bush ; better trade and commerce than either New York or Philadelphia had in the first forty years of mercantile adventure ; better education than Massachusetts or Connecticut had in the first half century of their institutions ; better Christianity in its freedom, simplicity, and power combined, than any people ever had in the cradle since the days of the Apostles ; these are but some of the first things in the destiny of this young black Republic.

“ Such are some of the attractions with which Colonization would persuade the free colored people to turn to the land of their fathers ; and of their own choice, concur with the manifest determination of Heaven to fix there the bounds of their habitation.”

On the missionary aspects of African Colonization, Dr. McGill says eloquently :

“ IV. And who that loves the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ will not acquiesce in all necessities, which go to spread ‘ the glorious Gospel of the blessed God ?’ This is the aim, this the consummation of all that special Providence, which brings good out of evil, in working for every ‘ afflicted and poor people’ If in the times of ignorance, at which God winked, the

constant indication of unity in creating and a special Providence in ordering the destiny of every people, was enough to excite the benighted heathen to seek after God, when there was but a chance, 'if happily,' they might find him, how much more should such a demonstration now, of a common blood, and a special care of the Most High for such a trodden race as this, awake the world to seek after him, when there is a perfect certainty of finding him? Along with the Gospel, as it goes with redeeming light to Africa, will be the story of another exodus, a New Testament exodus, for the world to hear, and for the ransomed of that continent to teach their children and children's children, to all generations. How vast a theme of adoring gratitude, and love, and obligation, and instruction, too, did the deliverance of Israel from bondage in Egypt add to the precious light of revealed religion which they carried back to Palestine! The preface to the ten commandments, God's eternal law, was itself couched, at Horeb, in the fact of this their special deliverance. Migrations are the best of missions.

"Its missionary aspects alone are enough to enlist the ardor and liberality of every Christian man for this cause of Colonization in Africa. Its patriotism, its philanthropy, its worldly wisdom, its whole assemblage of merits and values, the rarest and best that ever combined in any society of man's organization, have been so palpable and imposing upon the minds of its friends, and the passions of its enemies, that its grandest claim of all, for which alone it should be cherished and promoted, if everything besides in its history had been foolishness, to this hour, has been strangely unappreciated. In its day of small things for the spread of his kingdom and the knowledge of himself, behold 'what God hath wrought!' Devil worship and brutal violence have already fled from six hundred miles of the benighted coast; and churches and schools, and a college now dot the whole conquest; and invite, with wonderful success, two hundred and fifty thousand heathen, under its jurisdiction, to accept the light and liberty of the Gospel. And far beyond the selva of that evangelized and evangelizing shore, the preachers of Jesus Christ have penetrated the interior, and have already been hailed with welcome by the barbarous idolaters, who swarm upon its fertile hills and valleys.

"Let it be remembered that the majority of American Africans in Liberia are emancipated slaves from the Southern States."

IN THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY OF PRINCETON,

For October is an article on African Colonization.

The writer of this Review quotes from a letter of the Rev. John Newton, January 20, 1775, to a nobleman, some expressions indicating his belief that "the present unhappy disputes between Great Britain and America, with their consequences, whatever they may be, are a part of a series of events of which the extension and interests of the church of Christ were the principal final cause." The multiplication of Colonies and States on these shores, consequent

upon our independence, the unparalleled prosperity of our country, the growth of a missionary spirit and of means for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, the relations of the United States to Mexico, Central and South America, as also from our western shores to Asia, inspires the Reviewer with hope not only for the extension of the Protestant Faith in South America but also for the great increase and diffusion of Christian light among those nations who may come in contact with one another on the Pacific coast.

"Who can tell how great will be the commerce of Oregon and California with China, Japan, and Siam fifty or a hundred years hence? That commerce will be a highway for the Christian religion. A great house may rise in San Francisco for publishing the Bible in Chinese, Japanese, and other languages of Asia; and near it may stand a mission-house, occupied by such men as the Lowries.

"But there is no part of the heathen world which has as strong claims upon America as Africa. There is none to which the providence of God points more distinctly, none in which the churches can be more easily brought to take an interest, or which promises more abundant or more speedy success. 'In no other part of the heathen world is there evinced so much willingness to hear the Gospel as in Africa. Ethiopia is now stretching forth her hands unto God, whom, through the mists of superstition, she sees, as yet, afar off.'"—*Mrs. Scott.*

After alluding to some of the striking prophecies of the coming Divine favor toward Africa, the writer considers Liberia as the most remarkable feature in the relations of Africa to America, and, though dissenting from the idea urged by some of the friends of this Society, that the cause of African missions depends absolutely on the cause of colonization, maintains that the "colony of Liberia is the most important means of extending the blessings of science and religion into the adjacent dark places of the earth that are full of the habitations of cruelty;" while the reviewer holds "that there are other methods of carrying the Gospel to Africa as well as to other benighted lands besides the planting colonies, and cites the report of the Wesleyan Missionary for 1858; their mission schools in Senegambia containing 377 scholars, and their churches 399 communicants, he insists that "colonies of people of the same degree of intelligence, and to the same degree imbued with Christian principles, in any part of the heathen world must be no small advantage to the spread of the Gospel, and would be seized upon by missionary societies, as doors of God's providence into which they were called to enter." The writer adds:

"We may form a more correct idea of the importance of these colonies in

advancing the Christian religion, and in promoting civilization, by considering what would now have been the condition of North America if no colonies had ever been sent to this continent from Europe. Suppose all the Protestant churches of Europe to have engaged actively and liberally in sending teachers and missionaries, men of science, and men of God to instruct the natives and to bring them under the influence of the Gospel, yet would the condition of things here have been very different from, and very inferior to, the present condition, if no colonies had ever been planted here of civilized and Christian people. There is strong probability that the African colonies will effect on that continent fully as much as the colonies from Europe on this continent have effected here, and in much shorter time. The aborigines of America were not to any considerable extent civilized or incorporated into the colonies. But in Africa the case is different. Instead of supplanting the natives, or driving them back into the wilderness, the policy of Liberia has, heretofore at least, uniformly been to let them remain in the colonial territory, to cast over them the ægis of the colonial government, to instruct them in the arts and sciences, and in the manners and customs of civilized life; and above all, to give them a knowledge of that religion which is revealed in the Holy Scriptures. 'I do not doubt,' said the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge in 1831, 'that one of the surest, and certainly the most important, effects of the Colonization of Africa on the proposed plan, will be the conversion of its inhabitants to Christianity. * * * The Christian public cannot fail to perceive, in all these operations, the hand of that presiding Providence, which, having permitted the wretched African to be enslaved that he might be Christianized, now demands his restoration, that he may Christianize his brethren.'

"The colonists, as they increase in wealth, intelligence, and piety, may be expected to engage more extensively and more actively in direct missionary operations.

"A strong missionary spirit has been manifest among the colonists themselves. The most friendly and benevolent feeling has been shown towards the natives. Several new missionary stations have been formed under the most encouraging prospects. The greatest anxiety is shown by multitudes of the natives to have schools established among them, and churches built, and the ordinances of the Gospel administered. It may be said with great truth, that the fields are white, ready to the harvest. It would be impossible to find in any country freer access to wider fields of usefulness.

"In civilizing and Christianizing the natives, the African colonies have a great advantage over the colonies planted in America. The natives of Africa are of one blood and one color with the colonists, and will, necessarily, more or less, amalgamate with them. This was not the case in America. Amalgamation of the Indians with the Europeans in North America has been effected to a very limited extent, although encouraged by legislation and philosophy.—(See *Jefferson's Notes*.)

"The Government of Liberia has shown no disposition to remove the natives, or to require them to leave their lands when sold to the colony. 'We

are opposed,' said the *Liberia Herald*, in 1847, 'to the Africans being deprived of their lands, without a fair equivalent is paid to them for it; and in no instance, after purchasing their lands, have we ordered them to remove from them; on the contrary, they have invariably been urged to remain, and adopt civilized customs.' This is greatly to the credit of the colonists, and is in striking contrast with the treatment received by the Cherokees and other tribes of Indians from the first settlers and governments of some of our States.

"The colonies have been planted in Liberia under circumstances much more favorable than those under which colonies were first planted in North America. The very age is more favorable. Missions, science, and the arts, have all been greatly advanced since the settlement at Jamestown. The human race had not increased as much in knowledge in any two centuries previous, as it did from the times of John Smith and John Robinson to the times of Ashmun and Buchanan.

"The Liberians who migrated from America, particularly those who went in the early years of the colony, did not leave America full handed. A very large majority of them had nothing, but had to be supported by the societies that sent them out, until they could make something for themselves. Considering this condition of the colonists, it is greatly to their credit that there are now very few, if any, paupers in the colony; and that capital has so far been accumulated as to enable many of them to carry on agricultural operations quite handsomely and profitably."

Two facts of great importance are mentioned in the conclusion of this review. The establishment of the College of Liberia, and the recognition of the independence of the Government of Liberia by the United States.

—ooo—

Since the idea of colonizing our free people of color is suspended for the present, if not finally, and the prospect in Hayti and other regions of the West Indies are so decidedly unpromising, the thoughts of all will be reasonably directed to Africa as the great inheritance of the African race. From that land they came, and to it they naturally return, not as their fathers came, unwilling captives, but cheerfully in freedom and with the treasures of civilization and our divine and holy Christianity, aided by our beneficence and our prayers to Him who is supreme in wisdom, goodness, and power, and who can rear out of the humblest materials and beginning a great nation. In this article from the *Mirror* is much deserving of consideration, though we are well assured that the President cherishes an ardent desire for the welfare of Liberia.

[From the *Christian Mirror*, Sept. 23.]

OUR FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR.—NO. 3.

It has long been an interesting inquiry with philanthropists, what can be done with our free blacks? Statesmen, as well as philanthropists, are now

endeavoring to solve the most serious question, what shall be done with the emancipated slaves? The country has been intensely agitated for years with considerations based on the condition of its negro population. The most absorbing thought has been to get the slaves out of the house of bondage, presuming his salvation to be insured by a mere deliverance from slavery. These United States have been rocked by a conflict of opinions as to this race, till we are involved in civil war; and national ruin has appeared to be imminent. To-day the land is shaking from centre to circumference under the tread of armies and the roar of batteries, put in motion on the same issue. The present Administration was elevated to office in the expectation of solving the question, to the betterment of the condition of the colored race. It has acknowledged the independence of Liberia—a measure that looks towards the elevation of that people to the dignity of nationality. The present Administration, too, is the first which ever invited a delegation of colored men to a conference on their common welfare. We believe that President Lincoln is the first Executive who has admitted them to the White House. In these he has done well, and the friends of the colored race owe him a debt of gratitude for so much in the right direction.

The interview of the committee of colored men with President Lincoln, resulted in their rejection of the suggestions of the Executive. We think that committee acted prudently in not committing their brethren to the proposition, and in withholding their consent to the Colonization scheme. They acted manfully in preferring to remain free colored Americans to removing to Central America, there again to become hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The country recommended is said to be rich, and especially in coal mines. The latter consideration the President held up as a prominent one; he stated that they would find immediate employment in the mines. It is known that interested parties, having large coal mines in Central America, applied to Congress and the Cabinet, with all diligence, last winter to further the efforts of a certain "Ohiriqui Company," in hope of thus hatching a golden egg. And although that Colonization scheme failed, we hear that General Pomeroy, of Kansas celebrity, is commissioned to find some place for a colored colony in Central America.

Is this, then, the culmination of all this stir in behalf of the colored race? Is this all the good to inure to the black man—"to change the place, but keep the pain!" Can American philanthropy rise no higher than a coal mine? Is the emancipated slave to be colonized on so dark a basis? And is his nationality to be founded on a coal basis? How many generations of coal diggers, under white masters, will be required to build up a nation of colored freemen? There is no other measure yet proposed to meet the present emergency—to consummate the great philanthropic movement for the elevation of the colored race? Is the coal mine then the ignoble end of so noble a desire to dignify and nationalize the negro? After toiling for generations under a tropical sun, is he to find no other recompense than to be earthed in Central America—to become a collier, instead of a cotton grower? If all our philanthropy is to have such an issue, to end thus, on the mere

assumption that the negro is only fit for *menial service*, NOT nationality, then it were well it had never been born.

We fear that our Federal Executive has not, in any other direction, fully considered the best permanent good of the colored race. We refer to the disposition made of the Africans taken by our Government vessels from slavers. Former Administrations, from Jefferson to Buchanan, have favored the return of slaves to their native lands, with the blessings of civilization. They have cheerfully accorded some measure of beneficence and humanity to them in a suitable provision for them through the American Colonization Society. This arrangement has been regarded not only as an act of simple justice, but as a necessity; that some responsible body should be held accountable for their proper treatment and education, till such time as they could be left to their own care. But the entire policy of the Federal Government has been changed. For the first time in our history it has been found too expensive to return the recaptured Africans to their own land. To civilize and Christianize them, that they may continue to defend their native continent from slavers, costs too much for modern philanthropy! Instead, therefore, of taking any trouble and incurring any expense, our Government has decided to dispose of these recaptured Africans in the cheapest possible way—that is, to *give* them away! The Danish Government has possessions in the West Indies, and wants laborers there. It has offered to take these recaptured Africans and transport them to their colonies for *nothing*. and the United States Government, with Secretary Seward, of philanthropic antecedents at its head, has decided thus to dispose of them. If the Danish Government intends to civilize and educate these captives, then the greater shame on us. If its only object is *gain*, and the poor slave is to be substituted in place of white labor, how much better will his condition be than that of a slave? It is a proper inquiry here, (if these national and international efforts to suppress the slave trade are grounded in any good wishes toward the colored men,) what right has our Government to place them beyond their control? What is the difference between a Government taking slaves from the ocean, and giving them into bondage to another Government, and an individual seizing them on the land and selling them into slavery to another person? The only difference, as respects the subjects of this transfer, is the diversity of treatment he may receive under a Danish, Spanish, or a Creole master. So far as the future of the black man is concerned, so far as concerns the future of Africa, it is all the same whether the race is to be exhausted in slavery in this latitude or in that, under American or under Danish masters.

That philanthropy which is satisfied with such a disposition of recaptured Africans, or of emancipated slaves, is not worth the name. Much less is a mere transfer of the colored man from one nation to another people, still to remain the victim of avarice and oppression, worth the time and trouble it costs. Any measures which fall short of elevating the race to the dignity of a nationality are fruitless and worthless. If we would secure an abiding improvement to the race—if we would not lose the expenditure already

made in his behalf—we must be content with nothing short of raising him to independence. For ourselves we can see no more promising place for him than on the continent of his forefathers, the home of the race. It is evident that while the negro remains among white men he will never attain a social equality. This fact is set forth by the President, we think, in his interview with the colored committee. We have increasing evidence that the prejudices are deepening, and the great abyss which divides the races is widening, day by day. It is useless to waste our breath in denouncing the injustice of this prejudice. It is equally vain for the black man to hope to outlive it: long before this intolerant prejudice is eradicated, the negro will have passed away victimized and absorbed by the Caucasian. This was the opinion of Prof. Blyden—a colored gentleman of intelligence, observation and learning. Shall we not then labor to give him a more enduring inheritance than that of the Coolie among Danes or a collier of the Chiriqui Company.

—ooo—

LIBERIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO LETTERS AND THEOLOGY.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

BY REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL,

Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Liberia College.

LIBERIA'S OFFERING,

Being Addresses and Sermons,

BY EDWARD W. BLYDEN,

Professor of Languages in Liberia College,

These two volumes, published during the last summer in New York, are honorable indications of the talent and literary progress of Liberia. Messrs. Crummell and Blyden show what liberty and education will do for their race, and the future which these great elements are opening to Africa. We commend these volumes to the thoughtful consideration of all free men of color, and to all who would promote their welfare. Messrs. Crummell and Blyden have left the country to engage in the cause of education in the College, where, we trust, awaits them a long and brilliant career of usefulness and distinction. In the work before us they leave behind them thoughts which should sway the minds and touch the hearts of their brethren and incline them to give themselves to the regeneration of the land of their ancestors. The duty of a rising Christian State to contribute to the well-being and civilization of the world by Mr. Crummell; and the discourse of Mr. Blyden, entitled "The call of Providence to the descendants of Africa in America," are productions of great merit, and well suited to convince our people of color of the reasonableness and beneficence of emigration to Liberia. We

invite special attention to the concluding passage of Mr. Blyden's discourse :

" Our prosperity depends as much upon the wholesome and elevating influence we exert upon the native population, as upon the progress we make in agriculture, commerce, and manufacture. Indeed the conviction prevails in Liberia among the thinking people that we can make no important progress in these things without the co-operation of the aborigines. We believe that no policy can be more suicidal in Liberia than that which would keep aloof from the natives around us. We believe that our life and strength will be to elevate and incorporate them among us as speedily as possible.

" And, then, the aborigines are not a race alien from the colonists. We are a part of them. When alien and hostile races have come together, as we have just seen, one has had to succumb to the other; but when different peoples of the same family have been brought together, there has invariably been a fusion, and the result has been an improved and powerful class. When three branches of the great Teutonic family met on the soil of England, they united. It is true that at first there was a distinction of caste among them in consequence of the superiority in every respect of the great Norman people; but, as the others came up to their level, the distinctions were quietly effaced, and Norman, Saxon, and Dane easily amalgamated. Thus, ' a people inferior to none existing in the world was formed by the mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other and the aboriginal Britons.' *

" In America we see how readily persons from all parts of Europe assimilate; but what great difficulty the Negro, the Chinese, and the Indian experience. We find here representatives from all the nations of Europe easily blending with each other. But we find elements that will not assimilate. The Negro, the Indian, and the Chinese, who do not belong to the same family, repel each other, and are repelled by the Europeans. ' The antagonistic elements are in contact, but refuse to unite, and as yet no agent has been found sufficiently potent to reduce them to unity.'

" But the case with Americo-Liberians and the aborigine is quite different. We are all descendants of Africa. In Liberia there may be found persons of almost every tribe in West Africa, from Senegal to Congo. And not only do we and the natives belong to the same race, but we are also of the same family. The two peoples can no more be kept from assimilating and blending than water can be kept from mingling with its kindred elements. The policy of Liberia is to diffuse among them as rapidly as possible the principles of Christianity and civilization, to prepare them to take an active part in the duties of the nationality which we are endeavoring to erect. Whence, then, comes the slander which represents Liberians as ' maintaining a distance from the aborigines—a constant and uniform separation? "

" To take part in the noble work in which they are engaged on that coast, the Government and people of Liberia earnestly invite the descendants of

*Macaulay's History of England, vol. i, chap. 1.

Africa in this country.* In all our feebleness, we have already accomplished something; but very little in comparison of what has to be done. A beginning has been made, however—a great deal of preparatory work accomplished. And if the intelligent and enterprising colored people of this country would emigrate in large numbers, an important work would be done in a short time. And we know exactly the kind of work that would be done. We know that where now stand unbroken forests would spring up towns and villages, with their schools and churches—that the natives would be taught the arts of civilization—that their energies would be properly directed—that their prejudices would disappear—that there would be a rapid and important revulsion from the practices of heathenism, and a radical change in their social condition—that the glorious principles of a Christian civilization would diffuse themselves throughout those benighted communities. Oh! that our people would take this matter into serious consideration, and think of the great privilege, of kindling in the depths of the moral and spiritual gloom of Africa a glorious light—of causing the wilderness and the solitary place to be glad—the desert to bloom and blossom as the rose—and the whole land to be converted into a garden of the Lord.

“Liberia, then, appeals to the colored men of this country for assistance in the noble work which she has begun. She appeals to those who believe that the descendants of Africa live in the serious neglect of their duty if they fail to help to raise the land of their forefathers from her degradation. She appeals to those who believe that a well-established African nationality is the most direct and efficient means of securing respectability and independence for the African race. She appeals to those who believe that a rich and fertile country, like Africa, which has lain so long under the cheerless gloom of ignorance, should not be left any longer without the influence of Christian civilization—to those who deem it a far more glorious work to save extensive tracts of country from barbarism and continued degradation than to amass for themselves the means of individual comfort and aggrandizement—to those who believe that there was a providence in the deportation of our forefathers from the land of their birth, and that that same Providence now points to a work in Africa to be done by us their descendants. Finally, Liberia appeals to all African patriots and Christians—to all lovers of order and refinement—to lovers of industry and enterprise—of peace, comfort—and happiness—to those who having felt the power of the Gospel in opening up to them life and immortality, are desirous that their benighted kindred should share in the same blessings. ‘Behold, the Lord thy God hath set the land before thee: go up and possess it, as the Lord God of thy fathers hath said unto thee; fear not, neither be discouraged.’”

*The Legislature of Liberia, at its last session, 1861-62, passed an act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to “itinerate among and lecture to the people of color in the United States of North America, to present to them the claims of Liberia, and its superior advantages as a desirable home for persons of African descent.” The President appointed for this work, Professors Crummell and Blyden and J. D. Johnson, Esq.

PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society was held on Monday evening, October 13, 1862, at the Rooms of the Society, No. 609 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. An unusually large number of our prominent and influential citizens were present. The Rev. W. W. Spear, D. D., was called upon to preside, and Robert B. Davidson, esq., was chosen Secretary.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, and the transaction of other business, the annual statement of the Board of Managers for the year ending September 30, was submitted and approved. The following extracts will interest our readers:

"It is with feelings of no ordinary kind that the Managers present their statement for the last year—a year that has resounded with the stately march of great events. But while the land has been shaken with the tread of mighty armies, we have rejoiced to find that in war, as in peace, this Society alike demands our efforts and our prayers."

FINANCES.

The receipts since October 1, 1861, including \$2,375, then on hand, were \$10,991 18; and the disbursements were \$4,570 69; leaving a cash balance at this date of \$6,420 49. Of the disbursements \$1,150 35 reached the treasury of the Parent Institution. As the great bulk of the funds remaining in our possession was received for certain named objects, it is hoped that an increasing activity will characterize all our friends, and that the coming twelvemonth will be "as the past, and much more abundant" for the general purposes of the Society.

EMIGRATION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

A goodly number of the colored residents of the State have expressed a desire to settle in Africa, but owing to various causes, but fourteen have actually taken passage for the new Republic. Of these one was from Lycoming county, five from Mifflin county, and eight from Philadelphia. Several are preparing to remove by the packet "Mary Caroline Stevens," which is expected to sail from Baltimore about the first proximo. The earnest spirit which now characterizes many of these people, may be learned from the subjoined extract from a recent letter penned by one of the most worthy and best educated black men in Pennsylvania:

"I have determined to make Liberia my future home. For two or three years past, I have been fully resolved to leave this country, but have been waiting so as to be better prepared. But I have now resolved to wait no longer. I *must* go, poor and unprepared as I am. If Africa need the products of my brain, well. If not, *she shall* have the labor of my hands * * * I make these personal statements to you, sir, as the medium through which they may reach the Society, under the auspices of which I expect to place myself, and sail for Liberia in the May packet of 1863. Through the mercy of the All-Wise, though once I was blind to duty, to the best interests of myself and my race, yet

now I see; see, what it seems to me, nothing but stupidity, ignorance and wilful neglect could have prevented my seeing years ago. Thank the Lord, the scales have at last fallen from my eyes."

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

Two additions have been made to the Gallery of distinguished African Colonizationists, in original portraits of Thomas Sully, esq., and Hon. John H. B. Latrobe. They are both admirable likenesses, and give the peculiar expression of the originals with perfect fidelity. They were executed at our request by the eminent artist, Sully, and were generously presented by him.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

Advices of an encouraging character continue to proceed from the Liberian Republic. Prosperity attends all interests. Peace has prevailed. Agriculture is meeting with greatly increased attention. It is peculiarly gratifying to be assured that the beneficence and humanity extended to the four thousand five hundred native Africans taken by our Government cruisers from slavers, and landed in that thriving State between August 26, 1860, and May 8, 1861, a period of less than nine months, have been worthily bestowed, and that they are duly advancing in knowledge, virtue, and the more ennobling usages of Christian life. We trust that no change will be made in the disposition of recaptured Africans, but that the policy inaugurated by President Monroe will be faithfully adhered to—that of returning all such to their native continent.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

It is believed that the shipment of slaves from the western regions of Africa have been much reduced of late, owing mostly to the operation of the new treaty between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, which authorizes the detention and search of suspected craft, in certain localities, by the men of war of each nation. Before many mouths, we trust, the exigencies of affairs at home will allow our authorities to enlarge the squadron in that quarter, and substitute steamers for sailing vessels. It may not be too much to express the further hope that ere long the Government of Great Britain may unite with our own in another measure to put an end to this execrable traffic, and that is to demand that the only Government that now admits of its being carried on within its limits shall cease to encourage or allow it. Settlements of civilized colored men, scattered along the African seaboard, are the most effectual barriers in the prosecution of this high crime against humanity. Liberia has swept this terrible evil from nigh seven hundred miles of the coast—her own territory—and in this regard is worthy of the best wishes, active sympathy, and liberal support of Christendom.

EXPLORATION OF LIBERIA.

Considering the employment of our navy in the promotion of valuable public interests or enlarging the boundaries of science,

what more noble and important mission could be prosecuted by our Government than an exploration of the interior of western Africa, that large tract of country lying east of the Republic of Liberia. The preliminary investigations have been made.

The channels of commerce which might thus be opened would doubtless prove an ample compensation. England has thus long sought employment for her ships, work for her people, and a market for her manufactures. Her appropriation for the exploration of the Niger during the year 1861-62, was £7,000 or \$35,000. And her efforts have met and are meeting with marked success. Her importations from Western Africa for the first six months of the last and the present year, as officially published, are as follows, in American currency :

| | 1861. | 1862. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| From British possessions on West Coast of Africa..... | \$356,030 | \$295,065 |
| From other parts of the West Coast of Africa..... | 2,093,610 | 3,242,265 |
| Total..... | 2,449,740 | 3,537,320 |

This return exhibits also a surprising growth of the products of this region of West Africa, and their absorption by that sagacious people. The trade is admitted to be very lucrative.

RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES.

Since the Declaration of Independence by the Republic of Liberia, July 26, 1847, African Colonizationists generally have been desirous that it might be formally welcomed into the family of nations by the Government of the United States. Applications to this end have been made to every subsequent administration, and the labors of influential men sought in all parts of the land. During the past winter and spring this Board again memorialized Congress, and readily obtained the signature of several hundred of the prominent and honored citizens of Philadelphia to a petition invoking the prompt consummation of this measure. These were forwarded and presented by Representatives and Senators; and we have reason to say, produced a good effect.

A bill having this object in view was reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and passed in that body by a vote of thirty-two yeas to seven nays. It subsequently met with the approbation of the House of Representatives by a vote of eighty-six yeas to thirty-seven nays; and received the signature of the President, June 5, 1862. A diplomatic representative, Abraham Henson, esq., has proceeded to Monrovia, via England. The Government of the United States, therefore, ranks as the twelfth power of the world that has acknowledged Liberian independence, and joined in the elevation of the American colored race to the dignity of nationality. We also take pleasure in being able to state that a treaty, just and liberal in its nature, is now in course of negotiation between the two—mother and daughter—Republics.

THEIR PERMANENT HOME.

Never has the welfare of the colored population in our midst

attracted so universal and profound interest among all patriots, philanthropists, and Christians as at this day. It is conceded that here they cannot attain perfect social equality and the highest happiness, and that independence, culture, and position can be achieved only by removal. Whither, then, will they go? "To Africa. Emigration to any part of this continent, or its isles, can, at the most, be but a temporary expedient. The causes that impel their departure from the United States will produce the same results wherever the white man rules. The laws of climate, soil, races, and civilization do not essentially change. Colonization in Central America can only be a brief halt in the march to their ancestral land. To this issue the increasing attractions of Africa are evidently pointing. Civilization and religion are beautifying her with graces that cannot fail to enkindle desire in her dispersed children. Agriculture is adorning her hills and valleys. Education is moulding the rude natives into civilized people. Art is lending her charms to the region that has for centuries been a grief to humanity. Every year augments the attractiveness of Africa, and the time is rapidly approaching when her 'sons from far' and 'her daughters from the ends of the earth' will flock to her in admiration and joy."

The Society proceeded to an election, which resulted as follows, when an adjournment took place:

PRESIDENT—JOHN P. CROZER.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Gerard Ralston, Robert R. Reed, M. D., Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., George B. Wood, M. D., Stephen Colwell, Alonzo Potter, D. D., William Chester, D. D., Edward Coles, Howard Malcom, D. D., John Torrey, Hugh L. Hodge, M. D., William B. Stevens, D. D., Samuel H. Perkins, Joseph Harrison, William F. Packer, Alexander Brown. E. F. Rivinus, M. D., Archibald McIntire, W. L. Helfenstein, W. H. Allen, L. L. D., John Bell, M. D., John Cox, David Stewart, George Chambers, Daniel Houston, Charles M. Reed, John Marston, U. S. N., S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Thomas Sully, Eli K. Price.

RECORDING SECRETARY—ROBERT B. DAVIDSON.

TREASURER—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

MANAGERS.—L. P. Gebhard, M. D., W. Parker Foulke, John W. Claghorn, William V. Pettit, Thomas S. Malcom, Edward S. Morris, G. W. Fahnestock, Arthur M. Burton, Daniel L. Collier, Samuel E. Appleton, Edward D. Marchant, James Otterson.

—ooo—

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The forty-third Annual Meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society took place at Montpelier on Thursday evening, October 16th, in the Brick Church. Prayer was offered by Rev. L. H. Stone:

In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, was called to the Chair. The Hon. Lewis H. Delano, delegate to the Parent Society, at Washington, made an encouraging report of his attendance at the Annual Meeting, last January, in the new and commodious building of the Society.

George W. Scott, Esq., Treasurer, reported the receipts of the year ending October 16th, as amounting to \$2,091 96.

The Secretary, Rev. Jno. H. Converse, made a very able and interesting report, in which he forcibly illustrated the excellence of African Colonization, in distinction from all other schemes for the highest welfare of the colored man; as being more purely Christian and philanthropic and safe than any phase that has yet appeared, affirming with reference to the Chirique and Florida schemes, that "we have not a *strong* confidence in any place of Colonization by mere politicians or by chartered companies." "Central America is not the home of the colored man. The white man will soon be at his side, and the colored man will share the fate of the American Indian. Still we would not regard the Central American or the Haytian scheme as in any way antagonistic to our Society. If any of these schemes can give the colored man a home where he can rise and be truly free, we will bid them God speed. We will rejoice to see a successful experiment in Chirique, or Hayti, or Florida, still believing that Africa is the home for the African."

He then offered and advocated a resolution that "the providence of God indicates that Africa is to be enlightened and saved mainly by means of American influence."

Rev. F. Butler spoke of some interesting facts in Liberia, and the encouragements to labor for her.

Rev. W. H. Lord then addressed the audience with words that will not soon be forgotten, enforcing the truth, that Africa is the most possessed of all places on the earth for the highest elevation and happiness of the man of color, and that this Society as an instrument of good to that continent and its dispersed children is worthy of all sympathy and aid.

The meeting was well attended, and our friends separated in good courage for the labors of another year. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Hon. DANIEL BALDWIN, <i>President.</i> | |
| Hon. SAMUEL KELLOG, | } <i>Vice Presidents.</i> |
| Hon. EDWARD KIRKLAND, | |
| Hon. J. K. CONVERSE, <i>Secretary.</i> | |
| GEORGE W. SCOTT, esq., <i>Treasurer.</i> | |
| Hon. JOSEPH HOWES, <i>Auditor.</i> | |

MANAGERS.—Henry Stevens, esq., Hon. Norman Williams, Freeman Keyes, esq., Rev. C. C. Parker, Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, Hon. John G. Smith, Hon. Zimri Howe, Hon. William Nasle, Hon. L. H. Delano, Rev. W. H. Lord, Rev. F. W. Shelton, J. G. Stimson, esq.

—000—

DR. LIVINGSTON ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

The wife of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, joined him at the Zambesi last spring, and died on the Shire on the 27th of April last, from the effects of the African fever. Her husband attended her night and day, and was with her when she died. "A grave was dug the next day," writes his brother, "under the large Baobab, mentioned

by the officers of Captain Owen's expedition, and about one hundred and fifty yards from Shupangu house, and there we buried her. It was a sad day for us all, and, of course, more particularly for the bereaved Doctor. He feels his loss most keenly. His faithful wife, the mother of his children, taken so soon after joining him once more."

Recently, before the Geographical Section of the British Association, the following letter from Dr. Livingston was read:

MY DEAR SIR RODERICK MURCHISON: With a sore heart I must tell you of the loss of my much-loved wife, whose form was laid in the grave yesterday morning. She died in Shupanga House, on the evening of the 27th, after about seven days' illness. I must confess that this heavy stroke quite takes the heart out of me. Everything else that has happened only made me more determined to overcome; but with this sad stroke I feel crushed and void of strength—only three short months of her society after four years' separation! I married her for love, and the longer I lived with her I loved her the more. A good wife, and a good, kind, brave-hearted mother was she, and deserved all the praises you bestowed on her at our parting dinner, for teaching her own, and the native children, too, at Kolobeng. I try to bow to the blow as from our Heavenly Father, who orders all things for us. Some may afford to be stoical; but I should not be natural if I did not shed many tears over one who so deserved them. I never contemplated exposing her in the lowlands. I proposed that the Nyassa steamer should sail out, and on reaching Kongone, cut wood and steam up the river.

This involved but a few days in the lowlands; but another plan was preferred. She—that is, the steamer—came in pieces in a brig. Gladly accepting the kind offer of Captain Wilson, of her Majesty's ship *Gorgon*, to help us up to the Murchison Cataracts, we found by a month's trial that the state in which the engines were precluded ascending the Shire with the pieces on board the *Pioneer*. We were forced to put her together at Shupanga, and we have been three months instead of three or four days down here. Had my plan been adhered to—but why express useless regrets? All had been done with the best intentions. But you must remember how I hastened the first party away from the delta, and, though I saved them, got abused for breaking the Sabbath. Then I prevented Bishop M'Kenzie's party landing at all till these same unhealthy months were past, and no one perished till the Bishop came down to the unhealthy lowlands and died. The Portuguese have taken advantage of the sanitary knowledge we have acquired, and send their troops to Tete at once; they lost but two of a detachment, while formerly, by keeping them at Quillimane and Senna, nearly all were cut off. I shall do my duty still, but it is with a darkened horizon I set about it. Mr. Rae put the hull of the new steamer together in about a fortnight after we brought up the keel. She looks beautiful and strong, and I have no doubt will answer all our expectations when we get her on the lake.

Ever affectionately yours,

DAVID LIVINGSTON.

SHUPANGO, R. ZIMBESI, *April 29, 1862.*

SAILING OF THE M. C. STEVENS.

The ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* sailed from Baltimore for Liberia, (Captain Focke) the 15th ult. She took out a number of cabin passengers, and forty-six emigrants, a list of whose names will be found below. They are all very respectable and intelligent free people from the free States, with one family from Maryland.

Among the cabin passengers were several Liberians returning, and also Rev. John Seys, United States agent for liberated Africans.

Cabin Passengers in M. C. Stevens, Nov. 15, 1862.

Rev. Jno. Seys, *United States Agent for Recaptured Africans.*

Edward S. Morris goes out on a visit to aid the agricultural and commercial interests of Liberia.

Miss Delia Hunt, *Episcopal Teacher.*

Rev. James K. Amos and wife, of the Presbyterian Mission.

Miss Clarkson.

Alexander Deaton, wife and two children.

Mrs. Rev. Alexander Crummell and two children.

List of Emigrants in the *Mary C. Stevens*, from Baltimore, Nov. 15, 1862.

| No. | Names and from what State. | Age. | Where to Settle. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|------------------|----------|
| <i>New Jersey.—Elizabeth.</i> | | | | |
| 1 | Joseph M. Wells..... | 36 |Finley..... | |
| 2 | Margaret J. Wells..... | 29 |do | |
| 3 | Sarah J. Wells | 9 |do | |
| 4 | Jessie M. Wells..... | 1 |do | |
| 5 | Abraham Murray | 45 |do | |
| 6 | Elizabeth Murray..... | 40 |do | |
| 7 | Alice Murray..... | 22 |do | |
| 8 | Gardner Murray..... | 18 |do | |
| 9 | Emma F. Murray..... | 10 |do | |
| 10 | Wilber Murray..... | 8 |do | |
| 11 | Augustus C. Murray..... | 6 |do | |
| 12 | Maria L. Murray..... | 2 |do | |
| 13 | Phebe A. Murray..... | 1 |do | |
| 14 | Phebe Ann Dubois..... | 22 |do | |
| 15 | Joseph M. Freeman, Newark.... | 22 |do | |
| <i>Connecticut.—Bridgeport.</i> | | | | |
| 16 | Sarah Ann Hawley | 40 |do | |
| 17 | Phebe R. Hawley..... | 13 |do | |
| <i>Massachusetts.—New Bedford.</i> | | | | |
| 18 | Sarah Ann Armstrong..... | 32 |do | |
| <i>Indiana—Terre Haute.</i> | | | | |
| 19 | J. H. Harris | 34 |do | |
| 20 | Isabella Harris..... | 30 |do | |
| <i>New York.</i> | | | | |
| 21 | Paul Henry Paulus..... | 27 |do | |
| 22 | William Nicholson..... | 24 |do | |
| 23 | Robert Dargan Haragin..... | 23 |do | |

| No. | Names and from what State. | Age. | Where to settle. | Remarks. |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------|----------|
| 24 | William Acaldama Gilbert..... | 30 |do | |
| 25 | Nicholas Pegit..... | 24 | Monrovia.... | |
| 26 | Theodore..... | 4 |do | |
| 27 | John Milton Heighton..... | 21 |do | |
| 28 | Alexander Deaton..... | 40 | ..Cape Palmas.. | |
| 29 | Matilda Deaton..... | 40 |do | |
| 30 | Harriet Deaton..... | 7 |do | |
| 31 | Alexander Deaton..... | 1 |do | |
| | <i>Pennsylvania — Philadelphia.</i> | | | |
| 32 | Elizabeth Clarkson..... | 26 | Monrovia. ... | |
| 33 | Reese A. Crisfield..... | 21 |do | |
| 34 | Richard J. Turner..... | 18 |do | |
| 35 | Francis A. Gwinne..... | 24 |do | |
| 36 | Rachel Ann Gwinne..... | 23 |do | |
| | <i>Maryland — Annapolis.</i> | | | |
| 37 | Horace Bishop..... | 36 |do | |
| 38 | Nicholas Bishop..... | 35 |do | |
| 39 | William Bishop..... | 13 |do | |
| 40 | John Bishop | 5 |do | |
| 41 | Eliza Bishop | 35 |do | |
| 42 | Cornelius Bishop | 11 |do | |
| 43 | Antilla Bishop..... | 8 |do | |
| 44 | Horatio Bishop..... | 6 |do | |
| 45 | Georgie Bishop..... | 5 |do | |
| 46 | Monterey Johnson..... | 16 |do | |
| | <i>Kentucky.—Shelbyville.</i> | | | |
| 47 | Etna Logan | 33 |do | |

NOTE.—Those added to the number previously sent, make 10,652 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, and with 1,000 sent by the Maryland Society to "Maryland," make a total of 11,652.

—000—

AMERICAN MISSION AMONG THE COPTS.

The American missionaries among the Copts in Egypt are much encouraged, and their work begins to be crowned with a rich reward. About two hundred attend their school in Cairo and one hundred and fifty that of Alexandria. More than fifteen native agents are co-operating with them. The Government of the country gives its sanction and approbation of these missionaries. A free passage is given to these Protestant teachers along the whole line of railroad from Cairo to Suez. "This is an evidence," says the London News of the Churches, "how thoroughly the Viceroy meant what he said when lately in London he assured, in the most gracious manner, the deputations of the Evangelical Alliance, which then waited on him, that all the subjects and strangers in his land would enjoy unrestrained the precious blessings of freedom, of religious pro-

fession and freedom of conscience, and that he would vigorously support all well-directed efforts for the mental elevation of his people."

The labors of the missionaries are mainly directed to the Copts, who are yet a numerous remnant of the ancient Christian Church of Egypt.

"Last autumn one of the American missionaries visited the Copts living in Upper Egypt. His stock of some eight thousand New Testaments he took with him was all speedily bought up; and so eager were the people to obtain copies that he could have sold double the number. Everywhere he was received in the most friendly manner; and whenever he began to preach the Gospel large crowds gathered around him. Crowds of men even followed him from village to village, so anxious were they to hear once more the good news. But that which awakened the greatest thankfulness and hope was the circumstance that among his hearers were several priests, who showed the greatest eagerness to learn from him, that they might be able to teach their flocks the truths they themselves had thus been taught."

—ooo—

.The African Slave Trade from New York.

The change in New York city on the subject of the slave trade has been sudden and remarkable. The present Marshal, ROBERT MURRAY, has set his face against it, and brought confusion and shame and terror into the ranks of those engaged in it. One and another of their friends and leaders (says the *Herald*) were arrested:

"Then there came a thunder-clap. Albert E. Horn, the respectable, the opulent Mr. Horn was arrested in his own office for fitting out the steamer City of Norfolk, of the Savannah line, as a slaver. Appleton Oaksmith, too, was taken, and Machado, and Mary Jane Watson only escaped by flying, via Havana, to Cadiz, where she since died. Oaksmith gets out of a Boston jail by the help of friends, and turns up in Cuba. Machado gets off on bail, but is since rearrested as he was about taking himself and thirty odd trunks off to Habana, and now reposes safely in Fort Lafayette. Captain Gordon of the Erie is tried, convicted and hung. Horn had his trial, on Wednesday, was convicted, and in due course of justice will suffer the punishment of his dastardly crimes. Thus, in the short space of eighteen months, a brave, conscientious marshal, backed by an honest prosecuting attorney, and an upright judge, has broken up, root and branch, all illegal traffic, which commanded unbounded capital, and had so suborned our public officers that it laughed the cruisers of two nations to scorn."

The New York Examiner says:

"Slave trading from the city of New York is becoming too hot a business

for comfort or safety. Since the execution of Gordon, there have been several arrests, and at least one conviction for this crime. The latter is that of "Alber Horn, a Beaver street merchant, who was recently found guilty of complicity or agency in fitting out the steamer (*City of Norfolk*), with the intent to engage her in the slave traffic. The vessel went to St. Thomas, where she changed her captain, going from thence to Africa, and bringing back a cargo of negroes to Cuba, where she was abandoned, as is usual. The profit on a cargo of slaves is such, that if the venture succeeds, the loss of the ship is nothing. The penalty for Horn's offence is imprisonment from three to seven years, and a fine of from \$1,000 to \$3,000. Besides this case, is that of Captain Booth, of the *Buckeye*, who is now on trial, indicted for receiving and transporting 500 negroes from Africa. A third case is that of Joseph A. Santos, who was arrested some two years since, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, for fitting out the bark *Cora*, which was seized on the Coast of Africa, in the fall of 1860, with a full cargo of slaves. Santos has remained in this city until a few days since, when in the midst of his trial, he suddenly disappeared. His friends quietly paid up his bail, and it is not denied that it was supposed to be his only chance of escape. Every good man will rejoice at the wholesome severity which seems likely to wipe of the black stain of complicity with this hellish traffic from the fair front of our city. Nothing, in this age of light and civilization, can remove a man so far from sympathy as having any part, directly or indirectly, in the Heaven-defying wickedness of the slave trade."

—000—

FROM LIBERIA.

By the way of England we have dispatches from Liberia, bearing date to the 11th of October. We received good report of the emigrants by the *Justina* that sailed from Baltimore the 6th of June.

From the *Liberia Herald* of September 5, we make the following extracts from an article headed the news. We learn :

"Of all the adults in Liberia, there cannot be found out of every ten, three that cannot read; and out of every fifteen, five that cannot read and write to some extent. With the youth, the proportion is still greater. Out of every ten, you can find no two, of the smallest size, who cannot read and write.

"With what anxiety do they await the arrival of the regular mails. Let the mail boat be a day or two behind the time, and then there is a general talking, a wishing from every source for her arrival. And when the mails arrive there is a general rush for letters, for *papers*, for the 'news.' These being delivered, you may see parties going in different directions, each with one or more packages of papers. Then comes the reading. For a day and often longer, every body is reading. A few days after the arrival of the mail, and the 'general reading' is over, comes about the conversa-

tion, and this continues until the next mail. It has not only been so during the American war, but for all time.

"Our people are not the *wisest* in the world; neither are they the greatest fools. They are not the most learned, nor yet are they the greatest dunces. They can, and will, we trust, as generation after generation passes off, improve in science and literature, until they shall have gone as high as man is capable in this world of going'" * * *

The 'Third Anniversary of the Union Mechanics' Association was celebrated on the 25th of August:

"A masterly oration was delivered on the occasion of the annual celebration, in the Representative Hall, by Reginald A. Shearman, Esq. The subject, 'The different rights to which the mechanic is entitled,' was well handled and fully developed.

"The association at present numbers forty-one active and one honorary member. It recently purchased, at a cost of \$630, the old M. E. Mission house and lot, in this city, and is fitting it into a fine hall. Its present officers are:

"*President*—Hon. B. R. Wilson; *Vice-President*—H. Cooper; *Treasurer*—Thomas Roe; *Secretary*—J. H. Nimmo; *Trustees*—Hon. D. B. Warner, Jesse Sharp, J. W. Hilton, H. E. Fuller, G. Killian, Thomas Roe, R. A. Sherman; *Standing Committee*—J. W. Hilton, F. P. David, G. T. Gantt, C. Brown, T. G. Fuller."

"*At Sea*.—Notwithstanding the coast-wise weather has been boisterous, our catalogue of disasters for the season is less than usual. The famous Grand Bassa bar—though bad enough, has been rather lighter this year—two men—one from the '*Ocean Eagle*,' and one from the Hamburg bark '*Mowe*, have been drowned in it; there has been also, up to our last, a loss of several cargo boats with maza and produce, amounting to several hundred dollars.

"Mr. Marshall Allen, Bassa, has been much injured by the fall of a small boat's mast on his shoulder, while crossing the river from Edina.

"Within two weeks ending 20th inst., there has been losses on the St. Paul's river from the capsizing of canoes, to the amount of over \$300.00, including value of canoes, which in some cases have been entirely lost.

"We regret to say, that all these cases are clearly the result of heedless imprudence. Let our people but escape with their lives, and we cannot sympathize much with such recklessness."

"HON. JOHN B. JORDAN.—Just as we are going to press, we are again saddened by the intelligence of the death of the Honorable John B. Jordan, who departed this life on his farm, on the St. Paul's river, about one o'clock, P. M., of the 3rd inst., after an illness of six days. Mr. Jordan died of lung fever."

"The regular annual loss of merchandise, produce and boats in the bar at Grand Bassa, in the rainy season, would purchase two of the latest patent

life-boats, which, if they could not do much—but *they could*—in the way of saving the cargoes, would save many of the boats and *valuable lives* that are thrown away. Government or some company of the people should look into this. It would even 'pay' to keep a life-boat near this bar."

The Herald of the 26th comments with some sharpness upon the conduct of the Liberia bar. The next session of the Legislature is also stated to be a matter of conversation. The Editor says:

"None yet have started the idea expressed by a correspondent of ours some time ago, of 'calling meetings to instruct legislators, State grievances, &c., &c. Hints, however, toward some 'laws as *very necessary*' drop occasionally; and at once deciding the question as to the future suffrage rights of the recaptured Africans lately introduced among us in such numbers. Some think that a restriction ought to be placed on officers holding high positions in any one of the constitutional departments of the Government, *i. e.* they should not become competitors for other offices unless first resigning."

"The United States ship-of-war Saratoga, Captain Glandy, arrived on the 19th instant, seventeen days from Loando. On the 20th, the Saratoga saluted the Liberian flag on the occasion of the recognition of this Government by the United States. The salute was returned from the battery.

"The British mail steamer '*Cleopatra*,' which took the mails from Cape Palmas, 16th August, was wrecked off Sherbro on her way to Sierra Leon. Mr. Hanson, former British consul at this place, with twelve Kroomen, was lost in attempting to render assistance from Sherbro beach; there were also two lives lost from on board the steamer.

"The mails (Liberian) are reported to have been saved, but quite wet.—The Postmaster at Sierra Leone was endeavoring to get them in a condition (drying) to forward by the September steamer."

"OUR NATIONAL FAIR.—The National Fair will be opened in this city on the second Monday in December. We confidently look for evidences of energy and industry, more than proportionately beyond any past occasions.—Let our people bestir themselves to prove tangibly, as these Fairs afford opportunity, the progress they are making in developing our vast resources, mental, physical, natural. In our next will appear a list of some private awards to be offered."

"Abraham Hanson, Esq., has been received as United States Commercial Agent at this port. Mr. Hanson is from Wisconsin."

"H. B. M. S. S. '*Philomel*,' Capt. Wildman, visited this port on the 31st inst., and remained six days. President Warner entertained Capt. Wildman and officers with the United States Agent, at dinner on the 5th."

"ARRIVED.—Brig '*Somers*,' Canfield, forty-five days from Boston, with American dates to 9th August. News remain much the same as reported by English mail.

"T. E. Goodhue, supercargo, came out in the Somers. She brings a quantity of furniture for 'Liberia College.'"

From the Herald of the 10th of October, we give the following editorial touching the recaptured Africans :

"RECAPTURED AFRICANS.—Numerous striking instances are daily presenting themselves to us, as positive proofs of the rapid advancement, in the arts of civilization the recaptured Africans, brought into the country a little less than two years ago, are making.

It is a truth, that coming from us, who, from our very position, have had more experience in the fact of testing the various capabilities of the different aboriginal tribes of Africa than any other people on earth, that the Congo (Congo proper) people, and such other tribes as come from the country adjacent to Congo, take the arts, habits and virtues of civilization, when brought in among us, by far quicker than any other of the tribes we have yet come in contact with. That there are many circumstances, such as the distance they are removed from their own country, the aversion of the tribes, contiguous to us to fraternize with there recaptives, that would make a strict comparison, not exactly equal, does not alter the truth—that the recaptured Congoes do advance more rapidly in acquiring the culture of our civilization than the tribes contiguous to us.

"Mrs. D'Lyon has kindly permitted us to insert the following letter, sent her from Cape Palmas, by one of these recaptives who was apprenticed to her son, Dr. D'Lyon.

"The writer of this, to us, interesting little letter, was landed from the STORM KING, in August, 1860 ; he is about *ten years old*. We give the letter, which is, as to hand-writing, fair and readable, *verbatim et literatim* :"

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1862.

"MRS. D'LYON, DEAR MADAM :—Please tell me when is you coming home. I am going to school every day, and hope am learning very fast, and I hope I will learn how to write soon mam Mrs. Cassel is well an i am well too please go to the Congo Store and get me something out there such as a hat or some clorth. if you dont come down quick you must send it by some other vessels if you get anything for me please send it. Mrs. D'lyon is well. all docters congo people is well is Mrs. Roberts well is Anguelar there—please get me a pair of shoes out the Congo store if enny there to fit me.

Yours, JOHN DOWAGE D'LYON.

—ooo—

Consul General of Liberia in the United States.

We notice with pleasure that the Rev. J. B. Pinney, L. L. D., Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, is recognized by our Government as Consul General of Liberia. Dr. Pinney was early a missionary to Africa of the Presbyterian Board of Missions (old school), was subsequently appointed Governor of Liberia when in its colonial state, and has since labored for the cause to which he early dedicated his life in this country. Dr. Pinney has visited Africa several times, is very familiar with Liberia and its native African population, and warmly devoted to the interests of the New Republic, which he is so able and anxious to promote.

DEATH OF GENERAL MITCHELL.

The people of color mourn the loss of a warm friend in the decease of this eminent Commander, in the service of the United States. He died of yellow fever, at Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 30th of October, at the age of fifty-two—one of the noblest victims of the war. He was distinguished for his exemplification of Christian principles, and took a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of his men. On arriving at his position in South Carolina, he early attended with his staff at the dedication of a Church, for the use of the people of color of that place. To the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, he wrote on the 13th of October, 1862 :

“ Yesterday, which was Sunday, a little church, built for the negroes, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. By invitation from Abraham, the black preacher, I was present and addressed his congregation. I have spoken to the elite of Boston, the solid, and the scientific, and the literary men of that learned city ; I have spoken to the fashionable crowds of New York in the Academy of Music ; I have spoken to the rich and proud citizens of New Orleans ; I have spoken to multitudes in almost every State in the Union, but I do not think I ever addressed any audience whose presence touched me more deeply than the sable multitude to whom I endeavored to utter words of encouragement and hope yesterday. And, my dear Governor, they are encouraged, and they do hope ; and I feel it is possible to convert the officers and soldiers from their unjust and ungenerous prejudices, and to make them the firm, fast sympathizing friends of those unfortunate blacks. Already, I find a very great change, and some of my thinking officers, who was most gloomy and most despondent when I first arrived, are now full of cheerful hope.”

General Mitchell was an ardent and successful student of Astronomical Science. He was, says the American Presbyterian, “ a splendid specimen of a Christian man. The higher he rose the more conspicuously his Christian character shone. He proved true piety to be the chief ornament of every honorable calling. The mountain tops of Tennessee were the mute witnesses of the endurance and vigor of that piety, amid the trials of a soldier's life. It bore him up in the dying hours when himself, his two sons, and other members of his staff were stricken down by yellow fever. Captain Strickland, who spent the last hours with him, testifies that he was most calm and resigned, but triumphant in the hope of redemption. When speech failed he pointed towards Heaven.” The exhibition of sorrow for the death of this great and good man are on every side.

THE GOSPEL IN ABYSSINIA.

The zealous missionary, Flad, has recently sent from Habesh an account of his labors and of their success, which cannot fail to interest your readers. He represents the Abyssinian population as dead, morally and spiritually, having the form but denying the power of Christianity. Yet he has there found souls in which the word of the cross had taken root. He specially names two, Debeta Saneb, the royal chancellor, and his brother, Debeta Maskel. These two pious men hold two weekly prayer meetings (Bibelstunden) for the reading of the Bible, for the benefit of the soldiers in the castle, which are numerously attended. Eight of these have repented of their sinful life, and have begun to serve God. It is interesting to see how grown men sit down and patiently learn the alphabet, that they may be able to read in their Ambaric New Testament. Flad observing "This is not the work of man, but the grace of God, which has the power to turn the tearing wolves into tame lambs, and the slaves of sin and Satan into the free, regenerated children of God."

The mission of the Crishona brethren to the Jews in Abyssinia was directed by Flad, along with Mr. Bronkhorst, for a year. During the first half of the year their experience was depressing rather than encouraging. At length the Lord sent forth his light. Almost every day Flad's house in Djenda, where he lived, was filled with Jews. Men, youths, and women assembled there. The most interesting conversations were conducted between these Falaschas, as these Jews are called, and the missionary. The more sincere among them attained to the knowledge of the truth. Ten of them already declare before their brethren that Jesus of Nazareth was he of whom Isaiah spoke, (chap. liii.) Particularly four among them, of whom Beru is the chief, have made earnest endeavors in studying the gospel. Their spiritual guides breathe fire and flame against them and the missionary. They even united together in a solemn compact for the purpose of driving the missionary out of Abyssinia. But none of those who had attained to the knowledge of the truth have been moved. On the contrary, through this opposition, others were brought to the gospel. It may be, that through these converted Falaschas a reformation may be wrought in the corrupt church. This small company of believers stand in special need of our prayers. Everything is against the brethren. Even King Theodoras, who has hitherto been so friendly to the missionaries, was heard lately to say "Go into your own land, I have enough of teachers in Abyssinia." Shortly thereafter, however, they suppose through the intervention of the chief priest of the Abyssinian Church, he said, "Remain and teach, as heretofore, the Falaschas." The future will show how long he keeps his word.—*Lon. News of the Churches.*

—ooo—

AN AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

Rev. Alexander Crummell is a native of the city of New York, and was educated in one of its colored public schools. He became the pastor of St. Philip's Colored Episcopal Church in New York City,

and as such visited England to obtain funds for the church. He was well received, and remitted home over \$2,000. While in England he was aided by some friends to go to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he remained three years, and was then sent by the London Missionary Board as missionary to Liberia about 1853. He was so much pleased with the country, its resources, and prospects, that he soon determined to make it his permanent home. He became a citizen of Liberia, and was connected with the Episcopal mission at Mount Vaughan, Cape Palmas.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Daniel Lindley, with his wife and six children, embarked at Boston, October 26th, in the bark Lizzie, Capt. Nickerson, for South Africa. The usual services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wood, of New York. Rev. C. H. Carpenter and wife—daughter of Marshall Rice, esq., of Newton—sailed also in the ship Gardiner Colby for Burmah. In the parting services, Rev. Dr. Warren, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union, Rev. Z. A. Mudge, Rev. O. S. Stearns, of Newton, Rev. A. Hovey, of the Newton Theological Institution, and the Rev. Dr. Ripley, of Newton, participated. The ship Whampoa sailed from Charlestown October 29th, and among the passengers were several missionaries sent out by the A. B. C. F. M. to the Mahratta mission in North Western India. The party consisted of Rev. Mr. Munger—who is returning to the station—and wife, Rev. H. W. Valentine and wife, Rev. H. J. Bruce and wife, and Miss Abbott, daughter of Rev. Mr. Abbott, now in the Mahratta mission.

—ooo—

The New Court for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The mixed court for the suppression of the slave trade was organized yesterday morning in the Grand Jury Room of the U. S. Court. Truman Smith, esq., appeared as Judge, and Cephas Brainard, esq., as Solicitor, on behalf of the United States; and Edward M. Archibald, esq., British Consul, as Judge, and William Dudley Ryder, esq., as Arbitrator, on behalf of the British Government. Mr. Ryder has had much experience in a similar position in the same species of court in Havana. Geo. P. Andrews, esq., Assistant U. S. District Attorney, has received the appointment of Registrar of the Court. This Court, established by treaty between the United States and Great Britain, has jurisdiction over all captures of slavers off the coast of Cuba. Every case must be decided within six months from the time that jurisdiction is acquired. Questions of damages arising from unjust detentions are to be settled by this Court without appeal. Condemned vessels are to be sold for the benefit of the two Governments jointly. Negroes taken from slavers are to receive from the court a certificate of emancipation, and then be delivered to the Government by whose cruisers the capture was made, to be set at liberty. The treaty also provides for the detailing of cruisers for the prevention of the slave traffic, and defines the lawful exercise of the right of search.—*Journal of Com.* of 13th Nov.

THE CONTRABANDS.—There are, (says the Rev. D. D. Nichols, Superintendent of these people at Camp Barker, in Washington,) in all probability, not far from 7,000 contrabands in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria at the present time; giving 6,000 to Washington and Georgetown. In reply to a statement, that 40,000 contrabands were deriving support from Government in and about Washington, it was stated, that of this company, only 675, of whom 120 are sick, are fed by Government, and that the clothing is all furnished by Northern benevolence, acting through the National Freedmen's Association, and the Colored Constitutional Relief Association. Mr. Nichols says, so it proves that the 40,000, all told, means 6,000; that the 6,000 who are fed and clothed, means that 675 are fed, but not clothed; that even these are not in most cases a burden to the Government. So that in the light of truth, this specious argument exists wholly in the fancy of designing politicians, who wish at the expense of truth to make a capital of the niger question.

The American Missionary Association and the American Tract Society, are making earnest efforts for the contrabands, the former having sent four teachers to Port Royal, and others in addition to a missionary who is to place the Holy Scriptures in the family of each freed man there. Others are to go to Fortress Monroe, and one has been already sent to Cairo, where are about 1,000 women and children. Their condition appeals strongly to the benevolent. Their men are working there on the fortifications. Mr. C. B. Wildy, Superintendent of these people at Fortress Monroe, represents that about a thousand are in tents at Hampton, and a still larger number at Norfolk. Their condition is represented as entitling them to our compassion. Medicines, clothing, or other supplies for these people may be sent to the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia.

—ooo—

From the Morning Advertiser, a London daily, June 30.

The English Press on President Benson.

The honor done the President of LIBERIA, at the banquet given in Willis's Rooms on Friday last—and at which the venerable Lord BROUGHAM, true for the prolonged period of sixty years to his early anti-slavery instincts, presided, was due alike to this distinguished man and the important colony he represents. President BENSON is a noble specimen of the colored race, distinguished by his intelligent aspect, his gentlemanly bearing, and his calm and staid manners, which insure for him the respect of all with whom he mingles, while every friend of universal humanity must take the greatest interest in the important community over which he presides. As was stated by Lord BROUGHAM, President BENSON is of pure African blood. He was born in America, which country he quitted in early life for Liberia. His character as a ruler deserves the highest praise, and has done much for the prosperity of the Liberian Republic, the independent nationality of which has been acknowledged by the United States.

SYMPATHY WITH PEOPLE OF COLOR.

The *Christian Mirror* justly denies the want of sympathy of the friends of Colonization and Liberia with our people of color. After stating that many encourage Irish emigration to the United States from regard to their true welfare, the writer adds:

"The Pilgrim forefathers fled from England to Holland, and from Holland to America. Did John Robinson and his brave compeers who counselled the embarkation at Delfthaven, approve and encourage the wrongs that pressed those valorous men to seek refuge in the wilderness, among savages and wild beasts? By no means.

"Let it not be said that the friends of Colonization approve or encourage in any manner the oppressive laws and customs that fall so heavily upon our people of color. They do *not* approve them. They have never encouraged them. More than forty years ago, it was said by one of the founders of the enterprise of African Colonization, in view of 'the increasing numbers and increasing wretchedness of the free people of color,' *We must plant a colony of free blacks on their own home-soil in Africa, where they can be true men, unoppressed by the prejudice and unrighteous legislation of the whites.*

"For more than a generation the friends of that enterprise have steadily labored to establish that colony, in face of the most formidable obstacles that ever opposed a good work; laying upon its altar their warm sympathy and liberal gifts; bearing to it from this country some twelve thousand people of color, laden with the riches of civilization and religion.

"Under Providence, their success is most remarkable. A Christian Republic has come into being in Africa. A nationality for the black man has been achieved. An inviting home has been created for him, where the white man will not overshadow and dwarf his elevation and happiness."

—ooo—

THE SETTLEMENT OF AFRICA.

The Cavalla Messenger for August gives currency to a report rife on the coast of Africa, that Gambia is to be exchanged by the English for Grand Bassam and the Gaboon, now in possession of the French. This would prove an admirable arrangement for the interests of the two governments, and for the welfare of the African people. It would give to England and to Liberia the control of Western, Central and Southern Africa, while it would confine France to the extensive regions bounded by Gambia and Algeria.

The Island of Lagos, though but five miles long and one and a half broad, has been erected into a colonial government by Great Britain. The land is level, and but slightly above the surface of the water. It is the natural outlet to the powerful native kingdom of Dahomy and Yoruba. Ninety miles interiorward, on the Ogun river, is the celebrated city of Abeokuta. A town is in course of being laid out, and a practical white engineer is engaged in planning and opening streets. A lot about fifty yards square sold for \$1500.

Mr. Robert Campbell, formerly of this city, has arrived and located his family at Lagos. In a recent letter from him he writes hopefully of his prospects. He states that he purposed starting a newspaper, as the cotton gin which he took with him from this country had not, owing to uncontrollable causes, been brought into use. Two steam-tugs afford the means, at small expense, for vessels which draw not more than ten feet of water to enter the bay.

Lagos promises to become an important point for trade, and it will doubtless prove a valuable agency, like the Republic of Liberia, in stimulating native industry, in promoting legitimate commerce, and in checking the slave trade. Christian settlements silently civilize and elevate the dark masses of heathenism. From these, and it is hoped similar beginnings, may yet arise a powerful empire.

1862.]

RECEIPTS.

President Benson—A Letter from Mr. Balston.

"LONDON, October 25th, 1862.

"President Benson left Liverpool on the 24th inst. by the monthly mail steamer for Liberia, after an absence of seven months from home. On the previous evening he was present at a grand banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester, and made a speech. On the 22d he attended a great dinner given by all the foreign Consuls of Liverpool, where he also made an address. The fete of the Manchester Corporation was intended for the 15th, but was advanced two days for the accommodation of the President, who had to depart on the 14th. The President has gained golden opinions wherever he has been in Great Britain and the continent, and his visit will be of great benefit to his rising young country, in making it known and extending commercial relations between it and the countries of Europe."

—000—

JUST SENTIMENT.

A desire to promote the interests of virtue will be found to be not the measure of the honesty only of the literary man, but to include also of his understanding and fame. A full sense of the loveliness and fine excellence of virtue is indispensable in the character of those who lay claim to the highest human capacity. Virtue is the truth of moral relations. That which all agree to call by the name of virtue, is that which the consenting acknowledgment of all men in all ages has demonstrated to be most right, because most useful; and whatever devotion either our passions or our interests may seem to justify in our own right, he who mistakes devotion for rectitude will fairly be suspected of unsound faculties.

—000—

Notice of the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, will be held at the office of the Society, in this city, on the third Tuesday in January, (the 20th.) The Board of Directors adjourned to meet at the same place at 12 o'clock on that day.

—000—

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1862.

| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | <i>Peacham</i> —Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd | | \$10 00 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|------|---------|
| By Rev. F. Butler, (\$17:) | | <i>Essex</i> —Dea. S. Douglass, \$2. | | |
| <i>Charlestown</i> —Henry Hubbard | \$ 3 00 | Philander Mars, S. G. Butler, Rev. W. H. Kingsbury, | | |
| Chas. H. West..... | 4 00 | \$1 each; 6 others, \$2 12.. | 7 12 | |
| <i>West Springfield</i> —D.N. Adams | 2 00 | <i>Brookfield</i> —Simon Cotton, \$2. | | |
| <i>Cornish</i> —A Friend | 1 00 | Luther Wheatly, \$1..... | 3 00 | |
| <i>New Hampshire</i> | 10 00 | <i>Westford</i> —Rev. C. C. Torrey | 1 00 | |
| | | <i>Windsor</i> —Chs. H. Tarby..... | 2 00 | |
| | 17 00 | | | |
| VERMONT. | | | | |
| By Rev. F. Butler, (\$23 12:) | | | | 23 12 |

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$112:)

Southport—W. W. Wakeman,

Frederick Marquand, each

\$25. Z. B. Wakeman, \$15.

Moses Bulkley, F. D. Perry,

ea. \$5. Charles Bulkly, \$2

Westport—Mrs. M. Winslow..*Stratford*—Wm. A. Booth....

\$77 00

25 00

10 00

112 00

NEW YORK.

Hopewell Centre—Mrs. S. Burch

5 00

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (164 50:)

Morristown—(1st Pres. Ch.)

David Olyphant, \$50. W.

C. Baker, \$20. Theo. Lit-

tle, \$10. Wm. C. Coskey,

Jesse Smith, Silas Condit,

Mrs. Dusenberry, each \$5.

T. A. Hartwell, J. F. Voor-

hees, ea. \$2. Geo. Gage, \$1

\$30 of which to constitute

their Pastor, the Rev. Da-

vid Irving, a life member.

(2d Pres. Church) Mrs. M.

J. Graves, \$20. Rev. Ar-

thur Mitchell, Matth. Mitch-

ell, Isaac R. Noyes, each \$5.

Miss Eliza A. Burnett, C.

H. Mulford, Mrs. Frances

King, each \$2. Dr. Johnes,

Horace Ayres, each \$1.....

105 00

43 00

of which \$30 to constitute

their Pastor, the Rev. Ar-

thur Mitchell, a life mem-

ber.....

148 00

Burlington—Richard F. Mott,

\$5. Dr. J. W. Taylor, \$2 50,

Miss E. G. Cole, \$2. Miss

Hannah Cooper, and R.

Jones, each \$1.....

11 50

Princeton—Professor Guyot..

5 00

164 50

"In addition to the above, the N. J. Col. Soc., (including special contributions for the object from the churches in Elizabeth,) appropriated \$277 35 for the outfit and transportation of the New Jersey emigrants to Baltimore."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Miscellaneous

186 40

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$118:)

G. Ufford, A. G. Bennet, Elisha

Bennet, Y. Gillet, and P.

Rogers, each \$1. Elisha

Knapp, John Cunningham,

Erastus Crocker, J. W.

Crane, Martin E. Gray, L.

D. Talbut, each \$5. Jerem-

iah Campbell, \$10. Elisha

Wood, E. Harrington, Wm.

Lyman, Eli Oals, Laura

Bartram, C. Bartram, Mrs.

Baldwin, Mrs. Stratton, J.

Cooper, Andrew Couse,

Wm. Griswold, A. H. Foot,

Wm. Blair, E. French, B.

Vronran, Wm. Gordon,

Nelson Maulby, Miss M. E.

Reily, W. C. Corlett, J. E.

Bailey, Dan Parker, War-

ren Ford, Samuel Brown,

M. Richardson. T. Rich-

ardson, Eliza Wood, Eliza

Downing, J. R. Downing,

Wm. Wood, C. Brown, D.

Pinney, A. Shumaker,

Charles Hopkins, Horace

Simmons, H. S. Boswick,

A Friend, Mr. Parmerly,

each \$1. P. Lilly, 50 cts.,

P. Rossman, \$2 50, Marcus

Lewis and Wm. Stacy, \$2

each. H. P. Norton, C. E.

Curtis, John Wheeden, each

\$1. John McKee, James

Nickerson, S. L. Potter,

Wm. McVain, John Kil-

patrick, each \$5. J. N.

Downs, A. G. King, each

50 cts.....

118 00

Canton—John Harris.....

1 00

Mansfield—Solomon Sturges

100 00

Walnut Hill—Miss Maria

Overaker.....

20 00

239 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*West**Springfield*—Geo. Olcott, to

July, 1862.....

3 00

CONNECTICUT—*Centre**Brook*—Wm. Redfield, for

1861 and 1862.....

2 00

OHIO—*Alliance*—S. G. Scott,

for 1862.....

1 00

Total Repository.....

6 00

Total Donations.....

560 62

Miscellaneous

186 40

Aggregate amount... \$753 02

11/11/11

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This can be done through market research, which involves gathering information about the target market and its needs. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a product concept that addresses the need.

2. The second step in the process is to develop a business plan. This involves determining the costs of production, the pricing strategy, and the marketing strategy. The business plan also includes a financial forecast, which shows the expected revenue and profits over a period of time.

3. The third step in the process is to create a prototype. This is a physical model of the product that is used to test the design and to get feedback from potential customers. The prototype is usually made from a material that is easy to work with, such as wood or plastic.

4. The fourth step in the process is to conduct a market test. This involves selling the product to a small group of potential customers and gathering feedback. The market test is used to determine if the product is viable and if the pricing and marketing strategy are effective.

5. The fifth step in the process is to launch the product. This involves selling the product to the general public. The launch is usually done through a combination of direct sales and advertising. Once the product is launched, the company will continue to monitor the market and make adjustments as needed.

6. The sixth step in the process is to evaluate the product. This involves gathering feedback from customers and analyzing sales data. The evaluation is used to determine if the product is successful and if the company should continue to invest in the product.

7. The seventh step in the process is to improve the product. This involves making changes to the product based on the feedback from the market test and the evaluation. The improvements are usually made to the design, the pricing, or the marketing strategy.

8. The eighth step in the process is to re-launch the product. This involves selling the improved product to the general public. The re-launch is usually done through a combination of direct sales and advertising. Once the product is re-launched, the company will continue to monitor the market and make adjustments as needed.

9. The ninth step in the process is to evaluate the product again. This involves gathering feedback from customers and analyzing sales data. The evaluation is used to determine if the product is successful and if the company should continue to invest in the product.



RECEIPTS.

[Dec. 1862.]

CONNECTICUT.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$112:) | |
| <i>Southport</i> —W. W. Wakeman, | |
| Frederick Marquand, each | |
| \$25. Z. B. Wakeman, \$15. | |
| Moses Bulkley, r. D. Perry, | |
| ea. \$5. Charles Bulkly, \$2 | \$77 00 |
| <i>Westport</i> —Mrs. M. Winslow... | 25 00 |
| <i>Stratford</i> —Wm. A. Booth.... | 10 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 112 00 |

NEW YORK.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| <i>Hopewell Centre</i> —Mrs. S. Burch | 5 00 |
|---------------------------------------|------|

NEW JERSEY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| By Rev. John Orcutt, (164 50:) | |
| <i>Morristown</i> —(1st Pres. Ch.) | |
| David Olyphant, \$50. W. | |
| O. Baker, \$20. Theo. Little, | |
| \$10. Wm. C. Coskey, | |
| Jesse Smith, Silas Condit, | |
| Mrs. Dusenberry, each \$5. | |
| T. A. Hartwell, J. F. Voor- | |
| hees, ea. \$2. Geo. Gage, \$1 | 105 00 |
| \$30 of which to constitute | |
| their Pastor, the Rev. Da- | |
| vid Irving, a life member. | |
| (2d Pres. Church) Mrs. M. | |
| J. Graves, \$20. Rev. Ar- | |
| thur Mitchell, Matth. Mitch- | |
| ell, Isaac R. Noyes, each \$5. | |
| Miss Eliza A. Burnett, O. | |
| H. Mulford, Mrs. Frances | |
| Kling, each \$2. Dr. Johnes, | |
| Horace Ayres, each \$1..... | 43 00 |
| of which \$30 to constitute | |
| their Pastor, the Rev. Ar- | |
| thur Mitchell, a life mem- | |
| ber..... | 148 00 |
| <i>Burlington</i> —Richard F. Mott, | |
| \$5. Dr. J. W. Taylor, \$2 50, | |
| Miss E. G. Cole, \$2. Miss | |
| Hannah Cooper, and R. | |
| Jones, each \$1..... | 11 50 |
| <i>Princeton</i> —Professor Guyot.. | 5 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 164 50 |

"In addition to the above, the N. J. Col. Soc., (including special contributions for the object from the churches in Elizabeth,) appropriated \$277 35 for the outfit and transportation of the New J. Y. emigrants to Balti-

ARCTIC OF COLUMBIA.

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Alaneous..... | 186 40 |
|---------------|--------|

OHIO.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| J. B. O. Plimpton, (\$118:) | |
| J. A. G. Bennett, Elisha | |
| et. Y. Gillet, and P. | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Rogers, each \$1. Elisha | |
| Knapp, John Cunningham, | |
| Erastus Crocker, J. W. | |
| Crane, Martin E. Gray, L. | |
| D. Talbut, each \$5. Jerem- | |
| iah Campbell, \$10. Elisha | |
| Wood, E. Harrington, Wm. | |
| Lyman, Eli Oals, Laura | |
| Bartram, C. Bartram, Mrs. | |
| Baldwin, Mrs. Stratton, J. | |
| Cooper, Andrew Couse, | |
| Wm. Griswold, A. H. Foot, | |
| Wm. Blair, E. French, B. | |
| Vronran, Wm. Gordon, | |
| Nelson Maulby, Miss M. E. | |
| Reily, W. C. Corlett, J. E. | |
| Bailey, Dan Parker, War- | |
| ren Ford, Samuel Brown, | |
| M. Richardson. T. Rich- | |
| ardson, Eliza Wood, Eliza | |
| Downing, J. B. Downing, | |
| Wm. Wood, C. Brown, D. | |
| Pinney, A. Shumaker, | |
| Charles Hopkins, Horace | |
| Simmons, H. S. Boswick, | |
| A Friend, Mr. Parmerly, | |
| each \$1. P. Lilly, 50 cts., | |
| P. Rossman, \$2 50, Marcus | |
| Lewis and Wm. Stacy, \$2 | |
| each. H. P. Norton, C. E. | |
| Curtis, John Wheeden, each | |
| \$1. John McKee, James | |
| Nickerson, S. L. Potter, | |
| Wm. McVain, John Kil- | |
| patrick, each \$5. J. N. | |
| Downs, A. G. King, each | |
| 50 cts..... | 118 00 |
| <i>Canton</i> —John Harris..... | 1 00 |
| <i>Mansfield</i> —Solomon Sturges | 100 00 |
| <i>Walnut Hill</i> —Miss Maria | |
| Overaker..... | 20 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 239 00 |

FOR REPOSITORY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| NEW HAMPSHIRE— <i>West</i> | |
| <i>Springfield</i> —Geo. Olcott to | |
| July, 1862..... | 3 00 |
| CONNECTICUT— <i>Centre</i> | |
| <i>Brook</i> —Wm. Redfield. for | |
| 1861 and 1862..... | 2 00 |
| OHIO— <i>Alliance</i> —S. G. Scott, | |
| for 1862..... | 1 00 |

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Total Repository..... | 6 00 |
| Total Donations..... | 560 62 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 186 40 |

Aggregate amount... \$753 02

100

100

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
GRADUATE LIBRARY**

| ONE WEEK | DATE DUE |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| OCT 7 1974 | FEB 6 1981 |
| ONE WEEK | JAN 27 1981 |
| OCT 11 1974 | |
| ONE WEEK | |
| OCT 21 1974 | |
| ONE WEEK | |
| OCT 28 1974 | |
| ONE WEEK | |
| NOV 4 1974 | |
| ONE WEEK | |
| ONE WEEK | |
| NOV 1 1974 | NOV 14 1974 |
| | NOV 13 1974 |

3 3015 02/75 1016

**DO NOT REMOVE
OR
MUTILATE CARD**

